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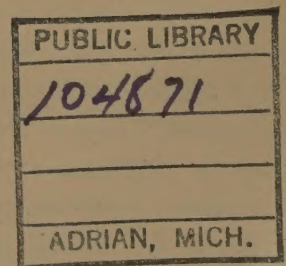
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THE
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA
AND
PORTRAIT GALLERY
WITH AN
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
STATE OF OHIO.

ILLUSTRATED WITH MANY FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

VOLUME I.



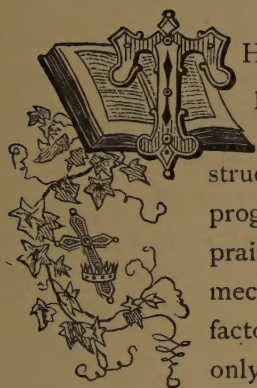
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INTRODUCTION.



THE history of states is made up of the history of individuals. Every man has his place in constructing the fabric of the government. If to some is assigned the task of hewing the wood and carrying the water, they are no less important to the construction of the edifice than the architect who plans and the foreman who directs the progress of the work. But in men's estimate of the building they accord the greatest praise to the master-workmen, though they may not altogether forget the humbler mechanic. Thus in history, while results are recorded, it is impossible to name all the factors which produce the results. The toiling masses rest in obscurity, the leaders only stand forth in the clear light. A servant-maid in England receiving a letter from

her lover in the army, and unable to pay the mail-carrier the shilling postage charged upon it, attracted the notice of Sir Rowland Hill, who happened to be passing by. He paid, himself, the postage, and then learned that the letter was not intended to be paid for, but the mere fact of its being sent and received was only a means for the girl to know that her lover was well. The letter itself was blank. Upon this Sir Rowland conceived the idea of cheap postage, so that even the poorest might enjoy the benefit of the mails. Urging the matter upon the notice of Parliament, and persisting in his efforts to reduce the postage rates, he finally carried the measure through. The girl's name is forgotten, and her lover's never became known; but while the nations owe the original suggestion of the penny-postage system to them indirectly, Sir Rowland has the credit of introducing it.

It is only those that come out more prominently as efficient in producing results whose names are recorded on the historic page. No history can enroll all who contribute to a nation's well-being. In society a few are the exponents of the many. As the sculptor does not need every man in the community to sit as his model, and as the painter does not require a thousand beauties to pose for his ideal of human perfectness, so the historian does not need every citizen of the State to pass in review before him to discover the trend of the thought, and the manners, of the age which he describes. A few representative men and women are better than the mass for his purpose. A single direct testimony outweighs a thousand hearsay statements, yet the latter may be as true as the former. A fact may be established by two witnesses, though circumstantial evidence is sometimes demanded for confirmation.

In these volumes the names introduced are those of representative characters. Many, perhaps equally worthy of record, are omitted; but our aim has been to include sketches of the leading statesmen, the more prominent jurists and lawyers, the more skillful physicians and surgeons, the more successful merchants, the founders of the larger manufactories, ingenious inventors, eminent bankers and capitalists, and many belonging to the learned professions—teachers, authors, editors, and divines.

INTRODUCTION.

"There are some, peradventure," says William Camden, the celebrated antiquary, in his *Britannia*, "which apprehend it disdainfully and offensively that I have not remembered this or that family, whenas it was not my purpose to mention any but such as were most notable, nor all them truly (for their names would fill volumes), but such as happened in my way. . . . If any say that I have sought occasion to commend some one or other, I confess it. Neither is well meaning without ceasing to be blamed among the good, and the well deserving friends are not to be forgotten. Howsoever, virtue and glory hath always opposites, and men usually envy the present and reverence what is past; but God forbid that we should be so partially injurious as to think our times to be barren of praiseworthy persons."

In the preparation of this work we have endeavored to give a general survey of the State, and not to confine ourselves to any particular section or county. Names both of the dead and of the living are given, and many portraits are included, so that the history of our State may be largely read in the history of her sons. The sketches have been written expressly for our use, and have been carefully edited by competent hands. The brief sketch of the history of Ohio is mostly new matter, prepared for this work, and we believe that it will give the reader a fair idea of the early struggles, the marvelous successes, and the rapid progress of our State. To those who have assisted in the collection of materials and in arranging them for the press, our thanks are due, and are hereby returned.

PUBLISHERS.

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A

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO.

PERIOD I.

ANTIQUITIES AND BORDER WARS.

1749—1787.



ANTERIOR to the time when the white man of Europe set his foot on this continent, an unknown race of people was in possession and occupied its vast domain. Who they were, whence they came, what was the character of their religion and their civilization, what was their language, and how their laws were administered, will never be known. They possessed a knowledge of agriculture, knew the arts of weaving and of molding pottery, understood the method of mining and manufacturing copper, of which they had utensils and ornaments, and they even made rude sculptures of stone. Some dim traditions of the American Indians would lead us to suppose that they came, like them, from the north, crossing over from Asia by Behring's Strait. In their progress southward they multiplied in numbers, established villages, erected the massive earth and stone works which still remain, and cultivated the arts of peace. To us they are known as the "Mound-builders." Their remarkable lines of earth-works are scattered over the whole of the central West. All through the Ohio Valley, and especially in this State, these works are to be found in the greatest number and of the most massive size. In Ohio alone there are reckoned as many as ten thousand, which still exist in a tolerably perfect condition. For what object they were built is uncertain. Some seem to be military fortifications, some burial-places, and some temples of worship. If for purposes of warfare and defense, they are all in situations which can easily be defended; if for religious purposes, they command a good view of the rising sun and the constellations of the heavenly bodies, while the outlets of the inclosures are to the east; and if as memorials of persons or events, they are conspicuous on all sides for long distances. Some of the mounds are representations, on a gigantic scale, of beasts or birds; some in the form of truncated pyramids, and some in vast circles or squares, inclosing a wide amphitheater. The Mound-builders must have conducted an extensive commerce, as there are found in the works that have been opened, plates of mica, probably brought from North Carolina, copper from Lake Superior, and specular iron from Missouri; and they seem to have obtained salt from Michigan. They were probably worshipers of the powers of nature rather than idolaters. In many of the mounds have been found human bones, partially calcined, with coals and ashes. This would indicate that they cremated their dead, or else sacrificed the living, and offered them in the fire at the funerals of their chieftains. They had no horses or beasts of burden, and perhaps no wheeled carts. Hence all the work done on their great mounds was by carrying earth in baskets, and stones on litters. Theirs was not a scattered population of hunters and warriors, nor were their habits nomadic. They were a vast nation, living in fixed abodes upon the products of the soil; and so, while some were raising food, thousands of others could be employed on these enormous works of religion, of kingly vanity, or of war. They are supposed to have retreated southwardly before a

more vigorous horde of barbarians from the north migrating from the continent of Asia by the same lines of travel that their predecessors had taken, and were still pushed forward until they reached Mexico and Central America, where they became the ancestors of the Aztecs.

Of the age of these works by the Mound-builders in Ohio we have no knowledge. An immense stone-work at Fort Hill, in Highland County, examined over forty years ago by the late Dr. John Locke, of Cincinnati, had at that time large timber growing upon it. A chestnut-tree six feet in diameter, standing on the top of the wall, served to mark its antiquity. Counting and measuring the annual layers of wood where an ax-man had cut into the trunk, the doctor found them to amount to nearly two hundred to the foot. This would give to the tree the age of six hundred years. A poplar or tulip-tree seven feet in diameter, growing in the ditch excavated at the bottom of the wall, counting one hundred and seventy layers to the foot, would give nearly the same result, or a trifle over six hundred years. How much longer these works had been constructed, there was no means of determining. The American Indians, whom the white settlers first found in this valley, had no knowledge of their predecessors, and their traditions told only of the fact of their existence. Their history perished before that of the Indians begins; and of the latter but little is known before they came into contact with their white conquerors. While the Mound-builders seem to have had fixed villages, the Indians, being a more warlike people and wandering in their habits, never increased in numbers to so great an extent. Their villages were of a temporary character, nor do they seem ever to have had dwellings better than roughly constructed cabins without chimneys, or wigwams. These, then, were the earliest inhabitants of Ohio of whom we have any remains. Two successive growths of forest have covered many of the mounds which they built, each of which must have occupied centuries. Their history has completely perished, nor would it probably be worth recording, even it were possible to recover it. Then succeeded the Indians, of whom, in Ohio, there were several tribes.

When the restless and active Anglo-Saxons formed settlements on this continent, the spirit of enterprise which brought them across the ocean led them to reach out for new lands beyond their first places of habitation. The colonies at Jamestown in Virginia and at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts were not content with the few acres which they first bought or wrested from the original tenants, but they continually demanded more. They cried with the horse-leech's daughters, "Give, give!" but what they could not get by gift or purchase they took by force. Wars with the Indians naturally followed. The superior arms and skill of the new settlers gave them the final victory; the Indians retreated before the whites as the Mound-builders had retreated before the ancestors of these Indians; and by the middle of the eighteenth century the entire sea-coast was in undisputed possession of the whites. Still the greed for new land continued. In 1748 a company of Virginians, prominent among whom were Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-governor of the State, Lawrence and Augustine Washington, brothers of General George Washington, Thomas Lee, President of the Virginia Council, and a Mr. Hanbury, a merchant of London, formed an association, which they called the "Ohio Company," and petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. Their object was to secure not only land, but the control of the trade in the West with the Indians. Their petition was approved by the monarch, and the government of Virginia was ordered to give to the petitioners half a million of acres within the territory of that colony beyond the Alleghanies, to be located on the south side of the Ohio River, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers. Of this amount two hundred thousand acres were to be located at once. The conditions of the grant were such that the lands should be held by settlers free of rent for ten years, that within seven years the company should establish upon them a colony of one hundred families, and that they should build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. To these provisions the company assented, and sent to London for a cargo of goods suitable for the Indian trade, which was to be forwarded so as to reach them by November, 1749. Information of their proceedings soon reached the ears of the French Governor in Canada, and he immediately apprehended that if the company were allowed to prosecute their plans without interruption, the greater part of their valuable fur-trade with the Indians would be destroyed, and all communication cut off between Canada and Louisiana. France, by right of discovering the Mississippi River, laid claim to all the territory bordering on that stream and its tributaries. The claim of France, therefore, extended throughout the Ohio Valley, within which the lands of the new company were located. By the ancient charters of France, also, the territories granted to the French settlers in

America extended from north to south without limit, while the claim of England and her colonies to the same region was thus stated: "That all the lands or countries westward from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea [or Pacific Ocean], between 48 and 34 degrees north latitude, were expressly included in the grant of King James the First to divers of his subjects so long since as the year 1606, and afterwards confirmed in 1620: and under this grant the colony of Virginia claims extent so far west as the South Sea; and the ancient colonies of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were by their respective charters made to extend to the said South Sea, so that not only the right to the sea-coast, but to all the inland countries from sea to sea, has at all times been asserted by the crown of England."

To establish their title to the lands which they had claimed, the French made early and vigorous efforts to occupy and fortify themselves in the Ohio Valley. The French Governor of Canada also wrote to the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania that if those English traders on the Ohio did not immediately stop their encroachments on the French territory, he should order their seizure wherever found. The Canadian traders excited the fears of the Indians by telling them that the English were about to deprive them of their lands, and thus endeavored to secure their good-will and services in the event of war between the two powers. As no notice was taken of the menace of the Governor of Canada, he proceeded to execute this threat, and seized a number of British traders, and carried them to the French fort on Lake Erie. Reprisals were made on the other side, and some French traders were taken to Philadelphia. Meanwhile the French Governor opened communication between Presque Isle on Lake Erie and the Ohio. The Ohio Company, thus threatened with annihilation, complained to the Lieutenant-governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, that the French were encroaching on the territory of that colony, as warranted to them by their charter. Dinwiddie laid the subject before the House of Burgesses, and they determined to demand, in the name of the king, that the French should desist. Accordingly, Governor Dinwiddie took steps to send a messenger, with a written letter, to the French post, to demand of the commandant his designs, and to observe the number and disposition of his forces. The person selected for this mission was George Washington, then in his twenty-second year. His knowledge of the Indians, his acquaintance with frontier life, and the marked traits of character he had already displayed were the qualities that recommended him to the Governor for this hazardous undertaking. The commandant received the messenger, saying that he had taken possession of the country in pursuance of directions from his general, then in Canada, to whom he would transmit the letter, and whose orders he should implicitly obey. Washington returned to Virginia, but not before he had carefully surveyed the fort. The British ministry, being informed of the determination of the French to claim and hold by force all of the Ohio country, and to make prisoners of all Englishmen found there, directed the Virginians to oppose them by force of arms. A regiment was raised in Virginia, and an independent company arrived from South Carolina. Two other companies were ordered from New York. The command of the Virginia troops was intrusted to Washington, now raised to the rank of colonel. Without waiting for the New York troops, he began his march with about four hundred men. On his way he learned from a friendly Indian that the English, who had been erecting a fort at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, had been attacked and defeated by the French, who were then finishing the fort for themselves, and that a party of French, on their march to the Great Meadows, were encamped at a short distance off. This party he surprised and defeated. Here he erected a small stockade, and proceeded towards the French fort, now named Du Quesne. But learning that the French commander was approaching with nine hundred men, besides Indians, he returned to his stockade at Great Meadows. Here he and his little party defended themselves so well that an honorable capitulation was the result, and he returned with his troops to Virginia. The conduct of the French on the Ohio convinced the English Government that their claim to the Western country would either have to be relinquished or vigorously maintained by the sword. There was no hesitation in making the choice. Early in the Spring of 1755 General Edward Braddock was dispatched to America with a respectable force, to expel the French and to take possession of the country. In April General Braddock met the Governors of the several provinces, and a plan for conducting the campaign was agreed upon. What is called the "French and Indian war" was thus undertaken. The British arms were finally successful, but only after a series of battles in which the English suffered great losses and were several times defeated. The most disastrous of the expeditions against the French was the one commanded in person by Braddock. When near Fort

Du Quesne he was attacked by a combined force of the French and Indians; but though he fought gallantly, he was unable to withstand the assault of the savages, who lay concealed behind trees, logs, and rocks, and poured into his troops a deadly fire. Every one of his officers was either killed or wounded except Colonel Washington, and his men were thrown into confusion. At length the general himself fell. Then the rout became universal. The troops fled precipitously until they met with Colonel Dunbar's division, sixty miles in the rear. The panic was communicated to that body, and, turning about, they fled with the rest. They continued to retreat, though no enemy appeared, until they reached Fort Cumberland, a hundred and twenty miles from the scene of action. With the remnant of the army, amounting to fifteen hundred men, Colonel Dunbar, upon whom the command devolved after the death of the general, marched to Philadelphia, leaving the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia exposed to the enemy.

Though the war continued, no expedition was again sent against Fort Du Quesne until the year 1758. In that year General Forbes advanced against the French on the Western frontiers, leaving Philadelphia about the beginning of July. After a laborious march over unexplored mountains and through deep morasses, he reached Raystown, about ninety miles from Du Quesne. An advanced party of eight hundred men under Major Grant was met by a detachment from the fort, and defeated with great slaughter. The general, undismayed by this disaster, continued to advance, with extreme caution, but with resolute perseverance. The French, observing his movements, did not await his arrival, but fired the fort, spiked their cannon and threw them into the river, and made the best of their way off, carrying with them every thing that was valuable. On the 25th of November General Forbes entered the place and found it in a great measure destroyed. There were two forts about twenty yards distant. The one, built with immense labor, small, but with a great deal of very strong works collected into little room, stood on the point of a narrow neck of land at the confluence of the two rivers; the other stood on the banks of the Allegheny. The fire had destroyed all the houses before the flames were extinguished. The British troops found remaining sixteen barrels of ammunition, a prodigious quantity of old carriage iron, barrels of guns, about a cart-load of scalping-knives, and other stores. The French left with such haste that they could not make quite the havoc of their works that they intended. From a boy who had been their prisoner, but had made his escape a few days before, General Forbes learned that the enemy had carried an immense quantity of wood into the fortification; that they had burned five of the prisoners taken at Major Grant's defeat, and delivered others to the Indians, who tomahawked them on the spot. Numbers of bodies were found unburied within five miles of the fort. The general named the place Fort Pitt, in honor of the British premier. This ended the French domination in the territory of the Ohio; and when peace was concluded at Paris in 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all her northern settlements in America. This relieved the colonies, for a time, from all dread of savage invasions.

The way being now apparently open for settlements, in the Spring of 1766 several families from Maryland and Virginia crossed the mountains, and, selecting for themselves the most attractive and fertile tracts on the Monongahela River, erected cabins, and began to clear and plant their land. The Indian titles to these lands had not been extinguished, and the right of domain belonging to the original possessors was not respected. It was natural that, under such circumstances, the Indians should feel aggrieved. By the French they had nearly always been treated with courtesy, and their rights respected, but by these English, as they designated all who spoke that language, they were evidently about to be robbed and driven from their homes. Their agent protested against the conduct of these squatters, and General Gage, then commander-in-chief of the British forces in the American colonies, issued his proclamation denouncing their conduct; but they simply bade him defiance, and, fearless alike of the hostility of the Indians and the commands of the military authorities, they took up land wherever they chose, and occupied it.

Two years afterward (1768) Sir William Johnson, the British agent for treating with the Indians, bought of the Iroquois, whose main territory lay within what is now the State of New York, whatever right that, the most warlike of all the Indian tribes, had to any portion of the great tract of country northwest of the Ohio River. Deputies of the Six Nations, the Delawares, and the Shawanese were also present at this transaction, and ceded their rights in the same territory. The first point to be determined

was the boundary-line which was to define the Indian lands of the West from that time forward. This line, the Indians, upon the 1st of November, stated should begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Tennessee River; thence go up the Ohio and Allegheny to Kittanning; thence across to the Susquehannah; whereby the whole of the territory south of the Ohio to which these nations had any claim was transferred to the British. One deed for a part of this land was made on the 3d of November to William Trent, agent for twenty-two traders, whose goods had been destroyed by the Indians in 1763. The tract conveyed by this instrument was between the Monongahela and the Kanawha, and was named by the traders Indiana. Two days afterward a deed for the remaining Western lands was made to the king, and the price agreed on paid down. These deeds were made upon the express agreement that no claim should ever be based on former treaties, and they were signed by the chiefs of the Six Nations for themselves, their allies and dependents, the Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, and others; but the Shawanese and Delaware deputies present did not sign them. On this treaty, in a great measure, rests the title by purchase to Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania; and the authority of the Six Nations to sell that country rests on their claim by conquest. But, besides the claim of the Iroquois and the Northwest Indians to Kentucky, there was also a claim made by the Cherokees; and their rights were recognized in a treaty made with them two years subsequently. Their claim, however, to all the lands north and east of the Kentucky River was purchased by Colonel Donaldson, but for whom does not clearly appear.

The grant of the great Northwestern confederacy was now made, and white settlers could henceforward go into the territory ceded, and feel that the government would accord them protection. A new company was organized in Virginia, called the "Mississippi Company," and a petition sent to the king for two and a half millions of acres in the West. Among the signers of this petition were Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, and Arthur Lee—the last named of whom was the agent for the petitioners in England. The application was referred to the Board of Trade on the 9th of March, 1769, and after that nothing more is known of it. But immigrants, mostly from Virginia and Maryland, began to people the head-waters of the Ohio, and as early as 1770 settlements were formed on the Kanawha and in Eastern Kentucky. Among those whom the fertile fields of the West attracted from their Eastern homes was Captain Michael Cresap, afterwards well known in border history. He was born in Frederick, now Allegheny County, Maryland, in 1742. His father, Colonel Thomas Cresap, on account of the hospitality displayed by him toward the friendly Indians of Pennsylvania and Virginia, received from them the name of "Big Spoon;" and from constant intercourse with them at his father's house, the son became thoroughly acquainted with their disposition and character. Early in the Spring of 1774 he engaged six or seven active young men to accompany him to the wilderness of the Ohio, and there he entered upon the business of laying out claims, clearing lands, and erecting houses. He built what is believed to be the first cabin in the Western country of hewed logs, with a shingle roof *nailed on*. Thirty years later a voyager descending the Ohio mentions it as an evidence of rapid improvement and growth that he saw *four* shingled cabins between the Kanawha and the Scioto!

The disturbed condition of the country was the chief drawback in effecting settlements in the West. The boundary-lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia west of the mountains were not well defined, and both colonies claimed jurisdiction of the territory about Fort Pitt. That post was then under the command of Dr. John Connolly, Lord Dunmore's Vice-governor of Western Virginia. It was the principal station of the Indian traders, who seem to have used their influence with the Indians to secure their attachment to their respective colonies, and to alienate them, each from the other. But the chief cause of disturbance, perhaps, was the revolutionary spirit which was already separating the colonists into two parties, rebel and tory. The "Boston Tea-party," as it was named, had inaugurated a resistance, if not a rebellion, against British control in New England, and the Governors of Virginia and South Carolina were unable to withstand effectually the growing sentiment of independence in those provinces. A civil conflict seemed at any moment imminent. In many localities companies of troops were gathered to resist the encroachments of royalty. Congress issued proclamations and passed resolutions looking to an adjustment of their difficulties, and petitioning Parliament for redress; but it became evident to thoughtful minds that, sooner or later, the quarrel must be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. It was accordingly the desire of the Earl of Dunmore to enlist the services of the Indians on the side

of the king, and there can be little doubt that even now he was plotting with them for this purpose. Whether his plans miscarried, or what is called "Dunmore's Indian war" was a part of his deep-laid scheme, it is certain that the result was disastrous to the early settlements along the Ohio River, and not inimical to him.

The Western tribes had never been thoroughly placated, and the peace between them and the white settlers along the borders was at no period of long continuance. Whichever party was the aggressor, the fact remains that there was an interminable conflict. Every Indian regarded the white settler as his foe; the white settler looked upon the Indian as the murderer of his neighbor, his family, or his friends; and this was especially the case along the frontiers where the two came into more frequent contact. The mode of attack on the part of the savages, who spared neither sex nor age, rendered reprisals upon the side of their enemies less blameworthy; though, to the disgrace of the colonists, barbarity was often repaid with like barbarity, and the mutilation of the dead was common on both sides. Indian war was a series of raids, in which the white victim was shot down or tomahawked and scalped at sight, or else carried off a prisoner, to be either adopted into the tribe of the captor or tortured to death with a prolonged agony. And in this torture fiendish women took part with fiendish men.

Colonel Bouquet's expedition against the Indians in 1764 was so far successful that he compelled them to come to terms of agreement with the whites. For ten years this peace was sullenly observed; or, if broken, it was by no general uprising, but by a series of marauding excursions by small parties of Indian adventurers, who rushed down upon the unsuspecting emigrants, slaughtered or captured them, drove away their horses and cattle, and burned their improvements. It is believed that the number of lives sacrificed during these ten years exceeded all those slain during the entire outbreak of 1774, including the battle of Point Pleasant.

To the cause of this outbreak it is well to advert. It has often been asserted that it was due to the slaughter of Logan's family or kin at the mouth of Yellow Creek—a massacre with which the name of Captain Cresap has long been associated. We think the cause can be traced further back. On the day following Colonel Bouquet's treaty an Indian killed the colonel's servant; but this wanton murder was disregarded at the time, perhaps as having been done in a personal quarrel. During the ensuing Summer the savages slaughtered a white man upon the Virginia frontiers; the next year eight Virginians were butchered near the Cumberland Gap, and the peltries they had obtained brought to the Indian towns, where they were sold to Pennsylvania traders. Some time after, John Martin, a Virginia trader, with two companions, was killed by the Shawanese on the Hockhocking—only, it was alleged by Lord Dunmore, because they were Virginians, while at the same time they allowed one Ellis to pass, simply because he was a Pennsylvanian. In 1771 twenty Virginians and their party of friendly Indians were robbed by savages of thirty-eight horses, with weapons, clothes, and trappings, which they delivered to certain traders in their towns. The same year, within the jurisdiction of Virginia, the Indians killed two remote settlers; and in the following year Adam Stroud, with his wife and seven children, fell beneath their tomahawks and scalping-knives on the waters of Elk River. Richards fell on the Kanawha; and, a few months afterward, Russell, another Virginian, with five whites and two negroes, perished near the Cumberland Gap, while their horses and property were borne off by the Indians to the towns, where they fell a prey to the Pennsylvania traders. A Dutch family was massacred on the Kanawha in June, 1773, and the family of Mr. Hogg and three white men were killed near the same locality early in April, 1774. Some Cherokees, who visited Schönbrunn in the Spring of the same year, murdered two white men on their return. Another white traveler was killed with a tomahawk by the Senecas. Other slaughters also took place, which so incensed the white people in Virginia that they flew to arms, and killed in return (so it was reported) nine Senecas and wounded two, without having permission from the government to commence hostilities. The alarm soon became general, and a great part of the Shawanese engaged in the war, going out in small parties to murder the white people. The Senecas and Virginians also entered into the strife; but along the Ohio River, where the emigrants were forming their settlements, there were as yet few disturbances.

Captain Cresap and his party were still at work, opening up land, erecting cabins, and laying out claims for himself and his friends, when their work was brought to a sudden stand-still. A circular letter from Dr. Connolly was sent in April, 1774, by express messengers, to the inhabitants of the valleys,

warning them to be on their guard for the reason that the Indians were very angry, and manifested so much hostility to their movements that he was apprehensive they would strike somewhere as soon as the season should permit, and enjoining upon them to prepare for the worst, and to retire to the forts. Captain Cresap received this letter about the 22d of April, accompanied by a confirmatory message from Colonel Croghan and Major McGee, Indian agents and interpreters, and he immediately broke up his camp and ascended the river to Fort Wheeling, the nearest place of safety.

While these transactions were taking place near the waters of the Kanawha, George Rogers Clark, afterward so celebrated in Western history, was organizing a company to lay out lands and effect a settlement in Kentucky. His men, to the number of eighty or ninety, met at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, in order to descend the Ohio in a body. While there, reports were brought to them that the Indians had done some mischief, and that they had fired upon a party of hunters about ten miles below them; but the hunters had beat them back and returned to their camp. This, and the circumstances detailed above, led them to believe that the Indians were bent on war. But as they were ready to establish their post and had every necessary store, they were determined to proceed. An Indian town on the Scioto, not far from its mouth, lay nearly in their way, and they resolved to cross the country and surprise it. But who was to command? was the question. Few among them knew any thing of Indian warfare, and none of those who knew was competent. Captain Cresap was known to be not far away, and, as he had been experienced in a former war east of the mountains, he was proposed as their leader, and a messenger sent for him. Upon his arrival the matter was presented to him, but he immediately dissuaded them from it. He said that appearances were very suspicious, but that there was no certainty of a war; that he had no doubt of their success if undertaken, but that a war would at any rate be the result, and they would be blamed for it. He advised them to return to Wheeling to hear what was going forward; that a few weeks would determine; that it was still early in the Spring; and that if they found the Indians were not disposed for war, they would still have full time to return and make their settlement in Kentucky. His counsel was followed, and in two hours the whole company were *en route* for Wheeling.

From this place Captain Cresap intended to return home; but while he was at the fort a report was brought in that two Indians were coming down the river in canoes. Only a few days prior to this time William Butler, an Indian trader, taking no heed of Connolly's warning, had sent off a loaded canoe with goods for the Shawanese towns, and on the 16th of April it was attacked, forty miles below Pittsburgh, by three Cherokees, who waylaid it on the river. They killed one white man, wounded another, and the third made his escape, while the savages plundered the canoe of its more valuable cargo. Captain Cresap, deliberating whether war was actually begun, went up the river with his party to reconnoiter. They discovered a canoe of Indians keeping under shelter of an island, to screen themselves from observation. Deeming them to be on a hostile excursion, two of Cresap's men leveled their rifles and shot the Indians dead. Upon examining their canoe, it was found to contain a quantity of ammunition and other warlike stores, thus confirming their conjecture. This is *the only circumstance* in the whole history of the Indian war known as "Dunmore's" or "Cresap's" with which the latter can in the remotest degree be connected as having originated it; nor is there any foundation for the charge brought against him by Jefferson, in the first edition of his "Notes on Virginia," of being "infamous for the many murders he had committed on these much injured people." Much injured they undoubtedly were, but it is not known that Captain Cresap ever personally caused the death of a single Indian, and in the case just narrated his companions probably acted on their own responsibility, and without his orders.

On the 27th of April, the day subsequent to the affair just mentioned, Major Macdonald, on his return from the Kanawha River to Pittsburgh, stopped at the house of Captain Cresap, and gave an account of a skirmish that had happened between some Virginians and Indians, in which several were killed on both sides. While he was there another informant, Mr. Mahon, brought the intelligence that fourteen Indians, with five canoes, had called at his cabin when they were going down the river, and asked for provisions, which he refused, telling them at the same time of the killing of the two Indians, which they professed not to have heard. Upon this news Captain Cresap collected fifteen men, followed to observe their movements, and overtook them near the mouth of Captina Creek, where they had drawn up their canoes, and were making preparations against an attack, as a consequence of what they had heard.

A battle immediately ensued, and the Indians retired after the loss of one man on each side. From their appearance and conduct this attack made upon these Indians was justifiable warfare; for it seems that they were not only well prepared for it, but expected it. Whether or not any of Logan's kinsfolks were engaged in this affray, it is certain that none of them was there "murdered in cold blood."

"On our return to camp," says General George Rogers Clark, "a resolution was formed to march the next day and attack Logan's camp on the Ohio, about thirty miles above us. We actually marched about five miles, and then halted to take some refreshments. Here the impropriety of executing the proposed enterprise was argued; the conversation was brought forward by Cresap himself. It was generally agreed that those Indians had no hostile intentions, as they were hunting, and their party was composed of men, women, and children, with all their stuff with them. This we knew, as I myself and others present had been in their camp about four weeks before that time, on our descending the river from Pittsburg. In short, every person present, particularly Cresap, upon reflection, was opposed to the projected measure. We returned, and on the same evening decamped, and took the road to Redstone. It was two days after this [April 30] that Logan's family were killed. And, from the manner in which it was done, it was viewed as a horrid murder by the whole country. From Logan's hearing that Cresap was at the head of the party at Wheeling, it is no wonder that he considered Cresap as the author of his family's destruction."

But so far from Cresap's having had any hand in that transaction, Logan no doubt owed his own life to Cresap's counsel and influence. The affair at Yellow Creek, where Logan's kindred were killed, has always been looked upon as a "horrid" massacre. But the Indians encamped at Yellow Creek—even though accompanied by some of their women—were undoubtedly upon the "war-path." Their pretense was hunting. On the opposite side of the river was the cabin of Joshua Baker, who sold rum to the Indians, and, of course, received frequent visits from them. Captain Cresap, knowing their fondness for liquor, had particularly desired Baker to remove it, but, contrary to his advice, he still continued to sell it. Baker at length became alarmed for the safety of himself and family, and prepared to remove them and his effects to the interior settlements. But on the evening previous to the catastrophe a squaw came over to Baker's house, and, by her crying, seemed to be in great distress. Upon being asked the cause of her distress, she refused to tell; but, getting Baker's wife alone, she told her that the Indians were going to kill her and all her family the next day; that she loved her and did not wish her to be killed, and, therefore, told her what was intended, that she might save herself. In consequence of this information Baker got a company of men, to the number of twenty-one, to come to his house, and they were all there before morning. A council was held, and it was determined that the men should lie concealed in the back room; that if the Indians came and departed themselves peaceably, they should not be molested; but if otherwise, the men were to show themselves, and act accordingly. Early in the morning seven Indians, including three squaws, came over, unarmed, Logan's brother being one of them. They immediately called for rum, and all except Logan's brother became intoxicated. Meanwhile the white men lay concealed, except Baker, and two others who remained outside with him. After some time Logan's brother took down a hat and coat belonging to Baker's brother-in-law, who lived with him, put them on, and, placing his arms akimbo, began to strut about, till, coming up close to one of the men, he aimed at him a blow, at the same time calling him a vile name. The white man parried the blow, and kept out of the Indian's way for some time, but finally, becoming irritated, seized his gun, and shot his persecutor just as he was making for the door. The other white men, hearing the noise, rushed out and killed the whole of them, excepting one child.

But before this happened, two canoes, one with two and the other with five Indians, all naked, painted, and armed completely for war, were discovered to start from the shore on which their camp was. "Had it not been for this circumstance," says one of the narrators of the transaction, who was a participant in it (John Sappington), "the white men would not have acted as they did; but this confirmed what the squaw had told before." The white men, having slain those who were at the house, now drew up in line along the bank of the river to receive the canoes. The first one, containing two Indians, came near, when the white men fired and killed them both. The other canoe then went back. After this, two other canoes, containing eighteen warriors, attempted to land below Baker's cabin; but they were fired upon, and compelled to withdraw, with the loss of one of their number, after first discharging

their rifles. "To the best of my recollection," says John Sappington, above referred to, "there were three of the Greathouses engaged in this business. I was intimately acquainted with Cresap, and know he had no hand in that transaction. He told me afterward himself, at Redstone Old Fort, that the day before Logan's people were killed, he, with a small party, had an engagement with a party of Indians on Captina, about forty-four miles lower down. Logan's people were killed at the mouth of Yellow Creek on the 24th of May, 1774; and the 23d, the day before, Cresap was engaged as already stated. I know, likewise, that he was generally blamed for it, and believed, by all who were not acquainted with the circumstances, to have been the perpetrator of it. I know that he despised and hated the Greathouses ever afterwards on account of it."

Mr. Sappington is mistaken as to the time, which is correctly given in connection with the quotation from General Clark's narrative. His statement was not made until twenty-six years after the event, and while his recollection is remarkably accurate in regard to details, it is slightly at fault as to dates. Sappington was the one who killed Logan's brother; but the Greathouses are implicated in the slaughter of the women. Had they been spared, there would be less reason for terming the affair a "horrid murder." Otherwise the transaction was a timely repulse of savage massacre and outrage. Had not the white men anticipated the Indians, the latter would have been the aggressors and the former the victims.

In consequence of these murders (the slaughter of the women, one of whom was Logan's sister, deserves no other name), Logan, a Mingo brave, began to "glut his vengeance." Between the first day of May and the pacification under Lord Dunmore at Camp Charlotte, in October, the number of victims slain by him in retaliation amounted to nearly thirty. Men, women, and children were indiscriminately butchered and scalped. The females were stripped and outraged. The men were slain, and knives, tomahawks, or axes left in the breasts they had cleft asunder. The brains of infants were beaten out, and their bodies left for the beasts of prey in the forests. If the slaughter at Yellow Creek was horrid, Logan's vengeance was even more so.

While these events were taking place, Captain Cresap had gone back to his old home in Maryland. There, hearing of the Indian outrages on the frontiers, his sympathies were enlisted on behalf of the settlers, and he speedily raised a company, with whom he marched to their assistance. When he reached the spot in Pennsylvania where Washington now stands, his advance was stopped by a peremptory and insulting order from Dr. Connolly, commanding him to dismiss his men and return. As the border war was already afoot, Connolly's order has a sinister appearance. He evidently desired to promote the interests of the British Government, and was willing to let the present mischief work to divert the attention of the colonists from its proceedings. Be that as it may, Captain Cresap obeyed the order, returned home, and dismissed his men, with the determination never again to take any part in the Indian war, but to leave Dr. Connolly to fight it out as best he could. "This hasty resolution," says his biographer, Rev. John J. Jacob, "was, however, of short duration; for, however strange, contradictory, and irreconcilable the conduct of the Earl of Dunmore and his Vice-governor of Pittsburg may appear, yet it is a fact that on the 10th of June the Earl of Dunmore, unsolicited, and to Captain Cresap certainly unexpected, sent him a captain's commission of the militia of Hampshire County, Virginia, notwithstanding his residence was in Maryland. This commission reached Captain Cresap a few days after his return from the expedition just mentioned; and inasmuch as this commission, coming to him in the way it did, carried with it a tacit expression of the Governor's approbation of his conduct—add to which that, about the same time, his feelings were daily assailed by petition after petition from almost every section of the Western country, praying, begging, and beseeching him to come over to their assistance—it broke down and so far extinguished all Captain Cresap's personal resentment against Connolly that he once more determined to exert all his power and influence in assisting the distressed inhabitants of the Western frontier. He accordingly raised a company, and placed himself under the command of Major Angus Macdonald. His popularity at this time was such, so many men flocked to his standard, that he could not, consistently with the rules of an army, retain them in his company, but was obliged to transfer them, much against their will, to other captains."

The place where the troops under Major Macdonald were ordered to report was Wheeling. Here they met some time in June, 1774, and went down the river in boats and canoes to the mouth of the Captina, from which place they proceeded by the shortest route to Wapatomica, situated on the

Muskingum, about sixteen miles below the present town of Coshocton. About six miles from the village they encountered a band of Indians numbering forty or fifty, who gave them attack, killing two and wounding several more. Of the Indians, at least one was killed and others wounded. When the army came into the village they found it deserted. The Indians had retreated to the opposite side of the river, where they formed an ambuscade, supposing the whites would cross at that place. This stratagem was discovered, and the major stationed sentinels up and down the river, to give notice in case the Indians should attempt to recross. Soon after the village was taken, the Indians from the other shore sued for peace. To their demand the commander was willing to listen, on condition of their sending over their chiefs as hostages. Five of them accordingly came, and were put under guard. In the morning they were placed in front of the army, which proceeded to cross the Muskingum. When they reached the Western bank they were informed that the Indians could not make peace without the presence of the chiefs from the other towns. One of the chiefs was accordingly released to bring in the others. He did not come back, and a second was sent on the same mission; but neither did he return. The army then moved up the river to the next village, about a mile off. Here they had a slight skirmish with the Indians, in which one of them was killed, and one of their own side wounded. It was then discovered that during the time spent in negotiation the Indians had been employed in removing their women and children and property from the upper villages. These were burned, and the corn cut up. The troops then returned to Wheeling, bringing with them the three chiefs who were left, and who were sent to Williamsburg, then the seat of government in Virginia. These chiefs were released at the conclusion of peace the ensuing fall.

The character developed by Dr. Connolly at Pittsburg was such as to excite universal detestation, and at last to draw down upon his patron, the Governor of Virginia, the reproof of Lord Dartmouth. He seized property and imprisoned white men without warrant or propriety; and, in many cases, he treated the natives with an utter disregard of justice. It is not surprising, therefore, that Indian attacks occurred all along the frontiers from June to September, nor, on the other hand, that the Virginians, against whom, in distinction from the people of Pennsylvania, the war was carried on, became more and more excited, and eager to repay the injuries received.

To put a stop to these depredations, two large bodies of troops, numbering together about three thousand men, were raised in Virginia; the one from the southern and western part of the State, under General Andrew Lewis, and the other from the northern and eastern counties under Lord Dunmore himself, who assumed command of the entire army and ordered its movements. General Lewis, with eleven hundred men, was directed to proceed down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha River, where he was to meet the troops of Lord Dunmore. The forces under Lewis reached the spot agreed upon on the 6th of October; but as Dunmore was not there, and as other troops were to follow down the Kanawha under Colonel Christian, runners were dispatched toward Pittsburg to inform the commander-in-chief of his arrival. He then proceeded to encamp in the angle of land called Point Pleasant, where the two rivers meet. Here he remained idle until the 9th of the month, when dispatches from the Governor reached him, informing him that the plan of the campaign had been changed; that he intended himself to proceed directly against the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, and directing Lewis to cross the Ohio at once, and meet the army before those towns. But on the very day when this movement should have been executed (October 10th), the Indians, headed by Cornstalk, the able and brave chief of the Shawanese, appeared in force before the army of the Virginians. Associated with him were the Delawares, Iroquois, Wyandots, and others, under their respective chiefs, determined to avenge their wrongs and cripple the power of the invaders. Soon after sunrise General Lewis discovered the presence of the enemy, and ordered his brother, Colonel Charles Lewis, and Colonel Fleming to reconnoiter the ground where they had been seen. This at once brought on a general engagement, which extended along the whole line from river to river. In a short time Colonel Lewis was killed, and Colonel Fleming disabled, and the troops began to waver. But Colonel Field, with his regiment, came to the rescue, and they again stood firm. About noon Colonel Field was killed, and Captain Evan Shelby took command. The battle continued until towards evening without decided success for either party, when General Lewis ordered a body of men to gain the flank of the enemy by means of Crooked Creek, a small stream flowing into the Kanawha about four hundred yards above its mouth. This

maneuver was successfully executed, and the Indians retreated across the Ohio. Some idea of the vigor with which the Indians conducted the contest may be formed from the fact that, of Lewis's division, two colonels, five captains, three lieutenants, and more than one hundred rank and file were killed; while the wounded officers and men numbered one hundred and forty more, many of them so severely that they died within a few days. Of course, the loss of the Indians was never known; but as the Virginians were all good marksmen, they probably did equally effective execution. This was evident from the retreat of the Indians during the night, not again to appear nor subsequently attack either wing of the invading army.

General Andrew Lewis, who seems to have been possessed of military skill, acted with steadiness and decision in this emergency. But instead of fortifying the delta during the time he occupied it previous to the Indian attack, he began doing so, but quite uselessly, afterward. In a few days, leaving his wounded fully protected, he marched, with the greater part of his command, up the south bank of the Ohio, to join Lord Dunmore at the mouth of the Hocking. The latter had already arrived, and directed his march to within three miles of the Indian towns on the Scioto. Here he intrenched himself in a regularly fortified camp on the Pickaway Plains, near Sippo Creek. Inclosing about twelve acres with a strong breastwork of trees felled for the purpose, in the center of this inclosure he built a citadel of logs, and surrounded it with a ditch and earth-work, the latter being so surrounded with timber as to render the place impregnable to a foe armed as were the Indians. In the center of the citadel was pitched the marquee provided for the commanding general and his staff, and over it proudly waved the English flag of the Governor of Virginia, who, in honor of his queen, had named the fortification "Camp Charlotte."

On sight of these works the Indian chiefs (among whom was Cornstalk), who had failed to destroy their enemy at Point Pleasant, were effectually disheartened; and, aware that the junction of the two invading armies only remained to take place for a general attack upon their defenseless villages, they sent into the citadel delegation after delegation for terms of peace. Lord Dunmore was fully advised of the cause of the war, and had no desire to consign the aboriginal possessors of the soil to general slaughter. He had better use for them; nevertheless, he desired to assure the Indians that if they persisted in their retaliatory measures they would certainly be all destroyed. Having received small detachments of their delegations, he had them recount their wrongs. During the progress of the negotiations the celebrated speech of Logan was brought in. He could not himself be prevailed upon to come into the camp, and Lord Dunmore sent out Colonel John Gibson, who was well acquainted with him, to inquire into the causes of his absence. On arriving at the Indian village, Logan came to him, and they both went into an adjoining wood, where they sat down on a log. After shedding abundance of tears, the Indian warrior narrated the story of his grievances in his own tongue, which Gibson well understood. The speech was faithfully delivered to the commanding general, who received it seated under an oak-tree that has been inclosed, and still stands in a field seven miles from Circleville, in a southerly direction. Gibson translated the speech sentence by sentence, and as it was delivered it was written. Its authenticity is placed beyond doubt, and it of right belongs, and forever will belong, to the history of Ohio. Of this speech President Jefferson said, "I may challenge all the orators of the Greeks and Romans to produce its equal." It is as follows:

"I appeal to any white man to say if he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry, and I gave him not meat; if he ever came cold or naked, and I clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Nay, such was my love for the whites that my own countrymen, as they passed me, said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thoughts of living among you, but for the injuries done me by one man. Colonel Cresap, last Spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all the relatives of Logan, sparing not even my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country I rejoice in the beams of peace. But do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

We can not accord to Logan's speech the high praise bestowed upon it by Jefferson; but, tricked

out in rhetorical garb as it has been (perhaps by Dunmore himself), it undoubtedly reproduces some of the thoughts and feelings of the Mingo brave. It was originally given in the *Virginia Gazette*, a paper published at Williamsburg, early in 1775, and afterward printed, with some variations, in New York and elsewhere.

General Lewis was re-enforced by three hundred men just after the battle, and then started upon his march of eighty miles through the wilderness to the Indian towns on the Scioto. Himself and his troops were ferried across the river by Lord Dunmore's flotilla, and although met by a messenger bearing the command of the latter that he return with his forces to Virginia, as peace was about to be concluded, he ordered their march towards the new fort. On the 24th of the month he arrived within four miles of "Camp Charlotte," and fortified himself on a small branch of Sippo Creek, within a short distance of the old Chillicothe town. Lord Dunmore with his staff rode out to meet them, and had to repeat his orders peremptorily before General Lewis consented to obey. Even then nothing but the dissimilarity in the relative strength of the respective commands compelled obedience. Lord Dunmore had more than twice the force under Lewis, and besides could, with a word, turn the whole body of the Indians upon him; consequently, though smarting under their loss at Point Pleasant, and urged by their feelings to revenge that loss on the Indians, the order of Lord Dunmore that they direct their march for home was obeyed. The latter tarried for some time in his fort, and until he had concluded a treaty, or rather a truce, with the Indians, when, with his command, he also returned to Virginia. Thus ended the Dunmore war.

A good many sentimental tears have been shed over the fate of Logan and his kindred, and his spirited revenge of their wrongs; but while he had many noble traits of character he was addicted to all the vices of his race, and did not rise superior to his surroundings. He was of a stolid temperament, but resentful when aroused; and, though capable of generous deeds, he became an incarnate fiend when he fancied himself injured. He had his hours of repentant leisure, but soon lapsed into his habitual moodiness, and yielded to the curse of strong drink when the evil spirit of his nature came upon him. He flung away all the better impulses of his youth, the religious teachings which he must have heard from the Moravian missionaries, and sank into utter depravity, self-abandoned and self-tortured. His end was a fitting close to his career. He died by violence at the hands of one of his own people, and is buried in an unknown grave.

At the conclusion of the campaign Captain Cresap returned to Maryland and cultivated the arts of peace in the midst of his family circle. Early the next Spring (1775), he hired another band of young men, and repaired again to the Ohio country to complete his undertaking of the year before. He did not stop at his old station, but descended to Kentucky, which seemed to offer better inducements, and there made some improvements. Ill health, however, soon compelled him to give up his enterprise, and he left his workmen, and departed for his home across the mountains.

Meanwhile the attitude of the mother-country towards her colonies became more threatening, and all hope of arranging the difficulties between them was at an end. Congress took measures to defend the interests of America, and passed a resolution to enlist six companies of riflemen, to serve for one year, unless affairs should admit of their discharge sooner. The delegate from Maryland addressed a letter to the Committee of Safety in Frederick County, requesting them with all convenient speed to raise two of these companies—the others to be formed in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

In consequence of this resolve of Congress and the letter from the delegation of Maryland, June 15, 1775, the committee of Frederick County immediately appointed Michael Cresap and Thomas Price captains, to command these two rifle companies; and as the former had not yet returned from the West a messenger was at once dispatched to notify him of his appointment. He met him, on his way back, in the Allegheny Mountains. "When I communicated my business," says the messenger (John J. Jacob), "and announced his appointment, instead of becoming elated, he became pensive and solemn, as if his spirits were really depressed, or as if he had a presentiment that this was his death-warrant. He said he was in bad health and his affairs in a deranged state, but that, nevertheless, as the committee had selected him, and as he understood from me that his father had pledged himself that he should accept of this appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains, and publish to his old companions in arms his intentions.

This I did, and in a very short time collected and brought to him at his residence in Old Town about twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled a rifle."

Captain Cresap had no difficulty in filling up his company, and in a short time was ready to take the field. In a letter from Fredericktown, Maryland, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of August 16, 1775, the writer thus speaks of the young Revolutionary hero: "Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Captain Michael Cresap marching at the head of a formidable company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men from the mountains and backwoods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting-shirts and moccasins; and though some had traveled near eight hundred miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than the first hour of their march. Health and vigor, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with hardship and familiar with danger. Joy and satisfaction were visible in the crowd that met them. Had Lord North been present, and been assured that the brave leader could raise thousands of such like to defend his country, what, think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded on his mind? I had an opportunity of attending the captain during his stay in town, and watched the behavior of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it seems that all who go out to war under him do not only pay the most willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every instance of distress look up to him as their friend and father. A great part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants, without any apparent sense of fatigue and trouble. When complaints were before him he determined with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity."

Yet this was the man whom Logan declared to be the cold-blooded slayer of his women and children; whom Jefferson afterward affirmed to be "infamous for his many Indian murders;" whom historians and chroniclers have since, without investigation, asserted to be the originator of the war of 1774, but against whom his contemporaries brought no such accusation, and whom even Jefferson's chosen witnesses acquitted of the charge. His neighbors and acquaintances knew his character; they reposed in him the utmost confidence; they relied upon his patriotism and his prudence; and he was their first choice for leader of their troops in battle:

With this company of Maryland riflemen Captain Cresap proceeded to Boston, and joined the American army under the command of General Washington, in August. He did not remain there long, however; for continued and increasing ill-health prevented his engaging in active service, and he set out upon his return home, hoping to recover. When he reached New York he found himself too ill to go further, and there, after six days' fever, he died on the 18th of October, 1775, aged thirty-three years. He was buried on the following day with military honors, in Trinity church-yard. He left a wife and five children to mourn their loss, while his untimely death caused many sad hearts in his native province. Among his neighbors he was regarded as an active, brave, and patriotic man; honest and upright in all his business transactions, punctual to his engagements, a kind husband and father, and a hospitable friend to the poor. The wayworn stranger or traveler always received a hearty welcome at his house.

We have interrupted the progress of the narrative to trace the outline of Captain Cresap's life to its close, as his name has been so intimately associated with the history of Ohio; we have endeavored to rescue the memory of a true hero and patriot from obloquy, and to do justice to one who has been long regarded as the author of the outrages committed upon the family and kindred of Logan. We now turn again to the history of our own State.

The indefatigable Moravians established a mission among the Indians of Ohio as early as 1762. A strip of country twenty miles in length along the Tuscarawas River was formally ceded to the Christian Indians of this mission in 1772, and the principal station was named Schönbrunn. The land for the village was given to the brethren of the mission by Netawatwees, head chief of the Delawares. The Delaware nation was divided into three tribes, of which the Unami was esteemed the first in rank. The chief of this tribe was Netawatwees. He was a man of strong mind and commanding character. By his judgment and address he had acquired the reverence of the whole nation. The leader of the mission was David Zeisberger, to whom this chief was a powerful friend. It was owing to the friendship which the chief entertained for him that the offer was made for the Christian Indians to come and settle on the

Muskingum. In order to make some preparations for the arrival of the large Indian congregation whose homes had been taken from them in Pennsylvania, Zeisberger, in April, 1772, left that State with five Indian families, in all twenty-eight persons, and reached the spot where the new village was to be built on the 3d of May. The spot was well chosen. There was a small lake, from which the river that flowed through the plain took its source. Its shores were verdant; there was good tillage ground, and plenty of game in the woods. Temporary cabins were constructed, and the land cleared and planted; the chief sending many of his people to assist the missionaries. The whole body of Indians who came to the new settlement, including the missionaries, numbered two hundred and forty-one souls. Such was the happy influence of practical Christianity on the Muskingum and the surrounding country through the two villages Schönbrunn and Gnadenhutten, that the prospect was fair for the practical conversion of the whole Delaware nation. Many members of the tribes passed through the settlements, and their curiosity was especially awakened at seeing the industry of their Christian countrymen, and especially their buildings and plowed grounds. To all who came to the villages the Gospel was preached. Of these, many heard the Word gladly, and joined the congregation.

The war of 1774, though of brief continuance, was dreadful in its character while it lasted. During its continuance the settlements scarcely enjoyed a single day of rest. As the savages were greatly inflamed against the white people generally, the missionaries were often in great danger for their lives. Numerous troops of warriors marched through the settlements, some on the war-path, others returning with scalps and spoil, and both threatening that the settlements should be destroyed. Reports were often circulated that the enemy were actually on the way to burn their houses and murder the inhabitants. Canoes were always ready, as the alarm came sometimes in the night, that they might take their instant flight. The women were repeatedly driven from their plantations at noonday; and all the people were confined to their habitations for days and weeks together, as several parties appeared in the vicinity with a view of seizing on stragglers. The joyful news of peace put an end to these fears and troubles; and the Christian Indians set apart the sixth day of November, 1774, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for his deliverance.

As the villages of Schönbrunn and Gnadenhutten were by the end of 1775 so prosperous as to contain four hundred and fourteen inhabitants, a third settlement was projected. This was within two miles of the forks of the Muskingum, and about thirty miles from Gnadenhutten. In April, 1776, eight families, under charge of their faithful leader, David Zeisberger—in all thirty-five persons—settled here, and gave the name Lichtenau to the new mission.

This mission prospered; and the chiefs of the tribes being favorably disposed, and the people manifesting some interest, the Moravian Church increased, and the knowledge of the Moravian teachings spread among the Indians. Books were translated into their native tongue, and many of the arts of domestic and social life, with which they had heretofore been unacquainted, were taught them. Around these settlements grew up other villages and hamlets of Christian Indians, who had adopted in great measure the civilization of their teachers. For a while they were beyond the border and away from the influence and hostility of the white men, and away from the embarrassment of the border wars. The outbreak of 1774, narrated above, in no way affected them, except that it excited apprehensions lest the war might extend to their own country; and both the missionaries and the Indians were prepared to escape to the Cuyahoga River in case the whites had been beaten at the battle of Point Pleasant. But their peace was soon broken. They were between the two parties in the War of Independence. Detroit was the head-quarters of the British, and Fort Pitt, or Pittsburg, of the Americans.

The Wyandotts and part of the Delawares were partisans of the British; but the Christian Indians, being non-combatants in accordance with their principles, were neutral. Though they declined to take sides with either party, they felt compelled by their religion to extend their hospitality to both. It was thus difficult to avoid the suspicions of partisanship. The combination of circumstances was such as to bring censure upon them, and they were at one time accused by the British emissaries of favoring the cause of the colonists, at another by the colonists of favoring British interests; now by the frontier settlers of siding with the Sandusky savages, then by the Indians of rendering assistance against them to the frontiersmen. The missionaries were at length charged with being spies and holding treasonable correspondence with the Americans at Pittsburg, and perhaps at other points, in the fall of 1781. Upon

this charge they and all their Indian converts in the Tuscarawas Valley were arrested by Captain Matthew Elliott, a British officer, who had under his command about three hundred hostile Indians. They made no resistance, and were taken prisoners about the middle of September, 1781, and compelled to proceed to the Sandusky River, which they reached on the first day of October, after a journey of twenty days, meanwhile suffering many hardships and privations.

The missionaries who were thus removed were David Zeisberger, Gottlob Senseman, and John George Jungman, of Schönbrunn; John Heckewelder and Michael Jung, of Salem; and William Edwards, of Lichtenau. The point at which they were left to take care of themselves, their wives and children and Indian captives, was on the banks of the Sandusky River, about ten miles from Upper Sandusky. The village of small huts, which they here built to protect themselves from the inclemencies of the weather, received the name of "Captives' Town," and was near the mouth of Broken Sword Creek. On the 14th of October the missionaries were summoned to Detroit, to appear before the British commandant for examination. Accordingly, Messrs. Zeisberger, Senseman, Edwards, and Heckewelder proceeded across the Black Swamp to the Maumee River, and from thence to Detroit, consuming several days on the journey. Their fellow-laborers, Jungman and Jung, they left behind. Immediately on their arrival they were taken before Major Arent Schuyler De Peyster, the commandant, who questioned them concerning the charges that had been made against them. They were treated well, and on a final hearing on the 9th of November they were discharged by the commandant, who pronounced them not guilty, and suffered them to return to their families and friends on the Sandusky. Many were the acts of kindness which the missionaries received while in Detroit. One merchant, shortly after their arrival, returned some new clothes belonging to one of them, which he had purchased from one of the Indian warriors. Another trader, who had bought of the same Indians four silver watches taken from the missionaries, was ordered to deliver them up to the commandant, who satisfied him for them, and then restored them to their owners. The commandant also sent a barrel of pork, with some flour, to Sandusky. He assured the missionaries that he felt great satisfaction and pleasure in seeing their endeavors to civilize and Christianize the Indians, and gave them a passport which permitted them to labor among the Christian Indians without molestation. He parted from them with the most marked expressions of esteem. On the 14th of November they left Detroit to return home, well supplied with warm clothes and blankets, both for themselves and their two companions in labor. The weather was cold and the ground frozen hard. When within one day's journey of Sandusky a deep snow fell, and made the traveling difficult. They, however, arrived on the 22d.

After the return of the missionaries to Captives' Town, the Christian Indians, under the guidance of their teachers and with their assistance, erected a temporary meeting-house of logs for worship. The crevices were filled with moss gathered from the trees, and here they celebrated with cheerfulness and thanksgiving their Christmas holidays. The Winter came on with severe cold weather. Most of their huts being small, with only the ground for a floor, whenever a thaw occurred they could scarcely keep their feet dry. There was, too, little opportunity to keep up large fires to expel the cold. Firewood was scarce, their cattle suffered from hunger and began to perish, and their provisions ran low. The daily allowance of corn at that time to each person was only a pint. Occasionally they could add to this store a leg of venison purchased from the hunters; but this supply was precarious. Under these circumstances it was determined to send a company of Indians to procure some corn from the Tuscarawas Valley, thousands of bushels of which, of their own raising, still remained on the stalks when they were driven away by the British agent. In pursuance of this determination about one hundred and fifty of their number, consisting of men, women, and children, left Captives' Town late in February to go to their corn-fields and get the corn which they had raised. On their arrival they divided their number into three divisions among the three villages they had occupied, and proceeded at once to secure their corn. They made fine progress in gathering and husking, and securing it in the woods. They were beginning to bundle up their sacks in order to take a final leave of the ill-fated place, when suddenly a force of white people from the Ohio settlements made their appearance at Gnadenhutzen. About a mile from the village they met a lad named Joseph Schebosh, whom they cruelly murdered, though he told them he was the son of a white man, and piteously begged them to spare his life.

This company of white men consisted of about ninety persons, under the command of Colonel

David Williamson. They met at Mingo Bottom early in March, 1782, three miles below the present site of Steubenville. On reaching the village they killed two other persons, a man and a woman. By treacherously promising them protection, they disarmed the Indians at Gnadenhutten, and likewise those at Salem, and placed them in confinement—men, women, and children, in the same house. Here they met together for the last time. The charges which the white men alleged against them were, that their horses, as also their axes, pewter basins, spoons, and indeed all that they possessed, had been taken from the white people; and, besides, that they were warriors, and not Christian non-combatants. Colonel Williamson submitted the fate of these helpless captives to his men for decision,—to take them to Fort Pitt or to put them to death. The latter alternative was adopted by a large majority—only eighteen men out of the whole company voting to preserve them alive. And thereupon they were then and there murdered in cold blood, March 8, 1782. Of the whole number slain, amounting to ninety-six, there were sixty-two grown persons, one-third of them being women. The remaining thirty-four were children. Those who were gathering corn in the vicinity of the other settlement providentially escaped. A messenger who had been sent to them from the Sandusky village, to recall them home, reached Schönbrunn on the 6th of March. Exhausted with fatigue, he stayed to rest at this village, while two other Indians were sent to convey his message to the workmen at Gnadenhutten and Salem. As they were going they discovered the tracks of horses' shoes along the path, and cautiously followed them. When within one or two miles of Gnadenhutten they found the dead body of Schebosh, with his scalp taken off. Shocked at the ghastly spectacle, and apprehending danger near, they yet, with cool composure and courage, buried the body, and returned to Schönbrunn. Giving the alarm, they all prepared to flee at once from so dangerous a spot. In their haste they forgot their canoe. At night the fugitives slept about two and a half miles from the village, on the opposite side of the river. Very early the next morning, before it was light, several of the Indian brethren returned to Schönbrunn for the canoe. They had scarcely proceeded with it three hundred yards from the town, and were yet in sight of it, when they heard the trampling of horses' feet. Secreting themselves, they watched the movements of the horsemen, and saw the village surrounded by them. After examining and finding no trace of the Indians, they soon rode off. As soon as they were out of sight, the Indians who were hiding shot forth in their canoe, and speedily rejoined the rest of their party. Without provisions, and oppressed with fear, they sorrowfully retraced their steps to Sandusky. On their journey they suffered many hardships. Hunger pinched them, and one infant perished for lack of nourishment. At length they reached home in a more deplorable condition than when they set out for the Muskingum.

"One can hardly help reflecting with regret," says Rev. Joseph Doddridge, in his "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Part of Virginia and Pennsylvania," "that these Moravians did not for the moment lay aside their pacific principles, and do themselves justice. With a mere show of defense, or at most a few shots, they might have captured and disarmed these few men, and held them as hostages for the safety of their people and property, until they could have removed them out of their way. This they might have done on the easiest terms, as the remainder of the army could not have crossed the river without their permission, as there was but one canoe at the place, and the river was too high to be forded. But, alas! these truly Christian people suffered themselves to be betrayed by hypocritical professions of friendship, until 'they were led as sheep to the slaughter.' Over this horrid deed humanity must shed tears of commiseration as long as the record of it shall remain."

The Revolutionary struggle having required every patriot who could shoulder a gun to oppose the British troops, none could be spared to protect from Indians the settlers of the Northwest; and consequently those who had remained in the territory had to protect themselves, and, in doing so, make in turn such offensive forays on the Indian settlements as they could. Thus it was that in 1779 Colonel John Bowman had with a small force marched against the Shawanese, the most powerful tribe in the territory, and was badly defeated. In 1780 General Brodhead conducted what was subsequently known as the Coshocton campaign against the Shawanese villages situated in the forks of the Muskingum.

On the 2d day of August, 1780, General George R. Clark undertook an expedition against the Miami villages, for the purpose of destroying them. With the troops which he had collected he took up his line of march from the place where Cincinnati now stands, for the Indian towns. The army marched in two divisions, and consisted of nine hundred and seventy men. The force was arranged

according to the most rigid precepts of war, and proceeded without interruption to old Chillicothe, or the Indian towns on the Miami and Mad River bottoms. They arrived on the 6th of the month, and found the first town abandoned. Many of the houses were burning, having been fired the preceding morning. They destroyed at this place several hundred acres of corn, near which they encamped. This was in the vicinity of Oldtown, near the Little Miami River, in Greene County. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the next day the army resumed its march for the Piqua towns on Mad River, distant from old Chillicothe about twelve miles. They had not proceeded more than a mile before they encountered a very heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning and a considerable amount of wind. Without tents, or any protection against the rain, the men soon became drenched, and it was impossible to keep their guns dry. It was nearly dark when the storm ceased, and they were ordered to encamp in a hollow square, with their baggage and horses in the center. They were then directed, with proper precautions, to discharge their guns and to reload them. Thus they remained on the alert, and were ready for action in case of emergency. By sunrise on the 8th the army was again in motion, and by two o'clock P. M. arrived within sight of Piqua. As they advanced upon the town they were attacked by the Indians, who concealed themselves in a prairie of high weeds. The ground upon which the attack was made, and the manner in which it was done, left no doubt that a general engagement was intended. Accordingly, Colonel Benjamin Logan, with four hundred men, was ordered to file off and march up the river to the east, and so to post himself as to prevent the escape of the Indians in that direction. And the division of the army under Colonels Lynn, Floyd, and Harrod were detached to cross the river and encompass the town on the west side; while General Clark, with the troops of Colonel Slaughter and those attached to the artillery, advanced upon the town in front. The prairie in which the attacking Indians were concealed was only a short distance from the timbered land, and the division who were ordered to encompass the town on the west side found it necessary to cross the prairie in order to avoid the fire of the concealed enemy. The Indians perceived the purpose of the intended attack, and used their skill to prevent it. To escape being surrounded by the advance of the detachment from the west, they made a powerful effort to turn the left wing. This was discovered by Colonels Floyd and Lynn, and to prevent it they extended their force a mile west of town. The ground was warmly contested on both sides until five o'clock, when the Indians disappeared, unperceived, and only a few remained in the town. The field-piece was now brought to bear on the houses, and soon dislodged the Indians that were in them. A nephew of General Clark, who had been several years among the Indians, and attempted to make his way to the whites at this period of the engagement, was supposed by them to be an Indian, and was shot. He was mortally wounded, but lived several hours. He had adopted the Indian customs, and it is said that he was to have led the Indians in the next morning's attack. Recognizing his uncle, he begged his forgiveness, as well as that of his countrymen, and soon afterwards expired.

On searching the houses a Frenchman was found concealed in one of the cabins. He informed the troops that the Indians had learned all about their movements, and had more than once determined to attack them silently in the night with the knife and tomahawk. They had intended this attack on the evening after the shower, knowing that the guns were wet; but they were prevented by the vigilance of General Clark, who had directed that they should be discharged. Hearing the noise of the firing, the Indians were convinced that the rain had not rendered them entirely useless. The loss on both sides was nearly equal, amounting to twenty killed.

The notorious renegade, Simon Girty, was in this battle. He had risen to the dignity of a chief among the Mingo, and had at this time three hundred warriors of that tribe under his command. Remarking the vigor of the attack and the desperation with which General Clark's men exposed themselves to the hottest of the fire, he drew off the Indians, observing that it was useless to fight with fools and madmen. It was estimated that, at old Chillicothe and at Piqua, more than five hundred acres of standing corn were cut down, and every thing that related to subsistence, upon which the troops could lay their hands, was destroyed. The Indians by this means were compelled to resort to hunting for their supply of food; and thus, dividing them into small parties and scattering them through the forests in search of game, hostilities would necessarily be suspended for a season. Having completed their work of destruction, the troops commenced their homeward march. On reaching the mouth of the

Licking, where Covington now stands, the army dispersed, and each individual selected his own mode and route of return. They had cheerfully encountered toil, danger, and privation. Their total allowance of food was six quarts of Indian corn, and a small quantity daily of salt, besides what green corn and vegetables they found in the Indian villages, and the chance game they were able to shoot on the way. But they knew the emergency of the case, and that if they failed, the savages would pour in upon the defenseless settlements, and murder their wives and children. Their intention was to conquer, or perish in the attempt.

In the year 1782 another expedition was made against the Indians in Ohio, with the intention of destroying the villages of the Wyandots on the Sandusky. It was set on foot immediately after the return of Williamson's party from the Muskingum. The volunteers to the number of four hundred and eighty men rendezvoused on the Mingo bottoms on the 25th of May. Here an election was held for commander. Colonel Williamson, who commanded at the massacre of the Moravians, and Colonel William Crawford were the candidates. The latter was elected, and accepted the position, it is said, with reluctance. The army then marched along Williamson's trail, and arrived at the ruins of the Moravian towns on the fourth day after their departure. Here some Indians were discovered; but they escaped. They had been watching the motions of the troops ever since they crossed the river; they had learned the object of the expedition, and the intention of the invaders to give "no quarter to any Indian, whether man, woman, or child!" On the 4th of June the army arrived at the Moravian village on the Sandusky River, but it was abandoned. Here many of the men were anxious to abandon the enterprise and return home; but a council of the officers was held, and it was determined to proceed. They were then forty miles distant from Sandusky. They advanced cautiously, but had not proceeded far when they were suddenly attacked by a large force of Indians concealed in the grass. The battle lasted without cessation until dark, and the army rested in position all night, so as to be ready for any emergency. The next day a council of the officers was held. The Indians were apparently increasing every hour, and it was resolved that when night should come they would retreat. Meanwhile they buried their dead and prepared means for carrying off their wounded. After dark the army began its return march, when several shots were fired by the enemy. Many of the men, thinking that the movement of the troops was discovered, left the main body in disorder, and attempted to escape in the darkness. The Indians followed the main body only a short distance, and then turned to pursue the stragglers. Of these more than a hundred were killed or captured.

Colonel Crawford would probably have made good his retreat but that he lingered behind in anxiety for his son, who was supposed to be in the rear. After wandering two days in the woods, with Dr. John Knight and some others, all were taken by a party of Delawares and conducted to the old Wyandot town. Here Captain Pipe, a Delaware chief, with his own hands, painted the faces of the two principal captives black—a sure premonition of their coming fate. On the next day they were marched to the new Wyandot town, and preparation was immediately made for the execution by torture of the colonel, Dr. Knight being reserved for a similar fate at a town about forty miles distant from Sandusky. The story of Colonel Crawford's sufferings has often been told, and it is not necessary to repeat it here. He fell a sacrifice, not for his own crimes, but for the crimes of others. On him the Indians endeavored to wreak vengeance for the unprovoked slaughter of their Moravian kinsmen and friends on the Muskingum. And fearfully was that slaughter repaid. Many of the captives taken by the Indians were tortured, tomahawked, scalped, and burned. Dr. Knight and one or two others providentially managed to escape; but the number of those killed in battle and along the entire route of their retreat was very great. The exact amount of the loss suffered by the whites was never fairly ascertained. Thus ended this disastrous expedition.

This was the last of the campaigns undertaken by the borderers, during the Revolutionary War, against the Indians. It was conducted without sufficient means to encounter the large force of savages on the Sandusky plains. The commander was incapable of enforcing that subordination and discipline so requisite for success in any undertaking, and especially in one of hazard. The army was too confident. The ease with which the Moravian Indians were exterminated on the Muskingum inspired false hopes; and so, with high resolves and expectations of easy victory, they advanced to their own destruction.

At the time when the definitive treaty of peace between his majesty George III and the revolted

American colonies—henceforth to be denominated States—was signed, the whole territory north of the Ohio River and west of the State of Pennsylvania, extending northwardly to the northern boundary of the United States, and westwardly to the Mississippi, was claimed by Virginia; and that State was in possession of the French settlements of Vincennes and Illinois, which she had occupied and defended during the war. The States of Massachusetts and Connecticut claimed all that part which was within the breadth of their respective charters; and the State of New York had also an indeterminate claim to the country. The United States obtained cessions from all these four States, and thus acquired an indisputable title to the whole. The State of Virginia, amongst other conditions of her act of cession, made provision for securing the old French settlers, who professed themselves citizens of Virginia, in their possessions, and reserved two tracts of land—one of 150,000 acres near the rapids of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, for that portion of her State troops under George Rogers Clark that had reduced the country; and the other, all the land between the Scioto and the Little Miami Rivers, being about three and a half millions of acres, to satisfy the bounties which she had promised to her troops in the Continental line. The State of Connecticut reserved a tract of 3,800,000 acres on Lake Erie, bounded on the south by the forty-first degree of north latitude, and extending westwardly one hundred and twenty miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. This has since been known as the "Western Reserve." By the terms of the compromise made between Connecticut and the United States Government, in the matter of the claims of the former under her King Charles Charter, the latter reserved the right of jurisdiction over, and subsequently included, this tract in the territory of the State of Ohio. The cessions of New York and Massachusetts included an insulated tract called "the triangle," lying on Lake Erie, west of the State of New York and north of Pennsylvania. This tract was afterwards sold to the State of Pennsylvania, thus giving her a lake front, where the city of Erie, formerly Presque Isle, now stands. It appears small on the maps; but it contains over two hundred thousand acres.

Out of the territory thus ceded to the United States an ordinance of Congress, passed July 13th, 1787, provided that there should be formed not less than three nor more than five States. The western State in the said territory, if only three States were formed, was to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash Rivers, a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Port Vincents [Vincennes] due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and the Mississippi. The middle State was to be bounded by the said direct line and the Wabash from Port Vincents to the Ohio; by the Ohio; by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line; and by the said territorial line. The eastern State was to be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line. But it was provided that Congress might form one or two States north of a line drawn due east and west through the most southerly bend of Lake Michigan. When Ohio was organized as a State, this, then, with Lake Erie, became its northern boundary. The same ordinance which determined the number of States to be formed in this territory north-west of the Ohio also provided that within its limits there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party accused should first have been duly convicted.

In 1776, Congress appropriated, as bounties for the officers and soldiers who should serve through the war, the lands of the western territory, grading the area according to rank from five hundred acres for a colonel to one hundred acres for a private. In 1780 this act was amended to include general officers—a major-general to receive eleven hundred acres, and a brigadier-general eight hundred and fifty. In June, 1783, General Rufus Putnam united with officers of the Continental army, belonging in major part to the Northern States, in a petition to Congress for a grant of the land ceded by Virginia, to which they might remove and found a State or States. Being selected by his associates to present this petition, General Putnam forwarded it to General Washington, with a long and well-written letter, in which he detailed the advantages the foundation of such a colony would secure to the whole country. This letter had much influence in the subsequent settlement of the territory, as it expressed the opinion that upon intelligent men the product of a system of education, the duties of public citizenship would rest; and that such educational system should be fostered by liberal grants of land, set apart in perpetuity by the constitution of the State exclusively for this purpose. This letter contained the first suggestion of this wise provision, and it was forwarded to Congress by General Washington, with the petition supported

by an earnest letter from himself. Failing, however, in the prayer of their petition, General Putnam and Benjamin Tupper, in January, 1786, called a meeting of soldiers and civilians to form a company for the purpose of securing a grant of land by purchase, on such conditions as would be acceptable. This meeting took place at Boston, March 1st, 1786, General Rufus Putnam presiding, with Winthrop Sargent as clerk. The "Ohio Company" was there organized, and Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of the board of directors, was appointed to wait upon Congress, and endeavor to secure the purchase. Accordingly, in July, 1787, Dr. Cutler went to New York, where Congress was then in session, and succeeded in making the purchase on such terms as were satisfactory to the company. Immediately after the State of Virginia had ceded to the General Government its right to the lands northwest of the Ohio River, a committee of Congress, of which Mr. Jefferson was chairman, reported the ordinance already mentioned for the government of the "Northwestern Territory," as these lands were then, for the first time, designated. In the exclusion of slavery from this fair domain the influence of Dr. Cutler may largely be credited. He reached New York July 5th. On the 9th the committee who reported the ordinance was appointed, and had frequent interviews with him within the four following days. He was a highly cultivated man, a graduate of Yale College, and a member of divers philosophical societies, pastor of a Church in Eastern Massachusetts at the time he attended the meeting in Boston, and, the other influential men present being principally military men and officers in the late war, he was, with Generals Putnam and Parsons, appointed the committee to draft the articles of organization. After their adoption, these three gentlemen were elected the board of directors, and he was by the other two appointed the company's agent. To the influence of the Ordinance of 1787 may be attributed primarily the present condition of human freedom in the United States. Daniel Webster said of it: "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law, ancient or modern, has produced effects more distinct, marked, and lasting in character than the Ordinance of 1787." The evidence of Dr. Cutler's agency in the enactment of this immortal ordinance has been attested by a writer in the *North American Review* for April, 1876, who therein has said: "The purchase would not have been made without the Ordinance of 1787, and the ordinance could not have been enacted except as an essential condition of the purchase." This ordinance was the first under which any United States Territory was organized. President Andrews, of Marietta College, in publicly speaking of it, has remarked: "How great the obligations of the great Northwest, and of the whole country, are to this quiet Massachusetts clergyman are thus apparent. Far distant be the day when the county of Washington, the State of Ohio, and the whole Northwest shall cease to cherish the names and memory of Rufus Putnam and Manasseh Cutler."

The purchase made by Dr. Cutler for the Ohio Company comprised 1,500,000 acres, and the contract for its sale was duly signed on behalf of the Treasury of the United States, October 27th, 1787, by Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, and on behalf of the Ohio Company by Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent. Payment was to be made "in specie, loan-office certificates reduced to specie, or certificates of the liquidated debt of the United States." The price was one dollar an acre, liable to a reduction by "allowance for bad land, and all incidental charges and circumstances whatever; provided that all such allowance shall not exceed, in the whole, one-third of a dollar per acre." Rights for bounties, or what have since been known as soldiers' land-warrants, might be used in payment, but not for more than one-seventh of the whole tract. In the survey of it this tract was bounded on the east by the seventh range of townships, south by the Ohio River, and west by the west boundary of the seventeenth range, extended so far north that lines running west and north from the Ohio River would embrace the necessary number of acres, besides the reservations. These reservations were section number sixteen for schools, section number twenty-nine for the support of religion, sections number eight, eleven, and twenty-six to be at the disposal of Congress as government land, and, of the whole grant, two townships to be reserved for a university. Thus it will be seen that of each township of thirty-six sections, or as many square miles area, five sections were reserved in manner stated, besides the university reservation. The general contour of this land, as surveyed, was in the form of a triangle, its southern or longest line being the Ohio River, and at present containing Athens, Meigs, Washington, and part of Gallia Counties. The contract authorized the settlers to enter at once upon half of the tract. The company paid one-half the purchase-money "down," the government agreeing to make a deed when the second half was paid; but

this, the final payment, was never made. The failure of some of the shareholders to pay for their shares in full, the expenses incurred by the company in waging war against the Indians on their lands, together with the losses sustained by the defalcation of their treasurer, Richard Platt, of New York, elected in August, 1787, so embarrassed the company that it was impossible for them to pay the \$500,000 required for the final payment. Consequently the directors met in Philadelphia early in 1792, and memorialized Congress for relief. So well pleased were the public generally with the conduct of the company, that the committee of the House of Representatives to whom the company's memorial had been referred recommended a release and deed for the whole tract; but this proposition was modified by making a deed for that half of the tract the money received had paid for, a conveyance for 214,285 acres, or one-seventh of the original purchase, to be paid for within six months by warrants issued for bounty rights (military land-warrants), and another conveyance for 100,000 acres, which was to be conveyed in tracts of 100 acres, as a bounty to each male person of not less than eighteen years of age, who should become an actual settler. The act of Congress, as it passed the House, further provided that the company might receive a conveyance for the remainder of the original purchase by paying for the same within six years, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre; but this provision was stricken out by the Senate, and that respecting the "Donation Lands," as they were subsequently called, was only saved from a like fate by the casting vote of the Vice-president. Approved April 21st, 1792, on the 10th of May, the three patents were issued to Rufus Putnam, Manasseh Cutler, Robert Oliver, and Griffin Greene, in trust for "the Ohio Company of Associates," and signed by George Washington, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. The three bear date May 10th, 1792, and, except one made to the State of Pennsylvania the previous March, conveying to that State the northern half of it, which had been claimed by Connecticut, these were the first land patents ever issued by the United States Government.

The first party of emigrants to the lands of the company left Danvers, Massachusetts, December 1st, 1787, conducted by Major Haffield White. The second left Hartford, Connecticut, January 1st, 1788, under Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, and which party General Putnam overtook three weeks afterward. On reaching the Youghiogeny they built boats, embarked April 1st, and reached the mouth of the Muskingum April 7th, 1788. Forty-eight men landed on that day, and thus began the first permanent settlement within this State. During the year there were added eighty-four to their number, among these fifteen families. At the close of 1788, as we find it stated in the diary of General Putnam, deposited by his grandson, Hon. William R. Putnam, of Marietta, in the college there, not a single white family, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, could be found within the present State of Ohio, save those belonging to the Ohio Company, Colonel Harmar and most of his officers being members of it, and who were residents in the fort built by Major John Doughty in 1786 on the west bank and at the mouth of the Muskingum River. Such was the condition when General Putnam arrived in the Spring of 1788, and then the surveyors got to work and laid out a town with broad streets and squares and "home-lots" of eight acres each; and, as the site had on it much of the work of that pre-historic race called "Mound-builders," with rare good taste these remains were preserved in the public squares. The most remarkable building of the new town was a large fort, constructed with much care and labor, as a refuge for the entire community in case of Indian hostilities. They gave this inclosure the name of *Campus Martius*, and not until 1790 was it finished. The settlers regarded it with much satisfaction, and not without reason, when it became their refuge and a stronghold that defied the savages.

Of the numerous emigrants who, arriving at the head-waters of the Ohio, descended that river, those from Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas sought homes in Kentucky, a slave territory; while those, by far the greater number, from the Middle and Eastern States, where slavery, though once recognized, never flourished, settled in the free territory northwest of the Ohio. While the former were principally hunters, skilled in woodcraft and the use of the rifle, having during their lives been accustomed to contend in portions of their semi-civilized native country with Indians and wild beasts, and were but little used to the restraints of law and management of civil affairs, the latter were for the most part men who had, prior to the Revolutionary War, followed the arts of peace and the pursuits of civil industry. From this cause wherever even a small number of them took up their residence, they at once established some form of local government for mutual protection and the maintenance of good order.

PERIOD II.

THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

1787—1803.



THE settlers at Marietta, as already stated, were shareholders in the property of a company organized in Massachusetts; but, according to New England ideas, they at once proceeded, as the articles of their organization had provided, to establish regulations for their civil government. The town meeting was ignored for a more congenial form, with officers and courts to be established by Congress. General Arthur St. Clair, who, from his position as president of Congress, had, in 1788, been appointed by President Washington the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, arrived at Fort Pitt, subsequently Pittsburg, about the 1st of July, a month that was to be forever memorable among the settlers. On its second day occurred the first meeting of the officers of the Ohio Company, nearly every one of whom bore some style of military title. At this meeting the prospective town itself was named Marietta (in honor of the then French queen, the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, who had taken a very favorable interest in the success of the Americans in the Revolutionary War), and names were given to all its squares and streets. A few primary regulations for the government of the settlement were written and posted on the trunk of a giant beech-tree on the 4th of July, which day was celebrated with such manner of rejoicing as the people were enabled to provide. The morning was opened with a salute from Fort Harmar, across the Muskingum, and a general holiday enjoyed by settlers and soldiers. Within a "bowery" constructed of young trees, on the bank of the river, their tops being interlaced to form a screen from the sun's rays, a sumptuous banquet was spread, and General Varnum, one of the directors of the company, who had also just been appointed by Congress one of the judges of the Territory, pronounced an oration, the prototype of many since delivered on the anniversaries of the day. On the 9th Governor St. Clair arrived at Fort Harmar, under escort of a detachment of troops, and was received with military honors becoming his rank. His arrival was hailed with great satisfaction, and arrangements were at once begun to inaugurate the new territorial government. Escorted by all the officers of the garrison, he crossed on the 15th to the newly made town of Marietta, and was received by the principal men of it in the "bowery," and there, in presence of all the people, the Ordinance of 1787, establishing the Territory, and the commissions of the Governor, Secretary, and judges were read. Then General Putnam formally welcomed the Governor to the seat of his government, and the welcome was repeated with cheers by the assembled people. Laws for the government of the Territory, and the necessary means for their administration, were then established—these laws, like those of New England, recognizing order, sobriety, decency, and a sacred observance of the Lord's-day.

The settlement of the company's lands was conducted with system. They were carefully surveyed and laid off in townships and one-hundred-acre lots, and when, subsequently, these latter were under the terms of the patent donated to those settlers who came out under the auspices of the company, the conditions of the patent and the laws of the company were, by such settlers, strictly complied with. The settler was to release to the company any land in his tract required for highways; to build a substantial house within five years; to plant not less than fifty apple-trees and twenty peach-trees within five years; to be constantly provided with a musket or rifle and ammunition for the same, and to be subject to perform militia duty when called upon by proclamation. They were to settle in companies of not

less than twenty men on as many contiguous lots, so as to be able to defend themselves from hostile savages, and each settlement was to have a block-house, within which, in case of general attack, they all could assemble in safety. In short, the conditions upon which these lands were granted were of a character to secure the greatest benefit both to the settler and to the whole community. The settlers were generally industrious and of good character, these qualifications being inquired into before any land was donated them; and they worked energetically, building log dwellings, clearing their land, and planting orchards. Though five years of Indian war seriously retarded their progress, proved disastrous to several settlements, and destroyed a few, the more fortunate persevered, increased the extent of their arable land, and with it the quantity of their crops. Under the liberal policy of the Ohio Company many emigrants were induced to come to Marietta—the settlements on the Muskingum River proving most attractive to those who ventured into the new Territory. Besides that at Marietta, other settlements on the lands of the company increased in importance—notably those at Waterford, Belpre, and Big Bottom. The largest accession at one time to the population occurred in 1790.

A number of persons, moved by the example of the Ohio Company, organized themselves into what they called the “Scioto Company,” and of their agent a company of French emigrants, men, women, and children, numbering more than four hundred, had purchased land; but, as the Scioto Company had not completed its purchase of lands in the valley of the Scioto from Congress, these poor emigrants, who had expended all their money buying land which they could get no title to, were, after also paying the expenses of their emigration to where their lands should have been, in destitute circumstances. The Scioto Company, to secure so advantageous a lot of settlers, had agreed to build houses for and furnish a year’s provisions to them, and otherwise provide for them until they could clear fields and grow crops for their own support; but that company being, as it proved, totally unable to fulfill its contract, the emigrants besought the Ohio Company to assign them land; and, this being done, they soon erected a village on the bank of the Ohio River, in the more southern part of the company’s purchase, and named it Gallipolis. Most of these emigrants were artisans and trades-people from the capital of France, wholly unaccustomed to farm-work; consequently, life in the wilderness was more pleasing to read about than experience; and, during the years of the Indian wars upon the settlers they suffered much from privation rather than Indian attacks, for they were not at any time attacked after the Indians discovered they were French, but treated rather as friends. Some years later Congress, knowing how these French settlers had been defrauded, donated them a tract of 24,000 acres of land in what is now the southeastern part of Scioto County, fronting on the Ohio River, to which many of them removed, while others remained where they had first settled in what subsequently became Gallia County, and the descendants of both have shown themselves to be peaceable and industrious citizens.

The year 1790 proved a bad year for the crops, and the people suffered for food. The corn was blighted for want of rain in the season of tasseling; the crop was scant, and much of it not fit for feeding even to cattle. No wheat as yet had been planted in the Territory. Good corn was held too high for the poorer people to purchase it; cattle and swine were yet too few to furnish meat, and the Indians, claiming all the game, had persistently hunted and driven away the deer, turkeys, and bears for many miles distant from Marietta. By May, 1791, the scarcity of food had to be helped out with the early shoots of edible plants, and decoctions of the roots of palatable shrubs served for tea and coffee. But such deprivation fell very far short of that which, one hundred and seventy years before, was experienced by the earliest colonists at Plymouth and Jamestown. The harvest of 1791 was bountiful, and “the starving year,” as the year previous was called, soon ceased to be remembered.

In 1751 Christopher Gest, as agent for the English and Virginia company mentioned in the beginning of this sketch, explored the Great Miami River about a hundred miles from its mouth, and the year after built a trading station about where Piqua now stands, then in the midst of a Miami tribe called the Piankashaws. But the structure had only been completed when it was destroyed by the French, who at the time claimed the whole country west of the mountains; and thus began and ended the tenure of the Ohio Land Company of 1748.

We have followed the accounts usually given of the first settlement of Ohio; yet there is reason to believe that, prior to the Ohio Company’s undertaking at Marietta, a station was established on the Little Miami, not far from its mouth. In 1787 Captain Abraham Covalt came to Ohio from Redstone, on the

Monongahela, and, after prospecting the country, secured by purchase about six hundred acres of land in what was then known as the "Round Bottom," near where the town of Milford now stands. On the first day of January, 1788, he, with his own and several other families, left Pennsylvania for Ohio, and landed at the mouth of the Little Miami on the 19th of the month. After landing, they erected a temporary shelter on the bank of the river, where they remained one week, and then removed to their new homes on Captain Covalt's purchase. They constructed a fort, with seventeen dwelling-houses and four block-houses. It was named Covalt's Fort, and there was put up the first grist-mill in the Miami country. Captain Covalt served as an officer throughout the Revolutionary War, and was killed by the Indians in March, 1789. His widow lived to the advanced age of one hundred years, and died at the residence of her grandson in Fountain County, Indiana.

In the same year that Captain Covalt visited Ohio, Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, with a small party, crossed the Alleghenies, and descended the Ohio River to its falls, for the purpose of exploring and purchasing land in the new Territory. While in the Miami country, Major Benjamin Stites, of Redstone, who had been pursuing some Indian horse-thieves, fell in with the Judge. Learning his intentions, and having seen the great richness of the country, he at once set about securing an interest in the proposed purchase of Judge Symmes. When the latter, who was then a member of Congress, returned East, the contemplated purchase was made.

The tract henceforth known as "Symmes's Purchase" was supposed to cover about one million acres, but upon actual survey was found to contain less than 700,000. Soon after, Judge Symmes sold to Matthias Denman the entire Section 18 and fractional Section 17, in Township 4, and to Benjamin Stites 10,000 acres at the mouth of the Little Miami. Denman made Colonel Robert Patterson and John Filson, of Kentucky, joint proprietors with himself of the land he had purchased, and engaged the latter, who was a surveyor, to lay out a town upon it. Before the town-plat was made, Judge Symmes, with a view to survey the meanders of the Ohio between the two Miamis, and to explore his purchase, descended the river with a party to the mouth of the Licking, where, according to a previous arrangement, he was joined by Denman, Patterson, Filson, and others from Lexington, Kentucky. They made a hasty excursion through the new purchase, but had not proceeded far when Filson left them, to return to the settlements. As he was never afterward heard from, it was supposed that he had been murdered by the Indians.

Major Stites and his colony, consisting of twenty-six persons, descended the river to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they arrived on the 18th of November, 1788. After landing, they proceeded to erect block-houses as a protection against the Indians, and so began the settlement now called Columbia. This is regarded as the second settlement in Ohio, and the first between the Miamis. Towards the end of December Israel Ludlow, who, after the death of Filson, had become a joint proprietor with Denman and Patterson of the site of Cincinnati, left Maysville, then called Limestone, with about twenty persons, to commence a settlement on the purchase. The place had been named by Filson, a pedantic schoolmaster, "Losantiville," a hybrid term, intended to signify "the village opposite the mouth of the Licking." During the Winter Mr. Ludlow surveyed and laid out the town, at that time covered with a dense forest, blazing the course of the streets on the trees. This survey embraced only the portion between Broadway and Western Row (now Central Avenue), and as far north as Seventh Street. The timber, consisting mainly of sycamore and sugar trees on the lower level, and of oak, beech, and walnut on the higher land, grew thickly, and the first clearing was made on the lower table-land, between Walnut Street and Broadway. An abundant supply of game and fish furnished fresh provisions. The Indians, though unfriendly at heart, as at Marietta, committed no act of hostility. In February of the next year (1789) Judge Symmes and his party, with a few troops for their protection, descended to North Bend, and there laid out a city on a magnificent scale; but though they offered liberal terms to settlers, few accepted them.

Outside of all these settlements hostile Indians were continually prowling around, and annoyed the inhabitants by stealing their horses and killing their cattle. Some of the settlers themselves were murdered or carried away captives. To protect the new enterprise, the 1st of June, 1789, Major Doughty, who had built Fort Harmar, arrived with one hundred and fifty men from that place, and built four block-houses, to form a quadrangle within a lot of fifteen acres reserved by the United States, immedi-

ately on the line of Third Street, between Broadway and Lawrence Streets. With these for a beginning, he then constructed what was subsequently known as Fort Washington, built in the center of the space formed by the block-houses. This was a fort of squared timber, built in the form of a square, each side being nearly two hundred feet long, and the whole structure, forming barracks two stories high, connected with the block-houses first erected by a high and strong close fence, made of stout logs deeply set in the ground. At the center of the south or front side of the fort was the principal gateway, opening from a passage through this line of the barracks, twelve feet wide and ten feet high, and secured by strong wooden doors. Extending along the whole length of the south front was a spacious esplanade about eighty feet wide, and inclosed with a handsome paling erected on the brow of the first table-land, from which the descent to the lower land was about thirty feet. The exterior of all the buildings being well whitewashed, the effect from a short distance indicated strength and durability. Before the close of the year the fort was nearly completed. On the 29th of December General Harmar, with about three hundred men, arrived, and assumed command. He immediately began to make preparation for an expedition against the hostile Indians; but nothing was effected until late in the ensuing year.

Meanwhile several log houses for the settlers and one frame house had been built, and some of the out-lots north of Seventh Street cleared. The legal title to the ground or site of the prospective town being vested in John Cleves Symmes, the patentee, all the deeds for both in-lots and out-lots were made in his name. In January, 1790, Governor St. Clair removed his residence from Fort Harmar to Fort Washington, and proceeded to organize the county, which, agreeably with the suggestion of Mr. Symmes, was, in honor of the then Secretary of the Treasury, named Hamilton. It included all the territory west of the Scioto River. The name Losantiville, which the first owners had given to the settlement, was by Governor St. Clair changed to Cincinnati, in honor of that military fraternity organized by and among the commissioned officers of the American army, May 13th, 1783, and called the "Society of the Cincinnati." This society was named in veneration for the character of the Roman consul and dictator, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, its members, following his example, having resolved to return, after the war ended, to their citizenship and its peaceful pursuits.

At the organization of the local government, the first president judge, William Goforth, had for his associates William Wells and William M. Miller. John S. Gano was appointed Clerk of the Court and John Brown Sheriff. During the year 1790 the population increased to about fifty families, and two frame houses were built. The next year the population increased but little, as nearly all the able-bodied men were enlisted in the army, and many of them had been killed by the Indians. In 1792 was established the first common school, and in 1793, the small-pox having broken out among the soldiers in the fort, this disease spread through the town with such malignity that nearly one-third of the citizens and soldiers died. In 1794, after the defeat of the Indians by General Wayne, emigrants began to arrive, so that in June, 1795, a census gave five hundred inhabitants. The first territorial Legislature incorporated the town in 1802, and vested its government in a President, Recorder, Assessor, Collector, and Marshal, with seven Trustees. At this time the population was about eight hundred.

The British Government, contrary to the terms of the treaty of 1783, still held Detroit and the other posts they had during the war; and British traders there, jealous of the settlements made and thrift displayed by the hardy settlers who were gathering in communities north of the Ohio, eagerly incited the savages to make war on these settlements. Thus was fostered that Indian discontent which prevented the attempts made by Governor St. Clair in 1790, to pacify the savages, from being successful. From the time of the arrival of the settlers at Marietta, the necessity for a treaty with the savages had been contemplated by General Putnam. While manifesting friendship toward those who arrived in 1788, and expressing their satisfaction that they had come to the Muskingum, the Indians shortly afterward gave unmistakable evidence that they would have to be conciliated and bound by treaty. For this purpose a large number of them assembled at Fort Harmar in December, 1789, were received with military honors, and a large log house that stood outside the fort assigned to them as their quarters. Those who represented the Six Nations, resident in the then wilderness part of the State of New York, were very willing to enter into treaty regulations; but the more Western tribes, foreseeing continuous encroachment on their hunting-grounds by the white settlers, were utterly opposed to relinquishing any of the territory which, as we have mentioned, was in 1783 ceded by Virginia to the General Government. At

last, however, a treaty was patched up that shortly afterward was repudiated by the Indians, as the work of their young men, and who, they said, were not authorized to make it. While at Fort Harmar they had repeatedly crossed to Marietta, and were received so kindly that they at once determined the white men there differed greatly in disposition from the "Long Knives," as they designated the pioneers from Virginia who had settled in Kentucky; and consequently, during the war that followed, they were much less fierce toward the Ohio Company's settlers than toward the "Long Knives." The conclusion of the treaty, such as it was, in December, encouraged the settlers to believe that the Indians would then cease to be hostile; but in a year they learned that, like all weak and uncivilized people, the Indians were treacherous as they were cruel.

Their first hostile acts were displayed against the surveyors. The operation of surveying was by the Indians regarded with especial aversion, as by it they recognized that they were about to be shut out from the freedom of their hunting-grounds. The surveyors were suddenly attacked, and several killed. Other acts of hostility made it evident that the Western tribes were highly excited. Under the lead of a chief named "Little Turtle," a number of tribes combined to make war on the whites in defense of their hunting-grounds, which they denied having ever conveyed away out of their possession to the United States or to any other government.

In September, 1790, more than a thousand regulars and volunteers were led by General Harmar from Fort Washington into the Indian country, around the head-waters of the Maumee, or the "Miami of the Lake." But, instead of victory, defeat in two fights was the fortune of this large force, near the present town of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and with the remnant of his command General Harmar returned to Cincinnati. In May, 1791, General Scott, of Kentucky, with eight hundred men, penetrated the Wabash country, and destroyed several Indian villages near the present town of Lafayette, Indiana; and in the following August General Wilkinson, with a force of five hundred men, destroyed some Kickapoo villages, and passed down to the Falls of the Ohio. But, instead of being humbled or intimidated by these operations, the Indian tribes were only urged the more to combine for reciprocal aggression.

Congress, finding that more powerful measures had to be adopted, in 1791 ordered a force of nearly two thousand men to report for duty at Fort Washington, under the immediate command of General Butler, and general direction of Governor St. Clair, for the purpose of constructing a succession of fortified posts in the heart of the Indian country. Proceeding twenty-five miles north of Cincinnati, they erected Fort Hamilton, on the Great Miami; and forty miles further they built Fort Jefferson. This completed, they had proceeded north but one day's march, and encamped for the night, when the Indians, having gathered in great force, attacked the camp on the morning of the 4th of November, 1791, at sunrise, and the troops, being thus surprised, were slaughtered by the savages. General Butler and many of his officers were killed, and the whole of the force not killed or seriously wounded fled in confusion. Governor St. Clair, who was afflicted with gout, having, when too late, taken a prominent part in commanding the troops, had two horses shot under him, and eventually escaped on a pack-horse. His adjutant-general, Winthrop Sargent, who was also his secretary, that evening entered in his daily journal these words: "The troops have all been defeated; and though at this time it is impossible to ascertain our loss, yet there is no manner of doubt that more than half the army are either killed or wounded." This event caused great indignation throughout the country. President Washington, whose last words to St. Clair were, "Beware of a surprise," lost his usual strong control of his emotions, when he heard of the action, and paced the floor in a rage. "It was awful," Mr. Lear, his private secretary, wrote; "more than once he threw up his hands, as he hurled imprecations on St. Clair. 'O God!' he at length exclaimed, 'he is worse than a murderer! How can he answer to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him—the curses of widows and orphans—the curse of Heaven!' But his wrath soon subsided. 'This,' turning to me, he said, 'must not go beyond this room;' and then, as if talking to himself, he said: 'St. Clair shall have justice. I will hear him without prejudice. He shall have full justice.'" And when, several days afterward, the veteran general, bowed with infirmities and the burden of public obloquy, sought the presence of his old commander, Washington extended his hand graciously to receive him. "Poor old St. Clair," said Custis, who was present, "hobbled towards his chief, and, seizing the proffered hand in both his own, gave vent to his feelings in copious sobs and tears."

Fortunately the Indians did not follow up the advantage they had gained, and for a short time

hostilities were suspended to give opportunity for commissioners to treat with the savages. But these negotiations were fruitless. With the short sight of ignorant savages, the Indians, emboldened by their success, believed themselves masters of the situation, and would submit to no terms but immediate withdrawal of both troops and settlers from their country. General Wayne, whose bold operations during the Revolutionary War caused him to be called "Mad Anthony Wayne," was, instead of St. Clair, who still was retained as Governor of the Territory, given exclusive command of the troops; and he, surmising that the failure of the commissioners would be followed by an immediate attack upon the settlements, marched with a competent force, in the Autumn of 1793, into the Indian country, the scene of St. Clair's defeat, to continue the work of fortifying, which the latter had begun. At Greenville, in Darke County, a few miles south of the battle-field where the surprise and defeat took place, he spent the Winter, and built a stockade, to which he gave the significant name of Fort Recovery. When Summer came, with his forces he marched toward the Maumee River, and at its junction with the Auglaize River he built Fort Defiance. As an intermediate post, at what is at present St. Mary's, in Auglaize County, he erected Fort Adams; and in August he passed down the Maumee River, with about three thousand men, and encamped near a British military post at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, called Fort Miami. Here, with ample force to fight the Indians and their British supporters, Wayne offered the former peace if they were so disposed. But they refused angrily, while craftily seeking to gain time to increase their forces. "Stay where you are ten days," they said, "and we will then treat with you." Wayne divined their object, and instead of staying there, at once advanced to an open space at the head of the Maumee Rapids, called the "Fallen Timbers," a few miles above the present Maumee City, and there attacking the savages in force, August 10th, 1794, completely defeated them. An inspection of the battle-field on the day after the fight revealed the treachery of the British commander at Detroit. Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, by the side of every dead Indian could be seen a British musket and bayonet. General Wayne followed up his victory by laying waste the country, and by the middle of September he moved up the Maumee to the site of the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there built a fort that he named after himself, and which gave its name to that city. This work completed, he marched with his army back to, and went into Winter quarters at Greenville. While occupying this position, he issued the following proclamation:

"To the Cherokees now settled on the Head-waters of the Scioto, and to all other Indians in that quarter, whom it may concern:

"WHEREAS, I, Ant'y Wayne, Major-general and Commander-in-chief of the Legion and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America for settling a permanent peace with all the late hostile tribes and nations northwest of the Ohio, have entered into preliminary articles with the Wyandots, Chippewas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Sankeys, Shawanese, Delawares, and Miamis, for a cessation of hostilities, and for the mutual exchange of prisoners, and for holding a general treaty for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace, at this place on the 15th of June next; and *whereas*, His Excellency, Governor William Blount, has concluded a treaty of peace on the seventh and eighth days of November last, with Col. John Watts, of Millstown, one of the lower Cherokee towns, and Scolacutta, or Hanging Maw, and other chiefs of the Cherokee nation, at which were present four hundred Cherokee warriors and a number of citizens of the Southwestern Territory,—I, the said General and Commander-in-chief, do now send this authentic information to the Cherokees and other Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, by Capt. Reid, in order to warn all and every of the said Indians against committing any murder, or theft, or insult upon any of the inhabitants or soldiers of the United States, but to remain peaceable and quiet, and to bring in all such prisoners as they may have in their possession, to this place at the time agreed upon—that is, the fifteenth day of June next—for holding the general treaty.

"If, after this friendly warning and invitation, any more murders, or robberies, or injury shall be committed by the aforesaid Indians residing on the waters of the Scioto, the said general does hereby declare that he will send out his warriors and destroy them without distinction, as it will not be in his power to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. He, therefore, advises all peaceable Indians to withdraw themselves from the bad Indians, and leave them to the fate that immediately awaits them.

"Given at the Head-quarters of the Legion, at Greenville, this second day of March, 1795.

"ANT'Y WAYNE."

It is possible that this threat, when properly interpreted to the Indians in their councils and lodges, had its effect; for we read and hear no more of the depredations of the red men. Indeed, they were more willing to keep the treaties agreed to by them than their more civilized white neighbors were. The consequence was that the whole of Southern Ohio, being now undisturbed by hostile raids, rapidly filled up. New towns were laid out, especially in the Scioto and Miami valleys, and all the roads leading from the Eastern States were lively with moving teams. As soon as the emigrant wagons struck the wilderness of the West they began to separate—some halting along the upper portions of the route, others pushing on to the extreme verge of civilization—the boundaries of the savage tribes. Many squatter families remained in the Scioto Valley. The best parts of this region were taken up, on soldiers' warrants, as bounty lands. The owners who did not come themselves to occupy their tracts encouraged the squatters, offering them the ground free for a term of years for the sake of having it cleared and opened up, and many poor families availed themselves of these offers. When they by thrift accumulated property of their own, they purchased for themselves. Many of them became, in this way, the most substantial and wealthiest citizens of the State.

General Wayne's defeat of the Indians at Fallen Timbers was so complete, and his administration so energetic, that they were compelled to treat for peace; and on the 3d of August, 1795, the representatives of twelve tribes met the commissioners of the United States at Greenville, and there the latter formulated and, with the former, ratified a treaty of peace, by which were ceded to the United States Government about twenty-five thousand square miles of territory, which at present includes the State of Ohio, all of Indiana and Michigan, exclusive of the Upper Peninsula, besides sixteen separate tracts, including land and forts. As compensation, the Indians received from the United States Government goods valued at \$20,000, as presents, and were promised an annual allowance of \$10,000, to be equally distributed among the tribes who were parties to the treaty; and we may here remark that subsequently, as long as these tribes existed, this sum, or their proportion of it, was duly paid the Chippewas, Ottawas, Potawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Miamis and Kickapoos, Shawanese and Senecas, Sankeys and Kaskaskias, who then occupied the ceded lands. These arrangements being completed, General Wayne addressed the assembly in touching terms, and the treaty of Greenville was perfected.

Following, and as one of the consequences of this treaty, a special treaty was made by the United States with Great Britain, under which the latter power directed the evacuation of all its Western military posts, including Detroit. This action, coupled with the treaty of Greenville, removed all cause for offense, until that occurred which occasioned the War of 1812-15.

In 1796 nearly a thousand flat-boats, laden with people and their goods, were counted as having passed the town of Marietta. They came from all parts of the Eastern and Middle, and from the Southern States, as far south as North Carolina, those from the latter going chiefly to the country south of the Ohio River, while those from the former, by far the largest number, went to the country north of that river, which, by the Ordinance of 1787, had been secured against slavery. This immigration was encouraged by Congress offering special inducements to officers and soldiers to settle upon land in the Northwestern Territory, and Cincinnati soon became a convenient stopping-place for the immigrants to tarry while selecting their homes in the southern part of the State. Traders and artisans found it also a promising place for business, and farmers were glad to secure lands in the neighborhood. Thus the village grew from a straggling hamlet to a town that has eventually become the Queen City of the West.

The only habitations erected by the first settlers in Ohio were cabins of logs, roofed with clapboards held in place by cross poles fastened with pins, and floored with puncheons, or hewed pieces of timber notched into huge sleepers, laid on the ground at the sides. The windows were openings made by sawing out a portion of one of the logs, and covering the space, in cold weather, with oiled paper. This was often pecked into holes, when snow lay upon the ground, by the half-starving birds. Glass sash, with lights eight by ten inches, were after awhile introduced in the settlements along the generally traveled thoroughfares or the navigable streams. The cabin doors were made of split boards, hung on wooden hinges, and fastened with a wooden latch lifted from the outside by a leather thong. Hence the proverb for hospitality, "The latch-string is always out." The capacious fire-place, occupying nearly the entire width of one end of the cabin, was built of stone (bricks were an article then unknown in the West), and the chimney was constructed of split fagots or sticks piled in alternate courses in a stack,

and well daubed with clay to prevent their burning. The hearth-stones were large, and afforded sufficient protection against the sparks of fire which from the ample logs were apt to snap out. The cabins had no cellars, though a hole was sometimes dug in front of the fire-place, and covered with boards or split logs, for the storage of potatoes and other roots. Milk and butter were preserved in spring-houses, or in outside vaults beneath sodded mounds of earth.

The ordinary dress of the people was of domestic manufacture, from linsey-woolsey or cotton cloth and tow linen. The women wore short gowns, gathered loosely in the waist, and reaching to the hips, with a quilted skirt or petticoat. The men wore buckskin small-clothes and linen hunting-shirts; sometimes entire suits of domestic woolen goods, drab, gray, or brown; their coats with brass or white-metal buttons, about the size of a silver dollar. The dress was bound with a belt (suspenders were then unknown), in which were a knife or a tomahawk—perhaps both. Both sexes at home went barefoot; abroad they had on moccasins or coarse shoes, with or without stockings.

The breadstuffs of the pioneers were wheat and Indian corn—both transported across the mountains until they began to raise for themselves. Of meat they had abundance in the wild game, much of which was cured by “jerking,” as dry-salting was too expensive. Salt was scarce and dear, and what little was to be had was often black and bitter. The grain was pounded in wooden mortars (usually the scooped-out stump of a tree), or ground in a “tub-mill;” but in either case the meal was coarse and was used unsifted. Of native fruits there was a great variety, and some of an excellent quality. The flavor of the strawberry has not been improved by cultivation, though its size has been greatly increased; but the wild blackberry and raspberry are equal to any raised in the gardens. If their fare was coarse, it was wholesome and good, and there was generally no lack. A few days’ hunting at the proper season was sufficient to provide flesh-food for several months.

Orchards of fruit were planted at an early date, and apples, peaches, plums, and cherries were soon raised in great abundance. Though nurseries for the sale of grafted trees were then unknown, the farmers managed to obtain a fine quality of seedlings, and a few obtained sprouts from the older settlements in the East. And all the trees planted bore well, and the fruit itself was little affected by the frosts and the pests which have made fruit-raising in these latter days so precarious a business or department of farm-work.

The greater part of the goods transported from the older settlements and the manufacturing towns were brought across the mountains on pack-horses, though some came by wagons. Very few roads were laid out, and none further west than Pittsburg. From thence the goods could be carried on flat-boats or in canoes to the nearest river-landing. At first settlements were made on the larger streams only, so that hauling by horses for long distances, after the Western country was reached, was unnecessary. As the country was opened up, roads were made, and a few log bridges were built. On the larger rivers ferries were located. Trading-posts were ere long established, and many articles of household necessity were kept on sale. Domestic goods of flax and wool were soon manufactured—the women doing the carding and spinning by hand, and often working at the loom. Hats, boots, shoes, harness, some kinds of hardware and machinery, and many other things were in process of time made in the pioneer towns; while mills and blacksmith-shops were set up as soon as there was population enough to require them.

There was abundance of venison in the forests, and wild turkeys were often seen in large flocks. Bears were occasionally seen, and at times an odd buffalo or two; but the favorite fields of the buffaloes in the Ohio Valley were in Kentucky. The turkeys were seldom shot, as ammunition was too precious to waste upon them; but they were caught in traps or covered pens with the lower part of one side left open. Corn was strewn around and inside the pen, and the foolish birds entered, but not discovering a way of escape at the top never thought to retreat through the entrance at the bottom. If the turkey was young and tender, it might be prepared for the table by skinning it, instead of plucking, and roasting it on a spit before an open fire, catching the gravy in a dripping-pan. Stoves were, of course, unknown, and all cooking was done on the hearth or at fires kindled out of doors. In the scarcity of other game, opossums were occasionally used for food—a favorite dish, especially among the colored people. The flesh is juicy, and has a taste resembling pork. Quails were not then numerous, as they seem to follow civilization rather than precede it. The streams abounded in fish of a good quality, and they were caught by the trot-line, the single hook, or the gig. This was the work of the boys.

The skins of the wild beasts that were shot were brought to the cabins by the hunters, and there prepared for use. Deer-skins were tanned, and from this material were manufactured moccasins and clothing for the men. The hair was removed mostly by covering them for a while with ashes and water; they were then rubbed with soft soap, lye, and the brains of the deer. All of these substances contain alkali, and were of use in removing whatever of fat or tissue might have adhered to the skin. Then, after lying for two or three days in a steeping-vat or trough, the skins were stretched over a smooth, round log, from which the bark had been removed, and scraped with a graining-knife. Dressing with the brains of the animal rendered the skin soft and pliable, and many of the settlers became skillful carriers. Bear-skins were dried and used for robes, and often spread on the cabin-floors or lofts for beds. Wolves in some sections were quite common, and occasionally the panther's scream terrified the inhabitants of the wilderness; but domestic animals were seldom destroyed by them.

At the table hot drinks were made with sassafras-root, spicewood, or sycamore bark. In rare instances genuine tea or coffee was to be had; but, to be sure of the one or the other, it was necessary for travelers to carry it with them. Parched grains of corn or rye were often pounded up as a substitute for coffee. Of corn-meal, bread was prepared in various ways. The simplest method, perhaps, was to mix the meal with salt and water into a stiff dough, and to bake it on the hot stones of the fire-place, swept clean—in which case it was called "Johnny-cake." If thinly spread on a board or in an iron pan, and set upright before the fire to bake, it was "hoe-cake;" and if mixed with eggs and baked in a Dutch oven, it was "pone." "Corn-dodgers" were thick cakes, like wheaten rolls, in which hog's-fat or lard had been mixed with the meal. Hominy was prepared by soaking the corn in a strong lye of wood-ashes to remove the outside bran, and then washing it thoroughly in clean water. The meal was often made into mush, and eaten with milk from wooden bowls or noggins. If fried with the jelly of meat-liquor, it was called by the Pennsylvania Dutch "suppawn," and was regarded as a toothsome and nourishing diet.

Swine were after a while introduced among the pioneers, and were fattened chiefly on wild mast. The whole Ohio Valley was covered with forests, and the oak, hickory, and bitter-nut furnished all that the swine needed in the fall. In Spring and Summer there was sufficient grazing, with other fodder, so that there was no necessity of feeding. In Winter the shoats were slaughtered, and the meat not needed for present consumption was cured for use in the hot weather, when venison was not in condition. The heads and feet of the hogs were used to make "souse," or "head-cheese," and the jelly obtained from the water in which they were boiled was sometimes used in cooking.

The pioneers did not find it necessary to provide much fodder for their cattle, as the Winters were never severe, the snow rarely lay longer than three days at a time, and the river bottoms were covered with an excellent quality of grass. Nearly all Winter long there was good grazing in the prairies and the open bottoms, where the grass was long and clean. A record of the weather kept at Ludlow Station, now included within the corporate limits of Cincinnati, shows the average temperature of the Winters from 1804 to 1811 at that point to be about 40°; while the lowest temperature was 8° below zero. Our later experiences in Southern Ohio have disclosed a decided variation in the limit of greatest cold. The cutting away of the forests and the draining of the swamps has served to increase the heat in Summer and the cold in Winter.

The Ohio Company, in laying out their land, had wisely reserved a certain portion for the benefit of education, and this plan was subsequently followed by the United States Government in all the surveys of the Northwest, as the country was opened for settlement under the treaty of Greenville. As immigrants arrived at Marietta, General Putnam directed their attention to the purchase of land in the two townships, watered by the Hocking River, that had been set apart to establish a college, and in 1797 a company of immigrants settled in one of these townships, and gave their settlement the classic name of Athens. Thus it was that the settlements at Marietta, Athens, and in the Miami country, by which name the land lying between the two Miami Rivers was designated, were the pioneer settlements of the Territory; but, the Indians being no longer feared, immigrants in large companies and single families began to arrive and take up their abodes wherever, in the wilderness, communication might be had with each other by means of water-courses. Enterprising young men left their Eastern and Northern homes, bought lands from some one of the different land companies which, under the then very

unwise Congress land laws, had purchased most of the more attractive portions of the Territory, industriously cleared and planted their fields, and built their log-houses, and then went back home for the young women whom they had selected as their helpmates. Men of middle age who had been unfortunate in business sought, with their families, homes on these cheap and fertile lands, again to begin life, with the prospect, eventually obtained by many of them, if not during their own lives winning those comforts they once had enjoyed, of their children being at least provided for. Friends and neighbors came in companies from the barren hills of New England, and settling where they could aid each other, established the beginning of many a thriving village along the Ohio and its tributaries. In most of these settlements soon appeared the school-house and the church, at first but humble edifices, but which became enlarged and beautified with the village growth and prosperity. The settlement of Ohio, after the treaty of Greenville, was indeed wonderfully rapid, when we consider the then population of the United States, and the long and painful journey the immigrants had to make.

One of the first public acts of Governor St. Clair, after his introduction to the people of Marietta, in 1788, was to proclaim the establishment and boundaries of Washington County, the latter being defined as follows, to-wit: "Beginning on the bank of the Ohio River where the western boundary-line of Pennsylvania crosses it, and running with that line to Lake Erie; thence along the southern shore of said lake to the mouth of Cuyahoga River; thence up said river to the portage between it and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks, at the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence with a line to be drawn westwardly to the portage of that branch of the Big Miami on which the fort stood that was taken and destroyed by the French in 1752, until it meets the road from the lower Shawanese town to the Sandusky; thence south to the Scioto River, down that to its mouth, and thence up the Ohio River to the place of beginning." With its boundaries thus defined, Washington County contained nearly one-half of the present State. The next county of which the boundaries were in like manner defined was Hamilton, January 2d, 1790. After that, the impropriety of simply proclaiming the boundaries of counties, instead of surveying them, became so apparent, and the impossibility of surveying them, not to speak of the uselessness of attempting to do so in the face of hostile Indians, was so self-evident that not until 1797 were there any more counties named. In that, however, and the four succeeding years, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull (comprising all of the Western Reserve), Clermont, Fairfield, and Belmont Counties were surveyed, and these nine counties were all that had been named or their boundaries defined when, in 1803, Ohio became a State.

The form of government adopted by the last Congress under the old "Articles of Confederation" for the Northwestern Territory vested the executive, legislative, and judicial powers thereof in the Governor and Judges appointed by the President. When the Territory contained a population of five thousand free white males of lawful age, then the people had a right to demand the second form of government secured to them by the Ordinance of 1787, and to receive in name, if not in fact, the right of making and administering, through their representatives, their own laws. Each voter had to be possessed of a freehold of fifty acres of land; each person elected a member of the Legislature was to have a property qualification of two hundred acres, and must have been a citizen of the Territory at least three years at the time of his election.

The condition required for the second grade of territorial government having, by the census of 1798, been proven, Governor St. Clair proclaimed an election, to take place on the third Monday of December of that year, to return twenty representatives to serve as a territorial House of Assembly; and the election accordingly took place. In those days the people made few mistakes in choosing their best men; and hence it was that among those elected were to be found the very best the several counties contained. They met at Cincinnati on the first Monday of February, 1799, and nominated ten men to serve as a Legislative Council. The names of those men having been then forwarded to the President of the United States, the assembly adjourned, and again met on the 16th of the following September, to continue in session about three months. Edward Tiffin, a representative of Ross County, and the first Governor subsequently elected by the people of the State, was chosen Speaker; and Captain William H. Harrison, who had served under General Wayne in the battle at Fallen Timbers, as a lieutenant, in August, 1794, was elected the first delegate to Congress. Forty-one years afterward he was elected President of the United States.

The following persons constituted the popular branch of the territorial legislature for the two years 1799-1800: From Washington County, Return Jonathan Meigs and Paul Fearing; Hamilton County, William Goforth, William McMillan, John Smith, John Ludlow, Robert Benham, Aaron Caldwell, Isaac Martin; St. Clair County, Shadrach Bond; Knox County, John Small; Randolph County, John Edgar; Wayne County, Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visgar, Charles F. Chabert de Joncaire; Adams County, Joseph Darlington, Nathaniel Massie; Jefferson County, James Pritchard; and Ross County, Thomas Worthington, Elias Langham, Samuel Findlay, Edward Tiffin. The gentlemen chosen by the proper authorities to constitute the Legislative Council, whose term of office was to continue five years, were Jacob Burnet, Cincinnati; Henry Vandenburg, Vincennes; Robert Oliver, Marietta; James Findlay, Cincinnati; and David Vance, of Jefferson County. When the Council and House of Representatives met at Cincinnati, each body perfected its organization by the election of the following officers: For the Council, Henry Vandenburg, President; William C. Schenck, Secretary; George Howard, Door-keeper; Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-arms. For the House of Representatives, Edward Tiffin, Speaker; John Riley, Clerk; Joshua Rowland, Door-keeper; Abraham Cary, Sergeant-at-arms. Thirty bills were passed at the first session of the Legislature, but the Governor vetoed eleven of them.

The selection of the delegate to which the Territory was entitled in Congress proved highly advantageous to the more immediate settlement of the State. On the promotion of Winthrop Sargent to be Governor of the Territory of Mississippi, Captain Harrison had been appointed Lieutenant-governor and Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, General St. Clair being continued as Governor. This gave Captain Harrison opportunity to observe the bad working of the laws then extant regulating the sale of the public lands. These laws had been passed with the intention of favoring the settlement by companies of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army. Hence the land was ordered to be surveyed in townships of 36,000 acres each, and then divided by survey into four parts of 9,000 acres each, and less than the latter area could not be purchased at Government prices. The settlers being usually men of small means, the purchase of so great a body of land as that which would cost them \$4,250 was beyond their ability, and this fact caused the formation of companies, who purchased at Government prices extensive tracts, and held the same for future sale at such prices as they pleased to charge for it. About the first business Captain Harrison engaged in, on taking his seat in Congress, was to offer a bill to repeal this law; and, though strenuously opposed by the men of capital who had intended to profit by it, he succeeded in obtaining such a modification of the law as caused those large tracts of land yet owned by the Government to be surveyed into alternate sections of 640 and half-sections of 320 acres each, thus allowing men of small means to purchase their farms at Government prices. Subsequently the great advantages of this arrangement becoming apparent, the public lands were divided into quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of sections, comprising respectively 160, 80, and 40 acres, and bounty-land warrants, granted for service in the wars, were prepared to correspond.

The first session of the territorial legislature was prorogued by the Governor, December 19th, 1799, until the first Monday in November, 1800; at which time the members reassembled, and held their second session at Chillicothe, which had been established by Congress as the seat of government for the Territory. This session was of short duration, continuing only until December 9th, 1800. On May 9th, 1800, Congress passed an act establishing the Indiana Territory, with boundaries including the present States of Indiana and Illinois. William H. Harrison, having accepted the office of Governor, it devolved upon this Legislature to elect a delegate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation; and also to elect a delegate to serve during the succeeding Congress. William McMillan, of Cincinnati, was chosen to fill the vacancy, and Paul Fearing, of Marietta, was elected to serve from the 4th of March, 1801, to the 4th of March, 1803.

By a provision of the Ordinance of 1787 the Northwestern Territory might be divided into not less than three nor more than five States, and the boundaries were therein given. When any division should have 60,000 inhabitants it might form a State constitution. In the session of Congress for the year 1800 the whole Territory was divided into two parts. The eastern portion, that still retained the name of Northwestern Territory, embraced the region now included in the States of Ohio and Michigan, containing eighty thousand square miles. The western part, called the Indiana Territory, comprised all the country west of a line running due north from the mouth of the Great Miami River to intersect a

line run due west from Sandusky, and westward of the first line of the Mississippi River. The census of the year 1800 showed a population of 42,000 in the eastern portion, and, after the adjournment of the Legislature in January, 1802, another census giving 45,028, an effort was made to have Ohio admitted into the Union. Washington County strenuously opposed this effort. As early as June, 1801, a convention called for that purpose met at Marietta, and gave expression to the following: "That, in our opinion, it would be highly impolitic and very injurious to the inhabitants of this Territory to enter into a State government at this time." In December of the same year the territorial Legislature requested Congress to change the western boundary of the eastern division from the Great Miami River to the Scioto. Such a change was proposed in the interest of those unfavorable to the formation of a State Government; but Congress, having favored such a change, refused to alter the boundary.

Governor St. Clair had become, since his defeat by the Indians, very unpopular. His assumptions of dictatorial power were offensive. Thomas Worthington, afterward Governor of Ohio, and then a Representative from Ross County in the territorial Legislature, held him in great aversion. In a letter to Colonel R. J. Meigs he spoke of the Governor as "Arthur the First," as an aristocrat, a tyrant that should be curbed; but he did not regard the change from territorial to State government as in itself desirable. He said: "I am by no means an advocate for a State government, if we can by any means have tolerable harmony under the present; but, although there are many reasons against going into a State government, no situation can be more disagreeable than the past has been and the present is." This sentiment was not generally entertained. General Darlington, a member of the territorial Legislature from Adams County, in a letter to Mr. Fearing, also a member from Washington County, in March, 1802, remarked that the people of his county (Adams) were unanimous for admission into the Union, "and congratulate themselves on the prospect of having it soon in their power to shake off the iron fetters of aristocracy, and, in the downfall of the Tory party in this Territory, hope for the day when they shall be free from the control of an arbitrary chief." On the other hand, Judge Woodbridge had, in letters written to Mr. Fearing a few weeks previously, mentioned the "foolish talk about aristocrats and tories," and expressed his opinion that "scarcely a citizen of this county would wish to come into a State government." Mr. Gilman, of Marietta, regarded the change as only favored by those who wished the good will of the administration. Hon. Solomon Sibley, who had been returned from Washington County to the first territorial legislature, then a resident of Marietta, but in 1802, writing from Detroit to Judge Jacob Burnet, one of the most prominent members of the territorial government, and an earnest opponent of the proposed change to a State government, said: "I did expect that Congress would not readily have interfered in the petty political squabbles of the Territory." From these short citations it may be believed that the proposition to form a State government was by its advocates and opponents sufficiently discussed when, April 30th, 1802, an act of Congress was passed authorizing the call of a convention to form a constitution. The delegates were elected October 12th, and the convention met November 1st, at Chillicothe, the county seat of Ross County, and which subsequently became the first seat of the State government. In population it then ranked third. By November 20th, 1802, the State constitution was adopted and signed by the thirty-four members of the convention. It was not submitted to the people, as the proposition to submit it was lost by a vote of 27 to 7. Those who voted in favor of submission were four of the delegates from Washington, two of those from Jefferson, and one from Hamilton counties.

The convention adjourned November 29th, and copies of the constitution were forwarded to Congress by Edward Tiffin, president of the convention, whose letter therewith is dated "Chillicothe, N. W. Territory, December 4th, 1802." January 7th, 1803, the Senate appointed a committee to "inquire whether any, and, if any, what legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the State of Ohio into the Union, and extending to that State the laws of the United States." This committee reported, twelve days afterward, "that the constitution and State government were republican and conformed to the requirements of the Ordinance of 1787, and that it was necessary to establish a district court within the State to carry into effect the laws of the United States." A bill to meet the requirements of the report of the committee passed the Senate February 7th, the House February 12th, and was approved by the President February 19th, 1803, from which may properly be dated the admission of Ohio into the Union.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF OHIO.

The growth of the Territory had been so rapid that it became necessary to establish new seats of justice for holding the courts and organizing new counties for the better administration of the laws. By the time Ohio was ready to be admitted into the Union, the following counties had been proclaimed within the Northwestern Territory :

NUMBER.	COUNTIES.	WHEN PROCLAIMED.	COUNTY SEATS.
1	Washington.....	July 27, 1788.....	Marietta.
2	Hamilton	January 2, 1790.....	Cincinnati.
3	St. Clair.....	February, 1790.....	Cahokia.
4	Knox	1790.....	Vincennes.
5	Randolph.....	1795.....	Kaskaskia.
6	Wayne.....	August 15, 1795.....	Detroit.
7	Adams.....	July 10, 1797.....	Manchester.
8	Jefferson.....	July 29, 1797.....	Steubenville.
9	Ross.....	August 20, 1797.....	Chillicothe.
10	Trumbull	July 10, 1800.....	Warren.
11	Clermont.....	December 6, 1800.....	Williamsburg.
12	Fairfield	December 9, 1800.....	New Lancaster.
13	Belmont	September 7, 1801.....	St. Clairsville.

From the foregoing table it will be observed how large was the territory contained within the county limits. Thus, the third, fourth, and fifth counties proclaimed, lying outside of the present limits of Ohio, extended as far west as the Mississippi, while Wayne County covered a large part of Michigan. Courts were held at stated times in the several counties, and justice was meted out to offenders with no sparing hand. It is curious to note the punishments inflicted upon criminals convicted under the territorial laws. In every court-house yard, a pillory, with stocks and a whipping-post, was erected, and all of them were used when occasion required. The first law for flogging, as a penalty for crime, was made by Governor St. Clair and Judges Parsons and Varnum, at Marietta, September 6th, 1789, entitled: "A Law respecting Crimes and Punishments." It was provided, among other things, that when three or more persons, constituting a mob, should commit unlawful acts and fail to disperse when ordered to do so, each offender upon conviction should be "fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine stripes, and find security for good behavior for a term not exceeding one year." For a second offense, the whipping was to be repeated, as well as the fine and the security, and the offender committed to jail until the sentence should be fully performed. For simple house-breaking the penalty was thirty-nine stripes and security for good behavior; if articles were stolen, a fine treble in amount of their value was assessed against the burglar, one-third of which was to go to the Territory, and two-thirds to the party suffering the loss. And if, in the commission of the crime, personal violence was used or threatened, the entire estate, personal and real, was escheated to the Territory, out of which the injured party was to be compensated; and the offender was subject to imprisonment in any jail of the Territory for a term not exceeding forty years.

For perjury or refusing to swear to a fact, or denying it, knowing it to be true, the penalty was a fine of sixty dollars, or the infliction of not more than thirty-nine stripes and an exposure in the pillory not exceeding two hours. Forgery was punishable by the convict being made to pay double the amount forged, one-half of which was to go to the party injured, and being placed in the pillory not longer than three hours. For arson, the penalty was whipping, the pillory, and imprisonment for not more than three years, besides forfeiture of all the estate, real and personal, owned by the offender. Undutiful conduct, or disobedience on the part of children, servants, and apprentices, was punishable with a public flogging—the number of stripes not to exceed ten—and imprisonment until the party complained of should be willing to submit to the master's or parent's commands. Any justice of the peace had jurisdiction in cases of this nature.

Larceny and drunkenness were also punishable—the former by a two-fold restitution of the value of the article stolen, and flogging, or being bound out to service for a term not to exceed seven years; and the latter by the drunkard being fined and placed in the stocks. And in every court-yard, after the court-house and jail were erected, an act directed the establishing of a pillory, whipping-post, and

stocks for the punishments above-mentioned. There were also penalties imposed for other crimes and misdemeanors, such as imprisonment or servitude for debt; fines, corporal punishment, or imprisonment for aiding a prisoner to escape; heavy fines for maliciously setting fire to woods, prairies, and lands; and punishment in the stocks and payment of costs for tearing down or defacing any public proclamation, copy of law, banns of marriage, or notices of strays.

As all good government rests upon the virtue and intelligence of its subjects, and especially the sanctions of religion, the territorial criminal code recognized their importance to society, and enjoined, in sections 21 and 22, as follows:

“WHEREAS, Idle, vain, and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, and more especially the irreverently mentioning, calling upon, or invoking the sacred and Supreme Being by any of the divine characters in which he hath graciously condescended to reveal his infinitely beneficent purposes to mankind, are repugnant to every moral sentiment, subversive of every civil obligation, inconsistent with the ornaments of polished life, and abhorrent to the principles of the most benevolent religion; it is expected, therefore, if crimes of this kind should exist, they will not find encouragement, countenance, or approbation in this Territory. It is strictly enjoined upon all officers and ministers of justice, upon parents and others, heads of families, and upon others of every description, that they abstain from practices so vile and irrational, and that by example and precept, to the utmost of their power, they prevent the necessity of adopting and publishing laws with penalties on this head; and it is hereby declared that government will consider as unworthy of its confidence all those who may obstinately violate these injunctions.

“WHEREAS, Mankind, in every stage of informed society, have consecrated certain portions of time to the particular cultivation of the social virtues, and the public adoration and worship of the common Parent of the universe; and *whereas*, a practice so rational in itself, and conformable to the divine precepts, is greatly conducive to civilization, as well as morality and piety; and *whereas*, for the advancement of such important and interesting purposes most of the Christian world have set apart the first day of the week as a day of rest from common labor and pursuits, it is therefore enjoined that all service or labor, works of necessity and charity only excepted, be wholly abstained from on said day.”

When the first territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati, it reaffirmed the laws for the punishment of offenders which had been enacted by the Governor and the judges, and provided for continuing them in force. At the time when these laws were enacted, the country had just emerged from colonial vassalage to Great Britain. The severe punishments inflicted were mainly drawn from English statutes. The Constitution, forbidding cruel and unusual punishments, was interpreted by these laws; but the death penalty was not imposed, except in case of murder. The common laws of England and the acts of Parliament made in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of the reign of James the First, being those of a general nature and not local to that kingdom, were adopted as the rule of decision, and were to be considered as binding until repealed by legislative authority or disapproved of by Congress.

Mention has been made of the animosity existing against the Moravian Indians by both the British and Americans during the Revolutionary War. Even after peace was concluded between his British majesty and the colonies the feeling towards these Indians on the part of the Ohio settlers was not amicable, and the small remnant who had escaped destruction in the Tuscarawas Valley had established their habitations outside of the State. In the Summer of 1786 a small colony returned and made a settlement on the east bank of the Cuyahoga River, about twelve miles from the present site of Cleveland. This was named Pilgerruh, or “Pilgrim’s Rest,” and was intended to be only a stopping-place for a year or two, with the expectation of effecting an early removal to their former localities in the Tuscarawas Valley. Some huts were built and corn was planted before the end of June, and a chapel was erected, and dedicated on the 10th of November.

A resolution was adopted by Congress on the 24th of August, 1786, inviting the remainder of the exiled Moravian Indians to return to their old homes on the Tuscarawas, guaranteeing them the protection of the government, and tendering to them at the same time a quantity of corn, with blankets, axes, and hoes, as a donation. But the opposition of certain Indian tribes was so great that they did not deem it prudent to go back to their former villages, but determined to establish a new village in what is now the township of Milan, Erie County, in the Spring of 1787. Here they enjoyed some

degree of prosperity. In 1790 it numbered two hundred and twelve souls; but an impending Indian war rendered the condition of the mission precarious, and they removed, in April, 1791, to the Canada side of the Detroit River.

By several acts of Congress, dated May 20, 1785, July 27, 1787, and September 3, 1788, lands in the Tuscarawas Valley were promised to the Moravian brethren to aid in the work of Indian civilization and evangelization. It was not, however, until 1798 that the Moravian Indians returned to those localities. The colony that entered upon this enterprise was under the direction of their missionaries, and was composed mostly of the Christian Indians from the Fairfield mission on the river Thames in Canada. The missionaries Heckewelder and Edwards located themselves and a part of the colony on the site of Gnadenhutten, where Mr. Heckewelder had a house built, which was finished and occupied September 9th, 1798. The missionaries Zeisberger and Mortimer, with the remainder of the colony, arrived in October, and established themselves in the present township of Goshen, Tuscarawas County, about two miles below New Philadelphia. By an act of Congress dated June 1st, 1796, twelve thousand acres were surveyed for the Indians, of which four thousand were made to include the old Schönbrunn village site, four thousand to include Gnadenhutten, and the remaining four thousand to embrace Salem. These lands were under the superintendence of Rev. John Heckewelder, who, as agent, leased and managed them in the interest of the Tuscarawas mission, embracing the two stations of Goshen and Gnadenhutten, from 1798 to 1810.

As the white settlements grew up around these reservations, the Indians were gradually exposed to the cupidity and vices of the whites, ardent spirits were introduced among them, and their missionaries grew old, and in a measure lost their influence among the younger members of the community. The number of the Indians diminished by deaths, removals to the West took place, and few remained outside of the villages. The mission finally became extinct, April 1, 1824, when the Moravian Indians ceded their lands to the general government, and the small remnant that was left of them received lands in exchange in the far West, to which they were removed.

The population of Ohio rapidly increased, the Indian tribes within its borders were subdued, schools and churches were built, and the foundations of a mighty empire were well laid by the heroic pioneers. The new constitution provided that an election for governor, members of the assembly, sheriffs, and coroners should take place on the second Tuesday of January, 1803, and the Legislature should meet on the first Tuesday of the following March. The elections having taken place accordingly, Edward Tiffin, who had been president of the constitutional convention, was elected the first governor, and, the Legislature having convened March 1st, on the 3d of March, 1803, he was inaugurated the first governor elected by the people of Ohio. His opponent, Governor St. Clair, polled but a very small vote, that fairly indicated his unpopularity.

The history of the Northwestern Territory exhibits in a clear light the invariable result of the contest between the opposing forces of barbarism and civilization. Where the two come together, the latter dominates. But civilization is itself a struggle; if that struggle ceases, it loses its power, and barbarism prevails. Thus it was when the barbaric hordes of the North overran the Roman Empire. But the Ohio settlers were precursors of a mighty race continually struggling for better conditions. When one of them fell by the tomahawk of the savage, a dozen came in to take his place. Civilization grew, barbarism dwindled; and the few spasmodic efforts of the latter to gain supremacy only showed its weakness. Henceforth the record is not that of struggle, but of success; not of the conquests of war, but the victories of peace.

PERIOD III.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

1803—1840.



AS DID the Constitution of the United States, so that of Ohio conferred the elective franchise on every white male resident of the State, twenty-one years old. It otherwise made the usual distribution of State power in three departments—executive, legislative, and judicial. The Governor, elected for two years, could be re-elected continuously to serve for three terms, and after being out of office for the period of one term, would again be eligible. This privilege, however, has not been known to have ever been exercised to the full extent of its limits. The arbitrary conduct of Governor St. Clair was so generally recognized by the delegates that, in the preparation of a constitution, they resolved to divest the office of Governor of all privileges which by their exercise might to the slightest extent prove unsatisfactory to the people. The veto power was removed, and while making it the Governor's duty to communicate such information to the Legislature and recommend such measures as he might think expedient, on extraordinary occasions to convene the Legislature, and, in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, adjourn them, with the business of legislation he should have nothing to do. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the State he could control the arming and equipment of the same; except in cases of impeachment, he might grant reprieves and pardons; and he could fill vacancies in State offices which occurred during the recess between two sessions of the Legislature, by granting commissions which should expire at the close of the next occurring session; but beyond the exercise of these privileges, he was rendered powerless.

The legislative power was committed to a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate was to have not less than one-third nor more than one-half of the members allowed to the House. While the members of the latter were to be not less than seventy-two nor more than seventy-six in number, and be chosen annually, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the legal voters in the same, the members of the former were chosen biennially. No judge or clerk of any court, or member of Congress, or person holding office under the United States, or any lucrative office, except in the militia, or as justice of the peace under the State, could be a member of the Legislature. Bribery rendered the person elected by its aid ineligible for that office for two years. The qualifications for members were, that they should be United States citizens, free from the disqualifications mentioned, inhabitants of the State, and resident within the district from which they might be chosen, and tax-payers; also Representatives to be not less than twenty-five years, and Senators not less than thirty years of age. No property qualification was necessary. Property, as such, the Legislature did not represent, nor regard in the distribution of political power. By joint ballot the Legislature appointed Judges and State officers, civil and military, and fixed their salaries and compensation. Each house might choose its own officers, establish rules for its proceedings, punish its members for misbehavior, expel the same if a two-third vote concurred, and punish contempts committed against its dignity by persons not members. Bills could originate in either house, subject to alteration, amendment, or rejection by the other. The power to impose taxes to raise a revenue, though not expressly recognized by the constitution, could be exercised as a power necessarily implied. Each house was to sit with open doors, unless secret session was necessary, such necessity to be decided by a two-thirds vote. The Governor and all other civil officers were, for misdemeanors in office, liable to impeachment by the House of Representatives, and subject to trial by the Senate, sitting

as a high court for that purpose; but no conviction could ensue unless by a two-thirds vote of the Senators sitting as such court. No punishment beyond removal from or disqualification for office could follow conviction; but, whether acquitted or convicted, the person was subsequently liable to indictment and might be tried, with judgment and punishment according to law. No money could be drawn from the treasury except by legislative appropriation, and an accurate account of receipts and expenditures should be annually published with the laws.

The judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, in justices of the peace, and any other manner of courts the Legislature might establish and prescribe. The Supreme Court consisted of four Judges, and by all, or by any two of them, a court should be held once a year in each county. Each Common Pleas Court should consist of a President and Associate Judges. The State was divided into circuits, the number of which might be increased with the increase of the population. For each circuit one President Judge, and for each county not less than two nor more than three Associate Judges should be appointed. Each of these circuit courts had original and appellate jurisdiction "in common law, chancery, and criminal cases." The Court of Common Pleas had "jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, and the appointment of guardians." All the Judges should be appointed for the term of seven years, and, except the associates, were compensated with salaries. They were forbidden to hold any other office of profit or trust, or receive fee or perquisite for the performance of their duties. Each court could appoint its own clerk. The justices of the peace were elected by the townships, one to each, to serve three years. Sheriffs and coroners to be elected biennially, but no election of the same person to the former office for a third term was permitted. Officers of towns and other township officers to be chosen annually, and the Legislature authorized to designate the manner of filling all public offices not specially mentioned in the constitution.

In addition to these matters of power, the great doctrines established by the Ordinance of 1787, were, in a more solemn manner, stated and confirmed. The people were recognized as the original source of power, with the right of the citizen under the requirement of law, to speak, write, or print as he might think proper, and making him liable for the abuse of that right. All prisoners should be humanely treated, granted a speedy and impartial trial, and punished proportionately to the nature of the offense committed. Imprisonment should be restricted to certain conditions, involving fraudulent intent. Poll taxes should be prohibited and the Legislature denied the liberty of granting any hereditary privileges. Finally, it provided for the incorporation of associations to be regularly formed within the State, on application to the Legislature for that purpose by private bill; and that amendment or revision of the State constitution should only be had by a convention to be elected whenever a majority of the people, on the recommendation of two-thirds of the General Assembly, might vote for the same. To this constitution was affixed a schedule, providing that the territorial laws should remain in force until repealed by the Legislature of the State; the first election was to be held in January, and the first General Assembly required to convene at Chillicothe on the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

Having thus given the points of this constitution, a review of it will show that the Legislature was made the principal embodiment of authority—both of the other departments being subject to it; and thus was recognized the people as the fundamental source of all power—both branches of the Legislature being elected by them. The total absence of property qualification left the poorest, equally with the richest, the privilege of election to any office in the State for which in the opinion of the electors he might be qualified by education; but, notwithstanding that freedom was guaranteed to every human being within the State, that regard for the rights of property in slaves, recognized by the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, denied the elective franchise to all but white men.

On the assembling of the Legislature, March 1st, 1803, Nathaniel Massie was elected President of the Senate, and Michael Baldwin Speaker of the House of Representatives. Laws were passed to organize the State courts and abolish those of the Territory. The tax laws were modified. Judges for the different courts, and a Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of the State were appointed, and the latter charged with the business of receiving from the United States Treasury three per cent of the proceeds of the public lands within the State (all of such lands remaining the possession of the general government), as agreed upon. Two United States Senators were elected, and the manner determined of

electing the one member of Congress, to which the State by population was entitled. After the passage of a few other laws, the first session of the Legislature of the State of Ohio adjourned.

December 5th, 1803, the second General Assembly convened at Chillicothe, with Nathaniel Massie President of the Senate, and Elias Langham Speaker of the House, and during the session twenty-nine laws were enacted. All the territorial laws governing the militia were repealed and replaced by State laws. Laws were enacted for the incorporation of townships and election of county commissioners; to divide the State into counties, with no new county to have less area than four hundred square miles; to enable aliens to hold lands within the State and enjoy the same proprietary rights as citizens of the United States; to appropriate the three per cent fund receivable from the United States treasury to the construction of roads, the same to be divided into small sums and applied under the direction of road commissioners in different parts of the State; and to simplify and improve the manner of raising a State revenue. The land being the principal source of revenue, the burden of the tax was chiefly borne by non-residents, who had no property but land in the State. The tax-collectors were required to pay two-thirds of their collections into the State treasury, and one-third into their respective county treasuries; while county commissioners and township trustees were also authorized to assess taxes for certain purposes within their respective limits; and the authority and duty of justices and constables were defined. But, with all the effort to change the territorial to State laws, many of the former yet remained in force, and, at the third session of the General Assembly, a strenuous effort having been made to revise the whole system, the result was a very complete code of statute law.

The first difficulty affecting the Constitution of the United States occurred in 1805, and slavery was the cause of it. Massachusetts proposed, as an amendment, that representation in Congress should be apportioned among the States in the ratio of their free population, and submitted this proposition of her "General Court," or Legislature, for the consideration and action of the Legislatures of the various States. Ohio disapproved, on the ground that the Constitution of the United States was the result of compromise, and interference with its provisions by any of the States would be productive of discord. In the same year another proposed amendment originated with the Legislature of Kentucky, proposing to take from the Supreme Court of the United States such part of its jurisdiction as related to controversies between citizens of different States, and between a State and its citizens, and foreign States and their citizens. Ohio refused to concur, on the ground that so much of the Constitution as secured to citizens of different States adjudication of claims before an impartial tribunal and free from the influence of any particular State, was one of its most important provisions; while the report added the expression of the fear that "frequent alterations might tend to unsettle the great principles upon which the Constitution itself was founded." A third proposed amendment came before the Legislature of Ohio from that of North Carolina, requiring that the power to interdict the importation of slaves should be vested in Congress immediately. To this Ohio answered that, although concurring in sentiment with North Carolina as to slavery and the slave-trade, she refused to assent to this proposed amendment, on the ground that, by the Constitution of the United States, a time was fixed when Congress alone should have this power, and until that time arrived nothing should be done, and when it arrived nothing need be done.

In 1805 the Indian claim to the Western Reserve and "Fire Lands," so called, was by special treaty released, and secured to the State of Connecticut. These "Fire Lands," amounting to 500,000 acres, had been, by act of her Legislature, donated by Connecticut to certain sufferers by the invasion of Connecticut by the British troops in the Revolutionary War, particularly persons then resident at New London, on the Thames River, at Fairfield and at Norwalk. These lands included the five westernmost ranges of the Western Reserve townships. Lake Erie, with its more southern indentation of Sandusky Bay, projected so far southwardly as to leave the space of but six tiers of townships and some fractions of land above the forty-first parallel of latitude, or a tract thirty miles from east to west, and twenty-seven miles from south to north. This land was, after its release from Indian possession, surveyed into townships of about twenty-five square miles, each of which was divided into four parts, and, for individual convenience of purchase, subdivided into farm tracts of from fifty to five hundred acres, as the purchaser desired.

In 1803 Napoleon Bonaparte, as First Consul, sold to the United States the territory called Louis-

iana, and which, by a secret treaty, France had but a short time previously obtained from Spain. The price paid by the United States for this immense territory, bounded on the east by the Mississippi River from its sources to its mouth, was \$15,000,000, and when the bargain was completed Bonaparte is reported to have said: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." As Spain was highly indignant at the result of the negotiation, which grew out of the fact that the Governor of Louisiana in 1802 closed the port of New Orleans against our shipping, it was believed that the inhabitants of Louisiana, being principally French and Spanish, would not submit to American rule. Spain, in defiance of the purchase from France, and the right of the latter power to sell, maintained her right to possess New Orleans and all the country east of the Lower Mississippi, but at length peaceably transferred such possession, as well as her claim to the territory which subsequently became the State of Florida. These events had greatly agitated the public mind, and one ambitious adventurer resolved to take advantage of them. Aaron Burr had been placed on the Presidential ticket in 1800, and received the same number of votes as Thomas Jefferson. As the Constitution then prescribed that of the persons voted for the one who had the highest number of votes should be President, and the one having the next highest should be Vice-president, and as Jefferson and Burr had the same number, the election went into the House of Representatives. After a protracted contest, Jefferson received the largest number of the State votes, and was declared President, and Burr was elected Vice-president. In 1804 he had in a duel shot Alexander Hamilton, and in consequence became an outcast from the society he had moved in. Hence, being but tolerated by his political party, he was not renominated with President Jefferson, and, smarting under the stings of this and other public neglect, he was ready to hatch any plot that promised sufficient satisfaction to his ambition. Learning that a rich Irish gentleman had purchased an island in the Ohio River, and was living there, he resolved to approach him on his way to New Orleans; and, giving evasive and deceptive reasons to his friends in the East for his journey, he proceeded to Wheeling, and from there he embarked in an open boat, rowed by one man, for Blennerhassett Island, about sixty miles below. Having arrived, he introduced himself to the proprietor, and spent several days with his host and hostess, who, it would seem, in a very credulous manner, entered heartily into his plans. From there he proceeded by the rivers to Nashville, where he spent some time with General Jackson, who had arranged for him there a public reception; and thence he went to New Orleans, where he gained the good-will of General Wilkinson, the commandant there of United States troops. By the sea he returned home to the East. A second trip West was made, and this time he made Blennerhassett Island the seat of his operations for the rendezvous of a flotilla to carry the men whom he had enlisted in his project to the lower country. The government, having been advised of these proceedings, took the alarm, and in December, 1806, communicated with Governor Tiffin, who presented the matter to the Legislature then in session, and an act was at once passed authorizing the arrest of persons engaged in unlawful enterprises, and the seizure of their goods. Under this act, the island was occupied by a force sufficient to execute the law, and ten large keel-boats, with a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions belonging to Burr's expedition were seized. Mr. Blennerhassett escaped with Burr down the rivers, and reached New Orleans in safety. His property was destroyed in the most wanton manner by the militia, and his wife and family subsequently reached Natchez, refugees from their luxurious home. Burr was arrested in February, 1807, near Fort Stoddart, in Alabama, by Lieutenant (afterwards Major-general) E. P. Gaines. He was taken to Richmond, and there tried for treason; but as the evidence was insufficient to prove that his design was a dismemberment of the Union, rather than an invasion of and attempt to set up a foreign government in Mexico, he was acquitted. This was the only extraordinary event that occurred during the administration of Governor Tiffin, who showed the utmost vigor in putting an end to the proposed expedition.

Nothing marked the course of the next two years, except the impeachment of three Judges of the Third Circuit Court of Common Pleas. The case was tried before the State Senate, sitting as a court, and was argued by competent jurists on both sides with marked ability. The particulars of the offense are here worthy of mention. The charges, under the articles of impeachment reported by the House Committee against Judge Pease, were an infraction of the fifth section of the act regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in his deciding in favor of an appeal from the judgment of a justice

for a sum exceeding twenty dollars, the Justice having no jurisdiction above that sum; an infraction of the twenty-ninth section of the same act by having allowed the plaintiff his costs of suit in an action for a sum between twenty and fifty dollars, commenced by original writ from the Court of Common Pleas; and that, sitting as President Judge of his Court, he had on various occasions decided that that Court had full power to suspend, set aside, and declare null and void any act of the State Legislature, and that, in accordance with such decision, he had suspended, etc., the fifth section of the act defining the duties of justices. In answer, the seventh amendment to the United States Constitution was pleaded to the first count, and which says: "In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved;" also the eighth section of the eighth article of the State constitution, which declared that "the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate." These references so fully supported the decision upon which the first charge was founded that acquittal followed as a matter of course; while conviction failed in the second charge from lack of the necessary two-thirds vote required; and the Court decided, by a vote of sixteen to eight, that the third charge was insufficient to sustain impeachment.

Another interference by the Legislature with the judiciary took place in 1809-10. The terms for which the Judges had first been elected being about to expire, a resolution was passed declaring the judicial offices vacant, and thereupon the Legislature proceeded to elect Judges for the various Courts. In this operation they, in some cases, elected persons already commissioned for unexpired terms; but when the individual had become in any manner unsatisfactory, his office was given to another. At the same time they took occasion to reduce the number of Supreme Court Judges from four to three. The effect was to deprive of his office the Judge who had been duly elected and commissioned by the previous Legislature. Much confusion and dissatisfaction naturally ensued in the judiciary department. Judges who held unexpired commissions refused to accept new commissions, and claimed their seats under the old. Such claims made divisions in the courts, and the course of justice was delayed and often prevented; but the Legislature never revised their proceedings or attempted any justification of their conduct in this matter.

The session of 1810-11 was held at Zanesville; but nothing extraordinary took place. The Indians, who since the treaty of 1795 had remained quiet, under the instigation of a new chief named Tecumseh, aided by British traders and military emissaries from Canada, began to commit acts of aggression upon the inhabitants of the State who were settled near the lines. In October, 1807, an act by Congress prevented the passage from our ports of any commercial shipping, and ordered home from abroad, immediately, all American vessels, that the seamen might be trained for the war that was plainly impending. This act proved a fruitful source of discussion in Congress for the following three years, and until the War of 1812 with Great Britain was declared, for which this embargo act was on our part the primary cause. So hostile had the Indians under the lead of Tecumseh become, that, in the Spring of 1810, General William H. Harrison, then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, invited them to a council, to take place at Vincennes in August. Tecumseh attended with four hundred fully armed followers. The result of this council was that General Harrison believed it necessary to take all suitable precautions for war. In the Spring of 1811 the hostile savages began to roam over the Wabash country in small parties, plundering the white settlers and the friendly Indians. Harrison sent word to Tecumseh and his brother, called the Prophet, that this must cease, and that he was fully prepared with force to stop it. Tecumseh went to Vincennes, the seat of Indiana territorial government, and there saw seven hundred well-armed militia. After making solemn assurances of friendship, he went to the Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws, and other Southern Indian tribes, and tried to induce them to join him, but without success, in a league against the whites. Meanwhile, with a much increased force at Vincennes, obtained from Kentucky and Ohio, General Harrison, late in September, 1811, marched up the Wabash Valley toward the town of the Prophet, so called, near the junction of Tippecanoe Creek and the Wabash River, and on the way built a fort near the present city of Terre Haute, and called it Fort Harrison. Here the troops encamped in a healthy elevation covered with oak-trees and almost devoid of underbrush, and the general was visited by the Prophet, his brother Tecumseh being absent. Suspecting treachery, the general, on the 6th of November, arranged his camp for any sudden emergency. He ordered that the infantry dispose themselves in a suitable manner, and in case of an attack should hold

their ground until relieved, and the cavalry to parade dismounted, with pistols in belts, and act as the reserve. Then two captain's guards, of fifty men each, were detailed to defend the camp. Thus prepared, the whole camp, except guards and sentinels, went to sleep. The Prophet, on his part and that of his followers, arranged that when the whites were asleep the Indians should rush in and murder them. To excite his followers he went through with various incantations, until he had every Indian wrought up to frenzy, when he gave the word to attack the camp. At four o'clock on the morning of the 7th, General Harrison being in the act of pulling on his boots, the crack of a sentinel's gun caused him to order the whole camp to be aroused, to receive the fire of the Indians and return it. A sharp battle ensued, which lasted until daylight, when the Indians were driven at the point of the bayonet, and pursued into the wet prairie that surrounded the encampment. In that battle there were killed and wounded, of the whites, one hundred and eighty-eight. The loss of the Indians crippled them from any other attempt subsequently to fight alone. On the return of Tecumseh from the South he found all his schemes to form an Indian confederacy frustrated by this act of his brother, and in the war that speedily ensued he joined the British, to whom he was an active friend.

In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain. After the ignoble surrender of Detroit by General Hull, by which the Territory of Michigan was lost, Ohio became the scene of militia operations. This surrender was made on the ground that provisions were scanty, and supplies could not reach Detroit in season to render that place tenable. It was believed at the time that Hull had been bribed by British gold; but of this there was no proof. General Hull was, however, tried by court-martial for treason, and convicted. The sentence of the court was death by shooting; and it was confirmed by the War Department; but on account of his Revolutionary services, General Hull was pardoned by the President, and he retired to private life, where he died in obscurity.

General Harrison had succeeded Hull, and worked intensely, preparing for the Winter campaign, which the feelings of the people demanded. To do this required much labor. Block-houses had to be built and garrisoned along the way to Detroit, and magazines of provisions supplied and defended. But the work went cheerfully on. Kentucky sent militia freely, under the veteran General Shelby. The yeomanry of Ohio and Indiana hastened to report themselves for military duty; and, in fact, so numerous were the volunteers that orders were issued by General Harrison to stop the enlistment. He made the vicinity of the Maumee Valley, near the scene of General Wayne's victory in 1794, the place of general rendezvous, and from whence he intended to fall upon Malden and Detroit; and he designated the brigades from Virginia and Pennsylvania, and that of General Simon Perkins from Ohio, as the right wing, with the Kentuckians under General Winchester as the left wing, of his army. The latter, with eight hundred Kentuckians, reached the Maumee Rapids in January, 1813, where he learned that a force of British and Indians were occupying Frenchtown (now Monroe, Michigan), on the River Raisin, twenty miles south of Detroit. Having sent under Colonels Allen and Lewis a suitable detachment of his force to protect the inhabitants, he was advised, late in the evening of the 21st, that a foe was approaching; but he did not believe it. Nevertheless it was a fact. And a repetition of St. Clair's surprise and butchery, on the morning of the 22d, was perpetrated by about fifteen hundred British and Indians at the River Raisin. Winchester was made prisoner, and concluded an agreement with the British commander to surrender, on condition that ample provision for the protection of his wounded should be made. The promise was given, and immediately violated; for Proctor, the British commander, knowing that Harrison was near, hastened to Malden, leaving the prisoners behind, deprived of their arms and without a guard. The Indians followed him a short distance, when, turning back, they fell upon the prisoners, butchering and scalping without mercy those who could not walk, and driving before them those who could, as their prisoners, to be redeemed by ransom at Detroit. By the battle and this massacre nearly the whole of Winchester's command, comprising the best of Kentucky's young men, were destroyed; and afterward, during the war, the cry "Remember the River Raisin!" became the war-cry of the Kentuckians. They never doubted that Proctor had instigated the return of the savages for the destruction of the defenseless prisoners.

General Harrison had advanced to the Maumee Rapids when he heard of the disaster at River Raisin; and there learning that Proctor had marched to Malden, he, at the Rapids, established a fortified camp, near the site of the present town of Perrysville, opposite Maumee City, which he named

Fort Meigs. There he was besieged for several days by Proctor and Tecumseh, who, with about two thousand troops and Indians, had come down from Malden in April; and, although he had confidence in the strength of the fort, it having bastions and several cannon planted, he dispatched a courier to General Green Clay, who was on his march northward with another body of twelve hundred Kentuckians. Clay received the courier in the Maumee Valley, and dispatched Captain Leslie Coombs, then nineteen years old, with four men of his company and a young Indian acting in the capacity of a scout, in a canoe, who, as they approached the Rapids, heard the roar of artillery. It was the 1st of May, and Proctor had begun to fire on the fort. Puzzled how to approach, much less enter an invested fort, Captain Coombs and his company, having safely passed the Rapids, rounded a point that brought them in full view of the besiegers and besieged, when Indians among the former, approaching the bank, fired a volley at them, killing one man and wounding two. This caused the captain to run his canoe to the opposite shore, and with his wounded men he escaped to the woods. In a short time they met the advance of the main body of General Clay's troops, under command of Colonel Dudley. Captain Coombs, being uninjured, at once took command of his company of riflemen, which were in the advance of Colonel Dudley's command, and, pressing forward, he attacked and captured the British battery, spiked most of the guns, and hauled down the British flag, while huzzas rang out from the ramparts of Fort Meigs. Captain Coombs's men having been signaled to fall back and cross the river, they fell into an Indian ambuscade, and were made prisoners. The savages then attacked the other men of Dudley's command as they followed him from the boats, and, of the eight hundred, killed all but one hundred and seventy, who reached the fort in safety. Meanwhile Colonel Boswell, with the rest of General Clay's troops, fought their way through the British and Indians toward the fort, where, being joined by a sallying party, they drove the enemy from their batteries, and dispersed them. Proctor then abandoned the siege, and returned to Malden. Coombs and his companions were taken to old Fort Miami, then in possession of the Indians, where, being stripped nearly naked, they were made to run the gauntlet between two rows of savages, and thus many were killed. The survivors were placed inside the fort, where, but for the Indian chief Tecumseh, they would have all been murdered, as Proctor was so enraged at the termination of the siege, which had continued about ten days, that he made no attempt to stay the bloody disposition of the Indians.

When General Harrison was assured that Proctor and his allies had returned to Fort Malden, he left Fort Meigs in charge of General Clay, and, proceeding to Upper Sandusky, he there met Return J. Meigs, then Governor of Ohio, who, with a considerable body of Ohio militia, was pressing forward to his relief. He found, otherwise, the Ohio settlements so full of enthusiasm that ample assistance was to be had for the asking, and he at once began, with the consent of Governor Meigs, to enlist troops. Meanwhile Tecumseh had urged Proctor to renew the siege and capture Fort Meigs. Early in July the fort was again invested by another large British and Indian force, under Proctor and Tecumseh, well provided with artillery and all the necessary armament for a vigorous siege. The garrison was vastly inferior in numbers and strength to that of the besiegers, and moreover the stock of provisions was inadequate for a protracted contest. General Harrison, then at Lower Sandusky, immediately dispatched a messenger to Governor Meigs, with a requisition for a large re-enforcement of militia, to aid him in compelling the enemy to withdraw. General Proctor at once began operations. He planted his batteries, and kept up a cannonade on the fort. Several spirited sorties were made from the fort, in one of which the enemy's cannon were taken and spiked.

With his characteristic promptitude, Governor Meigs, on receiving the general's requisition, at once called out, *en masse*, the two entire divisions of militia nearest that part of the frontier, with orders to march immediately to the relief of Fort Meigs. The order was obeyed with equal promptness, and in a very few days the entire two divisions, without tents, but well armed and provisioned, were on their march for Upper Sandusky. At Franklinton the regiments under General Robert Lucas, afterward Governor of Ohio, joined those which had already encamped at that place, several having previously gone forward to Sandusky. Here Governor Meigs received by messenger the following dispatch from General Harrison, dated at his head-quarters in Seneca Town, August 2d, 1813: "The enemy have been, since last evening, before Lower Sandusky, and are battering it with all their might. Come on, my friend, as quickly as possible, that we may relieve the brave fellows who are defending it. I had ordered it to

be abandoned. The order was not obeyed. I know it will be defended to the last extremity; for earth does not hold a set of finer fellows than Croghan and his officers. I shall expect you to-morrow certainly." Upon arriving at Delaware, the Governor learned that Proctor had abandoned the siege and retreated towards the British lines—intimidated, no doubt, by the approach of the overwhelming force on the march against him. The expedition was not, however, abandoned, and the troops kept on their way to Upper Sandusky. Here they were all drawn out for review and muster on the adjoining grassy plains, and their number, ten thousand men under arms, presented a formidable array.

The necessity for so large a body of militia was past, and after enlisting as many troops as were needful for the military operations in Michigan and Canada, General Harrison ordered the disbandment of the rest. He wrote to the Governor: "I am alarmed at the astonishing consumption of provisions, particularly flour, at Upper Sandusky. I beg leave to urge an immediate explanation of the views of your excellency in retaining in service so large a militia force, which, from the very nature of their organization and period of service, can not be permitted to accompany me to Canada." It may be that the Governor's aspirations for military fame were thus suddenly quenched; but it is certain that he wrote an indignant reply to General Harrison before issuing orders for the troops to return to their homes.

Satisfied that he could not capture Fort Meigs, Proctor had raised the siege, and, with his white troops, embarked, July 28th, for Sandusky Bay; from there he proceeded toward Lower Sandusky, to attack Fort Stephenson. This was a regular earth-work, with ditch, circumvallating pickets, bastions, and block-houses, and was then garrisoned with one hundred and sixty men, under command of Major George Croghan, of the regular army, then a young man of but twenty-one years old. On the 31st, when the white troops in transports and gun-boats appeared at a turn in the river, about a mile from the fort, the woods were discovered to be swarming with Indians, who had come by land from Malden. Having demanded its surrender, Proctor accompanied his demand with the threat of Indian massacre in case of capture, of which, of course, he could have no doubt. The demand was met by a defiant refusal. This was at once followed by a persistent cannonade that continued all night from the howitzers which had been landed, and the gun-boats on the river. The next day, Proctor having become impatient, and his savage allies uneasy, under the word brought them that re-enforcements for the besieged were on the march, he resolved to storm the fort. Hitherto the besieged had responded to the cannonade only with their single six-pound howitzer; but as the British marched in two columns from one direction, and in a third column, composed of grenadiers, who had feigned an attack on another point, the Kentucky riflemen, with which the fort was manned, as soon as the enemy came within easy range, opened a deadly fire that caused the advancing columns to waver; but they soon rallied, and the first, pushing over the glacis, leaped into the ditch and attacked the palisades. "Cut away the pickets, my brave boys!" shouted their commander, a lieutenant-colonel named Short, "and show the damned Yankees no quarter!" In a block-house commanding the line of the ditch the only cannon of the fort was masked. When that ditch was crowded with men temporarily stopped by the pickets from advancing farther, the mask was removed, the port flew open, and a discharge from the gun, loaded nearly to the muzzle with slugs and bullets, swept through them with awful effect. The second column leaped into the ditch but to meet a like reception, increased by a volley from the rifles of the besieged. A confused retreat followed, with one hundred and twenty men killed and wounded lying in the fatal ditch. The cowardly Indians, always afraid of cannon, had not joined in the assault.

For this gallant defense with inadequate arms Major Croghan received many honors. The ladies of Chillicothe bought and presented him with an elegant sword, and Congress passed a vote of thanks, to be followed, twenty-two years afterward, with a gold medal from that body. The defense had so disheartening an effect on Tecumseh and his Indians that they abandoned all hope of capturing the American forts, and lost confidence in the invincibility of the British troops.

After the victory on Lake Erie, September 10th, by which the whole British fleet was captured and destroyed by Commodore Perry, whose statue in commemoration of that event adorns the principal public square in Cleveland, General Harrison, aided by General Shelby, resolved to cross the lake to Malden, and march from there to Detroit, with the intention of capturing the latter. On learning this, which in some way he did, the British commander, Proctor, after setting fire to Fort Malden and the store-houses and dwellings at Amherstburg, deserted and passed into Canada, greatly to the disgust of

Tecumseh and his Indians. On the arrival of General Harrison he was met by a troop of well-dressed, modest women, who implored mercy and protection. Proctor's rear-guard had been gone but an hour when Harrison arrived. On the 2d of October the pursuit, led by Colonel Richard M. Johnson's mounted Kentuckians, began, and Detroit was reached just after Proctor had gone with Tecumseh toward the Moravian town, eighty miles east of Detroit. There the American force overtook and attacked the fugitives, where they were formed in an open wood, with a little stream called the Thames protecting them on one flank and a deep swamp on the other. The Indian chief, Tecumseh, was here slain, and his followers fled to the shelter of the swamp, while Proctor escaped in his carriage, with a guard of a few mounted Indians and dragoons, and made his way to the western shore of Lake Ontario. Of the death of Tecumseh the late Isaac Hamblin, of Bloomfield, Indiana, gives the following account. He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear that he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred toward him. Johnson's horse fell under him, he himself being also deeply wounded. In the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall he threw down his gun, and bounded forward like a tiger sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the center of his forehead. When the ball struck, it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen feet into the air. As soon as he struck the ground, a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and pinned him fast to the ground. Harrison's victory was complete, and, returning, he took possession of Detroit. Six brass field-pieces, taken from Hull at Detroit, when he surrendered in 1812, were recaptured, on two of which were engraved the words, "Surrendered by Burgoyne, at Saratoga." These guns are now at the Military Academy of West Point. Congress gave Generals Harrison and Shelby each a gold medal, and the thanks of the nation.

This was an important victory, as it left Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana free from Indian and British raiders; and the frontier being secured by it, General Harrison, leaving Colonel Lewis Cass, with a garrison of a thousand regulars, Military Governor of Detroit, October 23d, 1813, proceeded with the remainder of the troops of his command to join the Army of the East. Being badly treated shortly afterward by General Armstrong, the Secretary of War, General Harrison resigned, and returned to the governorship of Indiana. This Territory being admitted as a State in 1816, he retired from public life to his home at North Bend. Not having occasion to do so, Ohio no longer took any part in the War of 1812-15. In every vicissitude of this contest she was eminently patriotic. When the necessities of the National Government compelled Congress to resort to a direct tax, Ohio cheerfully and for successive years promptly paid her quota of such tax from her State treasury. Her citizens volunteered freely, and endured patiently service in a warfare maintained in great part by savages, and no battle occurred in the Northwest in which some of her brave men did not seal with their blood their devotion to their country.

With the close of the war, commercial intercourse, so long interrupted, was restored, and an excessive importation of foreign goods and a great influx of immigration followed. Of the latter, a great portion passed into the new Territories; but the population of Ohio was also greatly increased. The numerous banks, which had been chartered before the war, supplied an abundant circulating medium; but speculation stimulated the people, as was the case forty years afterward, to sudden desire for riches, and led to wild and extravagant excesses. In the general rush of such business the banks became deeply involved, and, unable to keep up their coin reserve to redeem their notes, the latter, consequently, began to depreciate in value.

In 1816 Congress chartered the bank of the United States, and the same year were established, in the principal cities of each State, branches of this bank. For Ohio, branches were opened in Cincinnati and Chillicothe, and, while receiving freely and holding in large amounts for redemption in coin and notes of banks chartered by the State—then, in contradistinction, called State banks—they freely issued their own notes. The demand for coin made by these branches upon the State banks not being met,

the notes of the latter became less and less current, until those of many of them were held absolutely worthless. While yet, however, confidence in the State banks was unshaken, the Legislature of Ohio, at the session of 1815-16, passed a law creating several new banks in the State, and extending the charters of those already in existence. The object of this law was to obtain State revenue from the banks. The requirement of the law was that each bank should place to the credit of the State one-twenty-fifth part of its capital stock, from which regular dividends should be paid into the State treasury, and on the expiration of the bank charter and final winding up of the bank's affairs, the State should be entitled to that amount of the bank property. The consideration for this stock was the charter of the bank, and the payment for it was to be provided for by the bank each year setting apart such a per centum of its profits as would, by the end of the period the charter had to run, be adequate to that purpose. All the charters were to expire in 1843, the banks were to be exempt from all State taxation, and the engagement was implied, rather than expressed, that until after that year no other banks would be chartered. Some of the banks accepted and others refused to comply with the terms of the act; but the whole scheme failed by the general failure of the banks, several years before their charters expired, in the financial crash of 1836-37.

In 1814 a free grant of lands having been offered for the State buildings at Columbus by the three proprietors of the tract of woodland lying on the east side of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton, in Franklin County, on an agreement to fix the seat of government there, the offer was accepted by the Legislature, and the erection of the necessary buildings was begun. In 1816 they were ready for occupancy, and the Legislature assembled in the new state-house, a frame structure, for the first time. During the course of that session an appropriation was made, to be placed at the disposal of the Governor, to meet contingent expenses; and with a part of it Governor Worthington took the responsibility to purchase books, and commence the collection of a State library.

In 1819 a rather serious difficulty occurred between the United States and State authorities. The conduct of the branches of the United States Bank toward the State banks greatly embittered the community. As intimated, the former would collect a large amount of the notes of the latter, and presenting, demand their redemption in coin, or its equivalent, when coin was not to be obtained. In this manner the United States Bank came to be regarded as an enemy, and in 1819 the Legislature resolved to impose a tax upon its two branches in Ohio. Much public discussion followed the announcement of this intention; and, while the right of Congress to create the bank was but by a few doubted, the policy of organizing such a scourge of State banks was denounced, and the right of the Legislature to tax its branches within the State boldly asserted, and almost unanimously concurred in. Thus supported, the Legislature imposed an annual tax of \$50,000 on each branch of the United States Bank in Ohio by law, and prescribed the manner in which to collect the same. Under this authority, the officer directed to do so entered the branch at Chillicothe, and, in despite of the solemn protest of its officers, levied the whole tax of \$100,000 upon its specie and bank notes, and deposited the same in the State treasury at Columbus. Upon process, issued from the United States Circuit Court of Ohio, at the suit of the bank, the State officers concerned in the operation were arrested and imprisoned, and a bill in chancery filed in the same court to obtain the restoration of the money was followed by a writ of injunction addressed to all the defendants, restraining them from removing or making any disposition of the money, or any part of it. By a subsequent agreement between the counsel for the State and the bank, a decree of the United States Circuit Court was taken to restore all the money, except sufficient to support an appeal of the State to the Supreme Court of the United States. The State Treasurer having refused to comply with this decree, it was enforced by writ of sequestration, under which the Marshal of the United States Circuit Court entered the State treasury, and removed the money. The whole State was in a ferment. Nevertheless, great causes, like great bodies, move slowly, and it was not until the February term of 1824 of the Supreme Court that this cause was heard on appeal. Although argued for the State with great ability by a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, the decree was affirmed, and Ohio acquiesced in the decision. Human nature, however, though bowing to the decision of the high arbiter, could not repress the desire to retaliate within constitutional limits. At the next session the Legislature passed a law to deprive the United States Bank of the aid of State courts and officers in the collection of its claims, and efforts were made to deprive the United States Circuit Court for the State of jurisdiction in

the matter of such claims in Ohio; but sober, second thoughts led to the repeal of this law, and those efforts at State legislation failed to accomplish any permanent result.

Ohio was at this time almost exclusively an agricultural State, as but few manufactories had been established within her borders. Grain-growing and the raising of stock and cattle, with hog and sheep breeding, was the business of the large majority of her people. The great markets for these products of her fruitful soil were in the Middle and Eastern States, and the modes of conveyance limited. In 1817 the subject of a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River was first introduced in the Legislature by a message from the Governor, who accompanied it with a letter on the subject from DeWitt Clinton, then Governor of the State of New York. In 1819 the subject was again introduced to the notice of the Legislature; but nothing was done until the following year, when the Governor, Ethan Allen Brown, communicated all the information he had obtained by personal observation and otherwise, and suggested a mode of procuring money to prosecute the enterprise. At this time an act was passed to appoint three Canal Commissioners, who were authorized to employ a competent engineer and assistants to survey the line of the proposed canal. Their action, however, depended upon the grant to the State by Congress of public lands lying in the route of the proposed canal. This restriction delayed the operations of the Commissioners two years, so that nothing was accomplished. At the session of 1821-22 the subject was referred to a committee of the House, which reported, with a recommendation that an engineer be appointed. Thereupon the Commissioners were authorized to appoint such engineer, and direct him to examine and report upon four different routes, starting from as many points, namely: From Sandusky Bay; from the mouth of the Maumee River; from the mouth of the Cuyahoga, or Black River, by the Muskingum; and from the mouth of Grand River, by the Mahoning, to the Ohio River. James Geddes, of New York, a civil engineer of much ability, was employed to make the examination and surveys, to be paid out of an appropriation of \$6,000 which the Commissioners were authorized to draw from the State treasury. At the next session the Commissioners reported that all of the routes were found practicable; and then the Legislature by an act directed the Commissioners to apply for donations of land for the canal, and thus ascertain which route would be best supported by the people. They did not report until the session of 1823-24, and then recommended the route which was adopted; namely, from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, through the upper part of the Muskingum, Licking, and lower part of the Scioto Valleys, to Portsmouth, with a connection with Columbus by a navigable feeder. They stated that while anxious to have the lower extremity terminate at Cincinnati, the heavy stone ridge between the Scioto and Miami Valleys prevented; and to connect the Miami Valley with the lake by canal could be done with small comparative expense, and greatly to the advantage of Dayton and Cincinnati.

Strengthened by this and other encouragement, the Legislature in February, 1824, appropriated money for and reappointed the Commissioners, who, during the following Summer, had the lines surveyed for two canals; namely, one extending from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by three different routes to the lake; and the other from Cincinnati to the foot of the Maumee Rapids. Being first carefully surveyed by competent engineers, these surveys were revised by an expert, educated as an engineer on the New York and Erie Canal, who then estimated the cost of each. That from Cincinnati to the Maumee he put at \$2,502,494, while, according to whichever line might be chosen from Coshocton to the lake, the estimate for the Cleveland and Portsmouth Canal varied from \$2,626,571 to \$2,934,024.

The way being thus opened for intelligent action, in February, 1825, the Legislature passed an act "to provide for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals." By it the Board of Canal Commissioners were to be increased to seven, one of whom should be president, and commence the construction of canals from the mouth of the Scioto to the lake, and from Cincinnati to Dayton on the Cincinnati and Maumee line. The bill also provided for the creation of a fund to be called "the canal fund," to consist of all property, money, and lands that might be in any manner obtained or provided, to be managed by a Board of "Commissioners of the Canal Fund," to consist of three members, who were empowered to borrow money and disburse it, this board to report annually to the Legislature. Provision was likewise made for the regular payment of the interest and ultimate redemption of the canal stock sold. So satisfied were the Senators with the provisions of this bill that, every member

being in his seat, it passed by a vote of thirty-four to two, while the vote in the House was fifty-eight to thirteen.

Under the provisions of this act money was easily borrowed, and the work engaged in energetically. The canal from the Ohio to the lake received the name of the "Ohio Canal," and that from Cincinnati to Dayton was called the "Miami Canal." The line of the former, from Coshocton to Cleveland, was fixed, and work on both begun in 1825. The terms upon which loans were obtained became gradually more easy, from the careful conduct of the Commissioners of the fund. Congress also granted for the benefit of the canals 840,000 acres of the public lands of the State. In 1833 the Miami Canal was completed from Dayton to where it crossed Main Street in Cincinnati, and was subsequently finished with locks to the Ohio River. Not until 1844 was it finished to Toledo, having a total length of 293 miles, including cuttings for feeders and reservoirs, the largest of which are at Lewistown and St. Mary's, at a total cost of \$7,500,000. That portion from the foot of Maumee Rapids to Toledo, which was to some extent subsequently abandoned, did not enter into the original plan; but money was easy to obtain in 1842, and its construction was engaged in. The Ohio Canal was completed in 1833. The total length of main line, feeders, and side-cuts is 331 miles, and the total cost \$4,700,000. As usual, the cost of both those works far exceeded the engineer's estimates. In 1836 a third canal, from Roscoe to Walhonding, in Coshocton County, was begun, and finished six years afterward. It is called the Walhonding Canal, is twenty-five miles in length, and cost \$610,000. It is a useful feeder for the Ohio Canal. During the same period the Hocking Canal, fifty-six miles long, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, the seat of Athens County, was constructed at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000. During those years, also, the Muskingum improvement, so called, being a navigable water-course, with locks and dams, following the line of the Muskingum River, from Dresden, in Muskingum County, to Marietta, ninety-one miles, was constructed at a cost of \$1,630,000. And, finally, a feeder for the Miami Canal, known as the Warren County Canal, from Franklin, on the line of the former, to Lebanon, the county seat, was begun and abandoned, after about \$250,000 had been expended upon it.

The large amount of money these works scattered among the people of the State during their construction was but one of the advantages occasioned by them. After they were completed, the means they afforded of cheaply conveying to market the freights offered along the line of their course stimulated business in a wonderful manner. Luckily the main lines were completed before the minds of the people were occupied by railroads, the construction of which so engrossed public attention shortly afterward. Writing before any of the canals were completed, Chief-justice Chase said of them: "They have afforded to the farmer of the interior an easy access to market, and have enhanced the value of his farm and its products. They have facilitated intercourse between different portions of the State, and thus have tended to make the people more united, as well as more prosperous. They have furnished to the people a common object of generous interest and satisfaction. They have attracted a large accession of population and capital, and they have made the name and character of Ohio well known throughout the civilized world."

Notwithstanding the subject of education had attracted the earnest attention of the first settlers, and public land was set apart for that purpose then, and subsequently by the State constitution adopted in 1802, no school system was adopted until 1825. In that year the friends of education and internal improvements made common cause of both subjects, and passed an act to tax all real property half a mill on the dollar for the support of schools, and to provide for their establishment in every township. This was superseded in 1829 by a better law, that increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill, required the trustees of townships to divide them into convenient school districts, and the householders to elect annually three school directors, a clerk, and a treasurer. Under certain restrictions, these householders could impose taxes for the erection of school-houses, but not to pay teachers. Examiners of the latter had to be appointed by the Courts of Common Pleas. The schools were free to all white children, but the children of negroes and mulattoes were excluded, and the property of their parents exempted from tax. A school fund was to be derived from school lands in part, and in part from the tax mentioned. In Ohio the whole area of land granted by Congress for the benefit of schools exceeds 700,000 acres, while the quantity set apart in 1825 was ascertained to be 500,000 acres, and appraised at something less than \$1,000,000. A portion of these lands was, by authority of an act of Congress, sold,

and the residue leased for different periods to sundry persons. The two entire townships of the Ohio Company's purchase set apart for educational purposes were by the territorial Legislature recognized, and, supported by them, the Ohio University, first called the American Western University, was established. In Symmes's Purchase, a township set apart for an academy was never located by the patentee, and after Ohio became a State another township in lieu of it was granted by Congress, and formed the foundation of the Miami University. In 1826 Bishop Philander Chase, by previous solicitation in this country and in England, founded Kenyon College, at Gambier; and subsequently a large number of high-schools, seminaries, and colleges were established by State and municipal authority, by individuals, and by the leading denominations in Ohio.

The northern boundary of the State was defined by Congress in 1802 as "an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie on the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." As thus described, the matter stood until the Territory of Michigan was organized in 1808. Then the boundaries of the Territory were defined as "the territory that lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States." As the southern boundary of Michigan, this did not correspond with the line stated by Congress in 1802 to be the northern boundary of Ohio, but infringed upon that line. A due east line from the extreme southern bend of Lake Michigan would deprive Ohio of the harbor of Toledo, at the mouth of the Maumee River, and of land to include a very considerable strip of the Western Reserve. As there could be no doubt that Congress intended Ohio to have access to the entire shore of the lake within the limits of her territory, there was also no doubt that neither the original nor the later definition of her northern boundary gave her such access.

Since the organization of the Territory of Michigan, her authorities had exercised jurisdiction over this region, and until February, 1835, they were not interfered with. Then, however, agreeably to the prayer of a petition from the inhabitants settled at what is now Toledo, the Legislature of Ohio passed a law taking it into the State. A few days previous, the territorial Legislature of Michigan passed a law visiting with heavy fine and imprisonment any person who, unauthorized by that body, should exercise official functions in the disputed territory. The people of it were perplexed by these conflicting laws, when, March 31st, 1835, Governor Lucas, of Ohio, with his staff of officers and boundary commissioners, arrived at Perrysburg, supported by a military force of six hundred men, fully armed and equipped, who encamped at old Fort Miami. About the same date, Governor Mason, of Michigan, with a force of about a thousand men, hastened to Fort Swan—then so called, now Toledo—and bloodshed seemed imminent; when, just at the critical moment, two commissioners arrived from Washington to forbid hostilities, and, after much persuasive exertion, induced the antagonistic parties to allow the inhabitants to obey either jurisdiction until the next Congress should settle the boundary question. Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, sought counsel of his law adviser, who replied that the President had no power to annul a law of a territorial Legislature, and that the act of Ohio was such a violation of constitutional law as authorized executive interference. At the next session of Congress Michigan applied for admission as a State, and was informed that not until she should agree to be governed, as to territory, by Congress would she be admitted, but that she should, as an equivalent for the narrow strip of Ohio and Indiana that she had claimed along her southern border, be put in possession of the upper peninsula, lying along the shores of Lakes Superior and Michigan. This she agreed to, and largely profited by the exchange.

From 1803 until 1826 real estate only was taxed for State purposes. The lands were divided into three qualities, and taxed respectively, in 1803, sixty cents for each hundred acres of the first, forty cents for the second, and twenty cents for the third quality, the whole quantity taxed being 7,069,629 acres, of which 101,709 acres were first quality, and the total amount of the tax \$22,923.09. A similar classification in 1825 gave 13,025,073 acres, with the rates raised to \$1.50, \$1.12½, and 75 cents on each hundred acres. The quantity of first-class land was 178,998 acres, and the total amount of tax \$200,405.25. In that year the change was made in the manner of taxation on realty and personalty

that continued until 1849, and placed on the grand duplicate lands and town lots, buildings, horses, cattle, pleasure carriages, and merchants' and brokers' capital, to which was added, under the act of March 14th, 1831, money loaned at interest and manufacturers' capital. Under the last mentioned act, and that of 1825, which took effect March 1st, 1826, the taxes on the duplicate had gradually increased from \$392,783 in 1826 to \$1,755,539 in 1840. Of this last amount, taxes were collected on realty valued at \$85,287,261, and upon personalty valued at \$27,038,895, or a total value of taxable property \$112,326,156.

The first territorial delegate elected to the Sixth Congress in 1799 was General W. H. Harrison. After serving during one session, he resigned in 1800, to accept the office of territorial Governor of Indiana, and William McMillan, of Hamilton County, was elected to his seat. For the Seventh Congress, Paul Fearing, of Washington County, was the delegate elected in 1801. He served during the term, and in 1803, the Territory having become a State, Thomas Worthington, of Ross—subsequently elected Governor—and John Smith, of Hamilton County, were elected Senators, and Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren County—also subsequently elected Governor—was elected the Representative. These Senators served until the close of the Ninth Congress, when Edward Tiffin resigned his office of Governor, to which he had been re-elected, to take his seat in the Senate, *vice* Worthington, whose term had expired. John Smith having resigned after being re-elected, Return J. Meigs—subsequently elected Governor—was elected to his seat. For the eleventh Congress several changes took place in the Senators, and no less than five different persons occupied the seats representing Ohio from 1809 to March 4th, 1811, while but two were returned during the Twelfth Congress, from 1811 to 1813. During all this time, from 1803 to March 3d, 1813, inclusive, Jeremiah Morrow served as the only Representative to Congress. In 1813 the State was divided into Congressional districts, and an election returned nine Representatives for six districts, all of whom served in the Thirteenth Congress. In 1823 another arrangement of districts made fourteen, with one member from each, who served in the Eighteenth Congress. This condition continued for ten years, when, in 1833, the State was divided into nineteen districts, and as many Representatives served in the Twenty-third Congress. Beyond this the districts were not increased until 1843, when a new arrangement added two more to the number; and this continued until 1863 when the addition was stricken out, and so remained until 1873, when twenty, the present number, was fixed upon, the first two comprising the people of Hamilton County, and the twentieth those of Cuyahoga County.

As early as 1831 applications were made to the Legislature for railroad charters, and, June 5th, 1832, the first charter, that for the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad, was granted; March 9th, 1835, a charter was granted for the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad; March 11th, 1836, one for the Little Miami, and, three days afterward, one for the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroads. The Little Miami Railroad was surveyed in 1837, and work commenced on it in 1840. Work was begun upon the others about the same time; but not for several years afterward were any of them, beyond a few miles, in operation.

The conduct of the United States Bank officers had succeeded in greatly exasperating those of the various State banks, not only in Ohio, but in all the other States, and in December, 1832, President Jackson recommended Congress to authorize the removal of the Government money from it, and to sell such stock of the bank as was owned by the Government. This, Congress refused to do; and when the session ended, the President, who had nursed this refusal as a private grievance, took the responsibility to order the Secretary of the Treasury, W. J. Duane, to withdraw the public funds from the United States Bank, and to deposit them, about \$10,000,000, with certain State banks. The Secretary refused, and the President at once removed him from office, and put in his place a subservient instrument, Roger B. Taney, then Attorney-general, and subsequently Chief-justice, who obeyed the order. Beginning in October, 1833, in the course of nine months the whole amount was removed. During those months the operation produced great public excitement and much commercial distress. When it began, the United States bank had out loans of over \$60,000,000, and so entangled was the business of the bank with that of the whole country, that, by its action, deemed necessary for its own existence, it paralyzed the business of the country. Strange to say, instead of having any intelligent idea of this fact as a matter of cause and effect, General Jackson saw in it proof positive that the bank was a dangerous institution,

and he refused, in the most obstinate manner, to listen favorably to any petition for the modification of the measure he had instituted, or for relief on the application of merchants and manufacturers who waited upon him. His only reply was, in substance, that government had no power to apply any remedy, nor give relief; the banks had occasioned all the evils which existed, and those who had traded on borrowed capital ought to have become bankrupt—they had no one to blame but themselves. But the relief denied by the President directly was, through his operation, furnished indirectly, yet without his consent, and for some time without his knowledge. The condition that, in placing the public funds in the banks to which they had been removed, they should be kept there idle, was not met; and the banks, finding themselves loaded with millions, used these millions in a business way, and loaned freely to those offering the requisite security. With that fatality for bungling that usually attaches to the operations of military men when they undertake to guide matters of state economy and finance, in which they have no experience, the very object that Jackson labored to frustrate was brought about more effectively than if he had not at all moved in it. Through the freedom with which the favored banks loaned the public money, speculation was stimulated, the credit system expanded beyond precedent, trade, for a short time paralyzed, recovered, and even exceeded its previous energy, prices went up, luxury abounded, and, as was the condition thirty years afterward, nobody seemed to perceive the under-current of extravagance that was wasting the foundations of the nation's real prosperity, and putting them in condition to collapse and crumble before the first pressure of the storm that shortly broke against them. The Bank of England began contracting its loans in the Spring of 1836, and in July of that year the United States Treasury Department issued what was known as the "Specie Circular," directing all collectors of the public revenue to receive nothing but coin. Thus it was that "Pay up, and in coin," was the demand of the moneyed institutions on both sides of the ocean. American houses in London became bankrupt with millions of liabilities, and in 1837 every bank in the United States suspended specie payments. The United States Bank, which, when the countenance of the government had been removed from it, had been chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, in the hope of becoming one of those to which part of the government money would be removed, but which privilege was by the President denied it, fell into hopeless ruin, and carried down with it the credit of the State of Pennsylvania, and the fortunes of thousands of her citizens and others who held her bonds. Up to the very last hour of President Jackson's administration he persisted in the policy of his "Specie Circular," offensive though it was generally regarded, and as the last act of his term of office he vetoed a bill passed by both Houses for its repeal; and, to prevent its passage over his veto, he held it over the adjournment, and then dated his message, returning it with his veto, "March 3d, 1837, a quarter before 12 P. M."

Martin Van Buren, who was Vice-president during Jackson's second term, was nominated by the Democratic party for President, to succeed Jackson. He was elected by a large majority, and, having organized a cabinet that gave great satisfaction, called an extra session of Congress to meet September 4th, 1837. In his message he proposed the establishment of a treasury for the government, independent of all banks and bankers. This proposition was vigorously opposed throughout the session of forty-three days, and as a compromise of the terms of the Specie Circular, an issue of \$10,000,000 in treasury notes was authorized. Not until 1840 did the subject of an independent treasury, faithfully adhered to by President Van Buren, meet with such favor that a law authorizing the organization of sub-treasuries in the three leading cities of the United States was enacted, and the revenue of the government thereupon removed to them.

The peaceful relations between the United States and Great Britain, which had existed for many years, were in 1837 and 1838 disturbed by events connected with a revolutionary movement that broke out in Canada, the avowed object being to achieve the independence of those provinces. In this effort the people of the border States sympathized, and gave the insurgents all possible aid and comfort. Individuals and organized companies went across the border and joined the insurgents, while refugees from the action of the law in Canada were received and protected by the border State people. The agitation and the outbreak occurred simultaneously in Upper and Lower Canada, then so called; but there being very little homogeneity of feeling between the peoples of the two provinces, the scheme of revolution was ineffective. The active sympathy of the people of the border States irritated the British Government, and President Van Buren, having issued a proclamation warning Americans not to violate

neutrality and international laws, sent General Scott to the northern frontier to preserve order. The revolution, however, progressed into 1838, and a very bitter feeling was engendered between the people of Maine and the loyal people of New Brunswick, the militia having been called out in both; and this feeling was continued, after the insurrection in Lower Canada was crushed, by a long-standing dispute concerning the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

In the upper province, the insurrectionists, led by a man named William L. Mackenzie, found themselves supported by a regiment of volunteers from Ohio, of which Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, was elected colonel. This regiment, operating in Upper Canada, had a severe fight with provincial militia, and eventually fought their way through Windsor, and escaped into Detroit. The insurrection continued in the upper province until after an event that attracted general attention had occurred. A party of Americans, seven hundred in number, with twenty cannon, took possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara River, two miles above the Great Falls. They had a small steamboat named *Caroline*, that plied for their use between the island and the New York State shore. One dark night in December, 1837, a party of loyalists crossed the river from Canada, and, setting this steamboat on fire, cut her loose from her moorings, and allowed her to pass blazing down the fearful rapids and over the crown of the mighty cataract into the gulf below. This conduct broke up the encampment on Navy Island, and eventually the "sympathizers," as the Americans were called, withdrew from the "patriot army"—the name the insurrectionists were known by—and returned home. The boundary question was finally settled in 1842 by Daniel Webster, negotiating as Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, with Lord Ashburton on the part of Great Britain; and in the same agreement, known subsequently as the Ashburton treaty, provision was made for the co-operation of the two governments in the suspension of the African slave-trade, and the surrender, in certain cases, of fugitives from justice escaping from either country into the other.

President Van Buren was nominated for a second term, and received the unanimous vote of the Democratic Convention assembled at Baltimore, in 1840. A national Whig Convention, held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in December, 1839, nominated William Henry Harrison, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and for Vice-president, John Tyler, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The Summer and Autumn of 1840 witnessed one of the most exciting discussions that, up to that time, had been seen in Ohio. Dignity and decorum gave place to conviviality and carousing. Assuming that General Harrison lived in a pioneer structure at North Bend, and necessarily he kept his latch-string out, if not his cabin door open, and a barrel of hard cider continually on tap for his thirsty visitors, the hard cider and log-cabin processions caused so great a consumption of all sorts of liquors, and chiefly spirituous, that much dissipation and drunkenness resulted. With such a lever as the proposed independent United States treasury, opposed by all the speculative institutions of the country, and the hard times that President Jackson's administration left as a legacy to his successor, the election of his opponent was effected by a large majority, and, as the first Whig President of the United States, General Harrison was elected, amidst the wildest rejoicing in the State of his residence.

Fifty years had now elapsed since the settlement of Ohio had begun in any organized manner. For thirty-five of those years she had been a State in the Union, and was now represented by nineteen members in Congress. Her resources were largely developed. She had been successful in opening hundreds of miles of canals between the waters of her northern and southern boundaries, and by the operation of these the products of her soil had been doubled in the price they had previously commanded. Several railroads had been chartered, and were in course of construction, and, to crown all, her honored citizen, who had conquered the enemies of her peace, and secured quiet from the fierce savage, had been elected the nation's Chief Magistrate.

PERIOD IV. THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

1841—1883.



ALTHOUGH President Harrison, when elected, was apparently as vigorous in mind and body as any man of his age—then sixty-eight years—his death occurred on the thirtieth day after his inauguration; and on the 6th of April, 1841, John Tyler, the Vice-president, became President of the United States. Formerly well known to be a Jackson Democrat, as those who favored President Jackson's hard money and anti-bank views were called, Mr. Tyler had, in 1840, avowed himself a decided Whig. Up to Mr. Jackson's administration the Whig party, as such, was not known; and it may be well here to give a summary outline of the different political parties which had prior to that time divided the nation, and those which have since grown out of them. At the time of Mr. Jefferson's election, in 1800, that which was known as the Federal party, and which had opposed him, were placed in opposition in Congress to the Republican party, as the followers

of Mr. Jefferson were called, and so continued through Mr. Madison's term, till the election of Mr. Monroe. As a national party it then became practically extinct, and for seven years party of any name offered but slight opposition to the administration. In 1824, however, when four candidates for the Presidency had been nominated, party lines were sharply drawn, and the principal opponents of the winning man claimed the name of Jacksonian Democrats, while their more direct and numerous opponents took that of National Republicans. This continued until 1833, when the latter were joined by those seceders from the former who favored the views of John C. Calhoun, a United States bank, and other causes of opposition to Jackson's second term, and the whole body then took the name of Whigs. In this manner it resulted that when Martin Van Buren was nominated in 1837, the people were divided into two leading national parties, as they are at present, then called respectively Whigs and Democrats, with several minor parties, one of those being in the Eastern and Middle States, the Anti-Masons (then, however, nearly extinct); and in the Southern States and Western, States'-rights men, the disciples of Calhoun and supporters of Jackson, who opposed Van Buren, and the opponents of Jackson's later administration. Of these latter, nearly all joined the Whigs in electing General Harrison in 1840. But even previous to 1837—that is to say, in 1835—the Democrats had divided, in the Northern and Middle States, into what were called Jackson Democrats, or those who believed in President Jackson's vigorous administration, and the Equal Rights party—the latter being the successor of a previous combination, known in 1829 as the Workingman's party, or ultra Democrats (Radicals or Levelers, as they would be called in Great Britain, and in France Red Republicans of the Commune), and who, like the Socialists of the present time, wanted all property in common. Naturally, this last became a sort of secret party or society, and in 1837 had not risen above the dignity of a faction, in opposition to the regular Democratic party. The first decided demonstration of this faction took place in Tammany Hall, New York City, in October, 1835. There had been a struggle among those present on that occasion for the chair, which the regulars eventually obtained, nominated their ticket, and passed their resolutions. This done, they extinguished the lights. But the opposition relit the lights with matches, called at that time "*loco-focos*"—being the friction or lucifer matches, then but lately invented and introduced, and which took the place of the old-style brimstone match—placed their leader in the chair, and passed strong resolu-

tions against banks and every other kind and form of capitalist arrangement and monopoly. After this performance, this faction of the Democratic party was called the "Loco-focos," and the name was gradually extended to the whole party. Between 1837 and 1840 this faction had so greatly strengthened that, to conciliate them, the regular party supporters of Van Buren nominated one of their leading men as Vice-president, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. History in politics and political parties has a general tendency to travel in a circle, so that to-day, but from somewhat different causes, we find as many political divisions as existed forty years ago, and bearing a strong family likeness.

President Tyler, while pretending to be a Whig, exhibited no genuine feeling in common with the demands of that party. It is true that, at his request, Congress solicited Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, to report a plan for a United States bank, and that officer did so, with a bill for its incorporation; but President Tyler vetoed it when sent to him for his signature. A deputation of Congress having called on him for an explanation, he signified his intention to sign such a bill if properly drawn; but after a bill was drawn exactly as he desired it, he also vetoed that. Such conduct was an insult to the party that elected him, to his predecessor, and that predecessor's cabinet officers, whom he had retained; and they all, except Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, resigned. And although Mr. Tyler was not impeached, the Whigs felt that he was playing a game to win popularity with the Democrats, and, to designate his turpitude, to be "Tylerized" passed into an expression delicately indicative of deception, that lived for several years after he had passed, on the close of his term of office, into a much greater oblivion than subsequently attended the fortunes of another accidental President, who was impeached.

Ohio narrowly watched the operations of Congress during the term of John Tyler's Presidency, and toward its close felt that she was again called upon to take an active part in the election of his successor. Her prosperity had greatly increased. Her canals were highly advantageous to her agriculturists and manufacturers, and the attention of her capitalists had been directed to the construction of railroads. Her Legislature had encouraged the investigation of her mineral resources, and discovered that underlying much of her territory was a vast amount of mineral wealth. By the aid of portions of this wealth her manufactures had greatly increased, and although at this time six free States west and north of her had been added to the Union, her population and resources caused her to rank as the principal State west of the Allegheny Mountains. Politically, however, she was ill at ease. Her population, originally comprising slave and free State immigrants, had, while increasing, preserved their likes and dislikes on the question of perpetuating slavery; and, with the election in 1844 of the successor to John Tyler, from a slaveholding State, after the misfortune sustained by the sudden death of President Harrison, and the deception practiced by his successor, the question of the gradual extinction or the perpetuation of human slavery more and more engaged the public mind.

The admission of a slave State in 1821 was accompanied with a proviso that no more slave States north of the thirty-sixth parallel should be organized; and the discussions at that time, which preceded the adoption of this proviso, known as "the Missouri Compromise," plainly indicated the aggressive character of the slaveholders. The fact that, so far from looking forward to its ultimate extinction they seemed by its retention to strengthen their power and influence, became very offensive to those who rejoiced in having eliminated slavery from amongst them. And these feelings of such opposite character were not confined to political, but as well entered into civil and religious engagements, and separated people of the same denominational faith into Churches North and Churches South.

After the passage of the Missouri Compromise, for twenty-five years no question had arisen to conflict with its requirement. But the admission of Texas, as a State made from foreign territory, being naturally followed, in 1846, by the Mexican war, under the proclamation of President Polk, awakened in Ohio, in common with the other free States, the feeling that once more were the slaveholding States invoking the intervention of the general government for an extension of slave territory; and this intervention the free States were in duty bound to resist. Very reluctantly, therefore, and sparingly did Ohio respond to the call of the President for troops to fight the enemy in Mexico. The leading Senator from Ohio, Thomas Corwin, resisted the appropriation of public funds to carry on the war, as being one of aggression, and not of defense; and his speech in the United States Senate is still quoted as a model of deliberative eloquence. Several escaped slaves had been arrested in Ohio, and Mr. Chase, subse-

quently Governor of the State, had volunteered his services in their defense, and in doing so construed the Constitution in a manner calculated to startle those people who had regarded slavery as entirely secure under its provisions. The public mind was fast becoming ripe for that opposition to the slave power that culminated in the political convention at Buffalo in 1848, and the nomination of Van Buren and Adams for the offices of President and Vice-president. In consequence of the prominent part he had taken in directing in Ohio the storm of opposition to slavery, Mr. Chase, by a coalition of the Free-soil and Democratic members of the Legislature, was elected United States Senator, and at once put in better position to meet the aggressive advances of that power.

As a reward for his success in the war with Mexico, General Zachary Taylor was in 1848 elected President; but, like General Harrison, he lived but as many months as the former did weeks after his inauguration. The Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, became President, and the Southern Congressmen lost no time in winning him to their interest. The Constitution, they maintained, was ineffective to protect them in their most important institution, and the several bills included in the Compromise Act, so called, with slight modifications, became law two months after President Taylor's death. A proposition of Mr. Seward, a Senator from New York, to suppress the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, was incontinently voted down in the Senate by a vote of 45 to 5. The Fugitive-slave Law, so called, enacted though it was as a compromise measure, gave the free States fresh cause for offense. Not satisfied with the language of the Constitution, the slaveholding power had under that law secured the people of the free States to act as a police force to catch and return to them their slaves, with the Marshals of the United States Courts to act as captains of this police; and the city of Boston, the fountain-head of antislavery sentiment, became the scene of the first capture. The Fugitive-slave law thus came to be regarded, by the people who had always looked on slavery as a crime, with intense dislike, and the results of this dislike were not long delayed in their appearance. The extension of the Missouri Compromise line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ through the new Territories—north of which slavery was interdicted, and south of which the people were permitted, in organizing their State governments, to decide this question for themselves—was the last public act of Henry Clay, in the belief that by it the slavery question would be forever set at rest; but this was a vain hope. California, that by this privilege was intended to be admitted as a slave State, by her territorial regulations and State constitution forbade such admission; and this portion of the compromise measures of 1850 was enacted in vain. The determination of the slaveholding States to extend their territory in disregard of the Missouri Compromise culminated in directing into the Territory of Kansas an immigration of armed slaveholders. But "no more slave territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$ " was the demand of the free States, and a counter immigration of armed freemen entered that Territory with the election of President Pierce. Though a Northern man, he was elected mainly by the Southern vote; and, consequently, he was disinclined to resist any Southern demand; and with the close of his term the "irrepressible conflict" was fully established between freedom and slavery.

In 1850-51 the second Constitutional Convention of Ohio took place, and some changes were made in that organic law, one of these being the election of a Lieutenant-governor, and another the establishment of Probate Courts of Record. The restriction of power on the part of the Governor was still retained. This amended constitution continued unchanged until 1874, when a third Constitutional Convention was called. After a session that began in 1873, and continued during the seemingly interminable period of one hundred and eighty-eight days, with two adjournments to recuperate, a new form of constitution was submitted to the popular election, but was voted down by an overwhelming vote against it. For reporting the debates of this convention there were paid the official reporter \$13,695.78; and the aggregate expenses of it amounted to within a fraction of \$200,000. The expenses of the Constitutional Convention of 1802 were less than \$5,000; but then the speeches were not reported nor the debates printed. The proceedings and results only were recorded, and published. As a specimen of the style of general advance toward prosperity made by Ohio in seventy years, this is not an unfair criterion.

In 1854 James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, represented at the court of Great Britain the United States, while John Y. Mason, of Virginia, and Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, were our Ministers, respectively, to France and Spain. Matters which had occurred in the Summer of that year in Cuba caused

President Pierce to direct a meeting of these representatives for an expression of their opinion as to the position the United States should assume toward Spain with reference to Cuba. They met at Ostend, in Belgium, in October, and Mr. Buchanan wrote the opinion which was signed by himself and the others, embodying their views, and recommending the purchase of Cuba, if possible; and if not, to obtain possession of that island by force. "If Spain," said this document, that subsequently was best known by the name of the "Ostend Manifesto," "actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States," then, "by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from her if we possess the power." The claim was even made in the United States Senate by one of the Southern Senators that Cuba naturally belonged to the United States, as it was formed by the washings from the Mississippi River and the Gulf Stream! Such opinion was plainly in accord with that of the slaveholding Southern people, and caused its conceiver, which James Buchanan was acknowledged to be, to receive the solid Southern vote in 1856 for the Presidency.

In January, 1854, Stephen A. Douglas introduced by bill, from his seat in the Senate, the territorial recognition of Kansas and Nebraska, and the privilege of the inhabitants to decide for themselves whether they should be slave or free States. Such a proposition being a plain infraction of the Missouri Compromise, and the enactment on the subject that was part of the compromise measures of 1850, startled the free State Senators, and a rancorous controversy in and out of Congress was the result. The free State people—taking this action in connection with the Southern boast that it elicited, made by Robert Toombs, of Georgia, a member of the Senate, that he would yet "call the roll of his negroes on Bunker Hill"—believed that a determination to nationalize slavery really existed, and there arose within them an equally strong determination to resist to the death rather than have this done. But the fact was, slavery had to expand or suffocate. From Delaware to the Rio Grande were limits too confined for this aggressive institution, and an armed emigration, under Colonel Kinney, to Nicaragua, in Central America, was followed by the "gray-eyed man of destiny," as he was named by his Southern supporters, and by himself dubbed "General" William Walker. He had previously attempted to revolutionize Lower California, and even established a government and proclaimed a constitution; but the Mexican troops were too strong for him, and he was compelled to look for "fresh fields and pastures new." By the Nicaraguan troops he was soon driven out of their state, and escaped with the remnant of his emigrants on a small schooner. Again, taking advantage of one of the political revolutions which have long been almost perennial among those people who live under the torrid zone, Walker entered Nicaragua with more "armed emigrants." The other states of the isthmus, becoming alarmed, sent troops to the aid of Nicaragua; but these were beaten by the troops, otherwise "armed emigrants," of Walker, who then declared himself President of Nicaragua; and in 1856 one of the last acts of Pierce's administration was to acknowledge the new "President" by cordially receiving his ambassador, a Roman Catholic priest, named Vigel. For two years, and until May, 1857, Walker played "President of Nicaragua," and then he was seized by Commodore Paulding on behalf of the United States Government, and sent to New York as an offender against the neutrality laws. While President Buchanan is said to have privately commended the act of Commodore Paulding, so earnest was he in his desire to please his Southern supporters that he publicly condemned it in a message to Congress as "a violation of the sovereignty of a foreign country," and Walker was allowed to go free. He went immediately to Mobile, there fitted out another expedition of armed emigrants, and sailed for the seat of his presidency. Arrested for leaving port without a clearance, he was tried in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in New Orleans, and acquitted, and then, once more departing for his new dominion, he was captured, and, with several of his companions, shot, at Truxillo, in the eastern part of South America.

The first battle-ground for freedom was Kansas. On the enactment into a law of the bill of Senator Douglas, President Pierce appointed Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor of the Territory. Then the race began toward that Territory between free and slave State emigrants. Combinations of Southern emigrants under various names, startled by the organization of the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts, which had been formed immediately on the passage of the Squatter Sovereignty Bill of Senator Douglas, had gone into Missouri, and there increased their numbers with resident Missourians, who pledged themselves by oath to remove by force from Kansas those who should be sent there by the

Emigrant Aid Society. Governor Reeder arrived in the Autumn of 1854, and immediately issued his proclamation for an election of a territorial Legislature; and with that election the contest between free and slave labor began. There were but eight hundred and thirty legal voters in the Territory. But the resident Missourians, who had been pledged to do so, crossed over to the number of five thousand, and elected an entirely pro-slavery Legislature, that met at Shawnee, on the border, and at once voted the Territory a Slave State. Governor Reeder vetoed the act, and made himself so obnoxious to the pro-slavery party that he was recalled by President Pierce, and Wilson Shannon, who had been Governor of Ohio, was appointed in his place. Shannon, an avowed defender of slavery, signed all the laws enacted by the Shawnee Legislature, whose members had removed to and organized at Atchison, on the Missouri River, a few miles below St. Joseph, Missouri, and the legal voters thus outraged assembled at Topeka, and there framed, by delegates whom they had regularly elected, a free State constitution, under which they applied for admission into the Union. But, true to his affiliation with the slave power, President Pierce, in a message sent to Congress in January, 1856, declared this action of the legal voters to be open rebellion against the United States Government.

With the close of Pierce's term was born the Republican party. In 1855 an organization called the Know-nothing party, secret and native American (with thus the seeds of its dissolution born in its constitution), and intended to take the place of the Whig party, that became extinct by the death of Webster and Clay, lived but one year, and the Republican party, like Minerva from the brain of Jove, sprang armed to match the machinations of the slave power. This was composed mainly of the Free-soil party, formerly known as Abolitionists, and all who resisted the aggressions of the slave power, whether Democrats or Whigs. In the South the Whigs generally became Democrats; and the two great parties were henceforth Republicans, who opposed the extension of slavery, but did not insist on emancipation, and Democrats who favored slavery, and resisted emancipation both immediate and prospective. Unable the first year to elect its presidential ticket, the Republican party became the great opponent thenceforth, in and out of Congress, of that power. Bowing to its dictates, as those of his electors, James Buchanan, President of the United States, appointed as his cabinet a set of men, all of whom save one, being a much later appointment, were disloyal to the United States as a nation, and, true to their preconceived plan, used their opportunity of his term to dismantle all the free State forts and arsenals, and, under the most transparent excuses, remove the arms and ammunition to the forts in slaveholding States. The heresy of Calhoun had fully ripened its seed, and the rights of States were cultivated as the true, in opposition to the rights of the United States as the false. The latter came to be regarded as a confederation, no more coherent than a rope of sand, and the respective States of each member of Buchanan's Southern State cabinet the country, above all others, to which their allegiance was due. That war, civil war, should follow such a condition could not be doubted. An irrepressible conflict had been inaugurated, and the election by the Republican party, in 1860, of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was the spark that fired that gun whose shot was heard around the world.

At this time Ohio was, in population and wealth, the third State of the Union. In 1830 her population numbered 937,903. In 1850, having more than doubled, it was 1,980,329. In 1860 the increase had been such, notwithstanding the thousands of her sons who, in those ten years, had peopled the far West to California and Oregon, that, by the census of that year, the population numbered 2,343,739. She had 13,051,945 acres of cultivated lands and 12,210,154 acres uncultivated. Thus more than half of her entire area was under cultivation, and more than half of her adult males were agriculturists, horticulturists, and stock-breeders. Of this class, 277,000 owned their own farms, and so well was this most important body of Ohio's producers aided by her temperate climate and the natural fertility of her soil, that they had furnished each year, for several years, more than double the amount of food, animal and vegetable, required for the support of the whole population of the State. In 1860 they exported nearly 2,000,000 barrels of flour, and more than 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, together with 3,000,000 bushels of other grains, and 500,000 barrels of pork; while the cattle and stock markets of the Eastern cities were, to a very considerable extent, supported by Ohio. The value of the exports in 1860 from this State amounted to \$56,500,000.

Nor were the manufacturers of the State less busy and prosperous. In 1860 the value of their products was more than \$122,000,000, being nearly double the value of the same in 1850. The city of

Cincinnati alone manufactured, in 1860, \$16,000,000 worth of clothing, being a larger quantity than in that year was produced in the metropolis of the nation. The assessed value of Ohio's taxable property, real and personal, gradually increased yearly, without a break in that increase, from \$64,675,578 in 1830 to \$112,326,156 in 1840, and from \$839,876,340 in 1850 to \$888,302,601 in 1860; while, by the estimate of her Commissioner of Statistics, the entire indebtedness of every county and the government of the State would not amount to twenty per centum of the last property valuation.

This prosperous condition was attended by a free gift of the means of education to every child in the State; while the means of general intelligence at comparatively trifling cost comprised publications of all sorts,—twenty-four daily newspapers, two hundred and sixty-five weekly newspapers, and fifty-four monthly periodicals, issuing, in the aggregate, seventy-two millions of copies in 1860; and the means of religious instruction and intelligence afforded by church edifices was sufficient to accommodate the entire population. This was the condition of Ohio when Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, was, in 1860, elected President of the United States by the great Republican party.

In front of four hundred and forty miles of her territory lay slave States. From these, as has been mentioned, many of her best pioneer settlers had come, while many more of her people traced, with Kentuckians and Western Virginians, their common lineage back to the eastern slope of the Old Dominion. In the earlier wars the most generous support had come to her, as has been also mentioned, from the land of those the Indians had designated the "Long Knives;" and, in the long peace that followed the war of 1812-15, hearty friendships and social attachments of the tenderest character had knitted, as members of the same families, peoples of either side of "the beautiful river." Not finding in their Bibles that authority for the institution of human slavery which, at this late period of civilization, they deemed sufficient, and which was so readily found by their transfluvial neighbors, they at least could read therein that the powers that be are ordained of God, and, consequently, exercised generally a degree of forbearance toward those who believed in the righteousness of slavery. Both sides agreed that the Constitution protected slavery, but gave the slaveholder no rights outside of his own State, except the reclamation by legal process of fugitives from labor. There were many citizens in the South, as well as in the North, who favored colonization of the colored race; but the general sentiment of the North was averse to the spread of slavery. Many believed that it was a sin; most acknowledged it to be evil. In the South it was defended not only as a necessary condition of society, but as a wholesome and just institution, established by God for good and wise ends. The "Abolitionists" were denounced as fighters against God; and to affix that name to a chance visitor from the North was a certain passport to the court of "Judge Lynch" in nearly all of the Southern States. So bitter became the feeling between the two sections that Churches were rended, Northern papers were stopped in the mails, and even letters were searched for "incendiary" matter. The few privileges which had been given to the people of color, both free and enslaved, were taken away. Assemblies of negroes, even for religious purposes, were in some places forbidden, and in the cities none could be out at night without danger of arrest and imprisonment, to be followed by corporal punishment. The discussion of the great question in Congress, and especially the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, brought about a general interest in the subject. Heretofore it had been confined mainly to those more intimately connected with public politics; now the people who had been indifferent began to see that the matter concerned them and their personal rights. Their votes were soon to be the demand, as well as the index, of their political convictions. The National Road that for many years had been the dividing line of Ohio politics, separating those of Puritan from those of Cavalier descent, was, for the time being, overlooked, and although for many years the southern part of the State, by virtue of its larger population, had controlled elections and inspired legislation, in 1860 this condition had become almost extinct.

In 1848 the electoral vote of Ohio was cast, not for General Taylor, but for Lewis Cass, of Michigan; and in 1852 it was given to Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, in the belief that, as a Northern man, he entertained Northern opinions concerning slavery. Almost from the beginning of his career as a lawyer in Cincinnati, Salmon P. Chase, as has been mentioned, boldly espoused the cause of freedom, and gathered those around him who held his opinions; but the great forces of Church and State, for the reason we have just mentioned, frowned upon his exposition of the national Constitution, in so far as it supported slavery. Single-minded and sincere in the work he had chosen, he continued to

resist the demands of the slave power, and as a lawyer to protect the friendless and helpless slaves, until he and his associates in the old antislavery party began to diffuse an abolition sentiment among even the hitherto conservative men of the border States, as well as among the influential classes of the principal city of the State, whose prosperity was believed to depend upon relations of intimacy and trade with the people south of her.

Elected Governor as the eventual result of his course in politics, he so swayed the people's impulses—they had not become sufficiently braced to be termed principles—that in 1856 Ohio polled her electoral vote for John C. Fremont, and a year later re-elected her abolition leader. He believed that war alone would terminate the irrepressible conflict then established, and he at once began to organize the State militia. He merely anticipated what many others foresaw. For years the annual movements of militia had excited only contempt, until at last men refused to attend the annual musters, and they were given up. The old cannon were used only for 4th July and political celebrations, and the small arms were scattered, rusty, and worthless. In face of this general disrepute, Governor Chase encouraged the formation of militia companies, similarly armed, uniformed, and equipped, in all the principal towns and cities of the State, with the view of having them ready to be formed into regiments and brigades when occasion required. Before his second term expired he had the satisfaction of reviewing, at Dayton, nearly thirty companies there assembled by his direction from different parts of the State. All of these maintained their organization until formed into the first regiments of the State in 1861, when they participated in the earlier movements of the War of the Rebellion. His successor, Governor William Dennison, in continuing his policy, urged upon the Legislature to pay the militia for their time spent in drill, and enforce and expand the system; but while comparatively little was accomplished up to the close of 1860, the condition of the militia of Ohio was superior to that of any State westward of her—in fact, all of them combined did not possess so large a militia force as the first Ohio regiment.

We have indicated the sentiments of gradual growth which on the one side led to open armed rebellion against the integrity of this nation and its constitutional organic law; we have now to show on the other side the resolute and efficient means adopted by Ohio to meet and crush that armed rebellion. In those feelings, as has been indicated, Ohio's people were much divided, and, for reasons already mentioned, this division entered into her legislative halls and swayed her leading men up to the hour, when

“That fierce and sudden flash across the rugged blackness broke,
And, with a voice that shook the land, the guns of Sumter spoke.”

All wavering then ceased in the councils of the Ohio Legislature. The white heat of patriotism and fealty to the flag that had been victorious in three wars, and had never met but temporary defeat, then melted all party ties and dissolved all hesitation, and on the 18th of April, 1861, by a unanimous vote of ninety-nine Representatives in its favor, there was passed a bill which appropriated \$500,000 to carry into effect the requisition of the President to protect the National Government, of which sum \$450,000 was to purchase arms and equipments for the troops required by that requisition as the quota of Ohio, and \$50,000 as an extraordinary contingent fund for the Governor. The Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund were authorized by the same bill to borrow this money on the six per cent bonds of the State, and to issue for the same certificates, freeing such bonds from taxation. Then followed other legislation, that declared the property of volunteers free from execution for debt during their terms of service; that declared any resident of the State who gave aid and comfort to enemies of the Union guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for life; and, as it had become already evident that thousands of militia beyond Ohio's quota of the President's call would volunteer, the Legislature, adopting the sagacious suggestion of Governor Dennison, resolved that all excess of volunteers should be retained, and paid for service under the direction of the Governor. Thereupon a bill was prepared and passed, authorizing the acceptance of volunteers to form ten regiments, and providing \$500,000 for their arms and equipment, and \$1,500,000 more to be disbursed for troops in case of invasion of the State. Then other legislation was enacted, looking to and providing against the shipment from or through the State of arms or munitions of war to States either assuming to be neutral or in open rebellion; organizing the whole body of the State militia (every male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years); providing suitable officers for duty on the staff of the

Governor; requiring contracts for subsistence of volunteers to be let to the lowest bidder, and authorizing the appointment of additional general officers.

Before the adjournment of that session of the Legislature, the Speaker of the House had resigned to take command of one of the regiments then about to start for Washington City; two leading senators had been appointed brigadier-generals; and many, in fact nearly all, of the other members of both Houses had, in one capacity or another, entered the military service. It was the first war Legislature ever elected by Ohio, and, under sudden pressure, nobly met the first shock and enacted the first measures of law for war. Laboring under difficulties inseparable from a condition so unexpected, and in the performance of duties so novel, it may be historically stated that for patriotism, zeal, and ability, the Ohio Legislature of 1861 was the equal of either of its successors, while in that exuberance of patriotic sentiment which obliterated party lines and united all in a common effort to meet the threatened integrity of the United States as a nation, it surpassed them both.

The war was fought, the slave power forever destroyed, and, by additional amendments to her organic law, the United States wiped the stain of human slavery from her escutcheon, and liberated over four million men, women, and children, nineteen-twentieths of whom were natives of her soil. It not only emancipated the slaves, but it made them citizens. It gave them the right to vote and to hold office, to plead and be impleaded in the courts, to own property and to go when and where they pleased, to acquire an education, and to bear arms. Whatever civil or political privileges were enjoyed by the whites were also given to the colored people; and for the first time in our national history the Declaration of Independence asserted the truth,—“all men are created equal.” In the accomplishment of this result Ohio bore her full share. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court-house she had two hundred regiments of all arms in the national service. In the course of the war she had furnished two hundred and thirty regiments, besides twenty-six independent batteries of artillery, five independent companies of cavalry, several companies of sharp-shooters, large parts of five regiments credited to the West Virginia contingent, two regiments credited to the Kentucky contingent, two transferred to the United States colored troops, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the 54th and 65th Massachusetts Regiments, also colored men. Of these organizations, twenty-three were infantry regiments furnished on the first call of the President, being an excess of nearly one-half over the State's quota; one hundred and ninety-one were infantry regiments furnished on subsequent calls of the President—one hundred and seventeen of them for three years, twenty-seven for one year, two for six months, two for three months, and forty-two for one hundred days; thirteen were cavalry, and three artillery regiments for three years, and of these three years' troops over twenty thousand re-enlisted as veterans, at the end of their long term of service, to fight till the war would end.

As original members of, or as recruits for, these organizations, Ohio furnished to the national service the magnificent army of three hundred and ten thousand, six hundred and fifty four soldiers—actual soldiers—not men who paid commutation money, nor counting veteran enlistments as new troops, nor by enumerating citizens of Ohio who, as soldiers or sailors, enlisted in other States. The count is not made by such representation, but taken from the final report of the United States Provost-marshal-general to the War Department (Vol. I, pp. 160-164). The older, larger, and more populous Commonwealth of Pennsylvania gave not quite twenty-eight thousand more, while Illinois fell forty-eight thousand behind, Indiana one hundred and sixteen thousand less, Kentucky two hundred and thirty-five thousand, and Massachusetts one hundred and sixty-four thousand less. Thus Ohio more than maintained in the national army the rank among her sisters which her population supported. With the honest pride which the facts entitle us to entertain, we add that, from first to last, Ohio furnished more troops than the President ever required of her, and that, at the end of the war, with more than a thousand men in the camp of the State who never were mustered into service, she still had a credit on the rolls of the War Department for four thousand three hundred and thirty-two soldiers beyond the aggregate of all quotas ever assigned to her; and, besides all these, six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine of her citizens had, in lieu of personal service, paid the commutation; while Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and New York were all from five thousand to one hundred thousand behind their quotas. So ably, through all those years of trial and death, did she keep the promise of that memorable dispatch from her first war Governor: “If Kentucky refuses to fill her quota, Ohio will fill it for her.”

Of these troops, eleven thousand two hundred and thirty-seven were killed or mortally wounded in action; and of these, six thousand five hundred and sixty-three were left dead on the field of battle. They fought on well-nigh every battle-field of the war. Within forty-eight hours after the telegraphic call of the President, in April, 1861, two Ohio regiments were on their way to Washington. An Ohio brigade, in good order, covered the retreat from the first battle of Bull Run. Ohio troops formed the bulk of the army that saved to the Union that territory which became the State of West Virginia; the bulk of the army that kept Kentucky from going out of the Union; a large part of the army that captured Fort Donelson and Island No. 10; a great part of the army that, from Stone River and Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and Atlanta, swept to the sea, and captured Fort McAllister, and north through the Carolinas to Virginia. They fought at Pea Ridge. They charged at Wagner. They helped to redeem North Carolina. They were in the sieges of Vicksburg and Charleston, Richmond and Mobile. At Pittsburg Landing and Antietam, at Gettysburg and Corinth, in the Wilderness and at Five Forks, before Nashville and Appomattox Court-house, "their bones, reposing on the fields they won, are a perpetual pledge that no flag shall ever wave over their graves but the flag they died to maintain." They suffered the horrors of starvation at Andersonville and at Libby Prison, and languished in the hospitals established near every battle-field.

"The real heroes of the war are the great, brave, patient, nameless PEOPLE." The victories were not won through generalship. It is a libel on the word to say that generalship delayed for four years the success of twenty-five millions over ten millions, or required a million men in the closing campaign to defeat one hundred thousand. The integrity of this nation was maintained by the sacrifices, the heroism, the sufferings, the death of the MEN composing the rank and file of the national army. Not alone on each recurring 30th of May shall we, by strewing flowers upon their graves, wherever their graves are known, keep them in remembrance. Their sacrifices, their sufferings, and their heroic death will never cease to be cherished by their grateful countrymen. And as one of the evidences, and an opulent one, there have been established in Ohio, near the city of Dayton, the National Soldiers' Home, and at Xenia the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, in which there were resident, at the State charge for food, clothing, and education, November 15th, 1881, three hundred and eighty-nine male and two hundred and fourteen female children, and so cared for that but two deaths occurred during the year ending November 15th, 1881. The admissions of that year were ninety-five boys and twenty-seven girls, and of those discharged as able to procure their own living, and provided with positions to do so, sixty-eight were boys and forty-four were girls, leaving six hundred and three remaining in the institution. The whole number of children receiving benefits from the Home during the year 1880-81 is 715—the largest number in any one year in the history of the institution. Of the whole number of children received since the organization of the Home, 1,101 were boys and 633 were girls.

As indicated elsewhere, the subject of education at an early period engaged the minds of the fathers in Ohio, and elicited from them the famous declaration that since "religion, morality, and knowledge are essentially necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The first general school law was enacted in 1825, and subsequent changes and improvements for the better during the succeeding fifty years, give us in 1874 the following record, as taken from the report for that year of the Schools' Commissioner. The money to meet expenses of the public schools of the State is derived from five sources: 1. From one mill on each dollar of taxable property shown by the grand duplicate, there were obtained \$1,491,510. 2. From interest on irreducible school funds and rent of school lands, \$225,523. 3. From local taxation, \$5,960,625. 4. From sales of school bonds, \$399,625. 5. From fines, licenses, etc., \$223,310—making a total income for 1874 of \$8,300,594. During the same year the expenditures were: 1. Paid teachers of primary schools, \$4,206,398. 2. Paid teachers of high schools, \$408,101. 3. Paid superintendents, \$138,530. 4. Paid for sites and buildings, \$1,474,082. 5. Paid interest on and redemption of bonds, \$516,603. 6. Fuel and contingent expenses, \$1,328,452—making a total expenditure for 1874 of \$8,072,167. In that year there was paid from the State common school funds to eighty-eight (the whole number of) counties of the State, \$1,487,562, and received from those counties for this fund, \$1,533,734. There were in use 10,654 primary school-houses, and 10 high-school houses for the township district schools, and for the separate district schools (that is, the schools of cities, towns, and villages), 953 primary

school-houses and 71 high-school houses. Of the 10,664 township district school-houses the estimated value, for high and primary, was \$7,605,217; and of the 1,024 separate district school-houses the estimated value was \$11,214,316—giving a grand total of estimated valuation of school-houses and the lands on which they stood of \$18,829,586.

The number of teachers employed for those schools was: In township district primary schools, 8,551 male and 9,138 female teachers; in township high-schools, 12 male and 21 female teachers; in separate district primary schools, 705 male and 2,970 female teachers; in separate district high-schools, 343 male and 335 female teachers. The average wages for these teachers were: For the township district schools—males, \$39 a month; females, \$26. For the township district high-schools—males, \$59; females, \$29. For the separate district schools—males, \$57 a month; females, \$36. For the latter high-schools—males, \$83; females, \$59 a month. The average local taxation for township district schools was three and a half mills on the \$100 taxable property, and for the separate district schools seven mills on the same. The whole number of school children in the State in 1874 was, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, 985,947; and between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, 248,675. Of these there were enrolled in that year, in township district primary schools, 255,917 males, and 223,386 females; in high-schools for the same, 457 males, and 470 females; while in the separate district primary schools there were enrolled 104,087 males, and 100,254 females; in high-schools of the same, 10,743 males, and 12,629 females—making a total enrollment in township district primary and high schools of 480,230 children of both sexes, and in separate district primary and high schools of 227,713 children of both sexes.

The average daily attendance was as follows: In the township district primary schools, 144,655 males, and 131,532 females; in the high-schools of the same, 287 males, and 320 females; in the separate district primary schools, 69,805 males, and 67,683 females; in the high-schools of the same, 6,775 males, and 8,573 females—making a total attendance for the township district schools of 276,794, and for the separate district schools of 152,836, and being a per centum of the enrollments of 79 for the township district schools, and 88 for the separate district schools.

In 1874 the population of the State of school age was: White males, 494,738, and white females, 473,950; colored males, 11,768, and colored females, 11,252. Of the whites, the average enrollment was 707,943, while the average attendance was 429,630. The enrollment of colored children in their public schools was 2,302, and in their private schools 1,789 for the township districts; while for the separate districts there were 3,829 pupils in the public, and 5,442 in the private schools, with an average attendance of 9,658.

Ohio has, in addition to her common schools, 34 universities and colleges, which receive nothing from school funds of the State. Of these, the earliest was established in 1824 (Kenyon College, at Gambier, Knox County), and the latest in 1875 (Wilmington College, at Wilmington, Clinton County). In 1874 there were 4,228 male students, and 1,950 female students in these colleges, with 3,148 listed for the regular course of instruction. During their existence they have graduated 6,163 students. The total cash value of their property, as then estimated, was \$5,152,975, and their income for that year \$386,090, against an expenditure for the same period of \$373,215.

There are also in the State 28 normal schools, academies, seminaries, business colleges, etc., which do not receive any thing from the common school funds of the State. The first specified date of establishment of these is for that at Gallia, in 1811, and the latest that at Fayette, in Fulton County, in 1882. In all of them there were 94 instructors, 4,638 students, and the year's graduates were 650. The total cash value of their property is \$439,625, the year's receipts \$87,339, and the year's expenditure \$64,805.

There are also in Ohio 13 female seminaries, colleges, academies, and institutes which receive nothing from the State school funds, and which were all established between 1832 and 1875. They had 119 instructors, and an attendance of 1,500 students in 1874; property valued at \$725,000; received in that year for tuition, etc., \$77,206, and expended \$52,538.

In 1878 the number of youth of school age had increased to 1,041,963, of which there were enrolled 740,194, and the average daily attendance for the year, 465,472. The cost of school-houses erected in that year was \$843,822, and the total value of school-houses, including grounds, had increased to \$21,329,864. The number of teachers necessary for the schools in those houses was 16,092, while the

number of different teachers actually employed was 23,391. There had been collected in that year as the State school-tax (one mill on each dollar of taxable property), \$1,531,081.37, and from local taxes, \$5,497,867.15. Omitting minor sums, the total receipts for that year were \$7,841,911.92, while the total expenditure was over all \$7,995,125.45, of which the teachers in primary schools received \$4,509,733.67, and the teachers in high-schools received \$446,780.79. Adding the expense for superintending, and the amount paid teachers and superintendents was \$5,142,364.86. The increase of colored school-children in the four years had been but 154.

As has been remarked by the School Commissioner in his report for 1878, "When we examine the lists of those to whom are confided some duties relating to our schools, we find their name to be legion." There were reported by him, for that year, 32,307 local directors; in sub-districts, 1,347 township clerks as clerks of township boards of education; as many township treasurers, as treasurers of such boards; 4,080 members of city, village, and special district boards, or claimed so to be; 264 county examiners of teachers; 500 estimated city and village district examiners; 6 State examiners, and 88 Probate Judges, whose school duties are to appoint and remove the county examiners, and, upon petition, to constitute a commission as a court of appeal in matters of new districts and district boundary-lines; as many county Auditors, who are the special guardians of the school funds, and a like number of Prosecuting Attorneys, who are, *ex-officio*, counsel for the school-boards. Here are more than 40,000 school officers, being estimated equal to two and one-half for every teacher necessary to instruct the youth of Ohio!

In the course of an exhaustive argument affirming the constitutionality of certain sections of the present school law of Ohio, and the legality of the action of schoolboards which were based thereon, and taken before him for his opinion in 1878, Hon. Isaiah Pillars, Attorney-general of Ohio, said: "It has long been a settled maxim in Ohio, founded on the wisest public policy, 'that the property of a State should educate the children of the State.' This does not mean that they should have the advantages of a free education in the common branches only, but in whatever, as well, goes to constitute education." Under this rule, education in Ohio, particularly in the separate district schools, has been arranged to confer the advantages upon the students therein of that which may be truly regarded as liberal, and in former times only conferred in high-class institutions of learning.

While the assistance extended by the State to the weaker counties in 1878 amounted to \$234,112, the excess of receipts by the State from the stronger counties, \$218,153, reimbursed this assistance to within \$15,959. Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that Ohio has not a school debt; on the contrary, the aggregate net amount of debts of all separate school districts, as reported for 1878 to the Auditor of State, was \$1,158,098, with twenty-seven counties not reported. The county of Hamilton, in which exists the largest separate school district of the State (the city of Cincinnati), reported her debt as amounting to the comparatively small sum of \$6,263; while Champaign County reported \$77,150, and Stark, \$62,128; Tuscarawas, \$58,381; Erie and Scioto, \$49,344 and \$49,400 respectively, with all the others reporting sums diminishing from these figures to \$1,700 for Lawrence County, as, of all, the least.

The State has also provided large and handsome buildings at the seat of her government, fully equipped with every requirement of official and necessary attendants for her helpless children and adults, the deaf and dumb, the blind, the imbecile, and the insane; and at her principal cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton, and at Athens, there are also large and commodious buildings for the large number of demented persons that naturally form a proportion of her population.

The public funded debt of the State in 1877 was \$6,476,805, of which \$6,475,140 was a "foreign debt," all of which except \$2,500 bore six per cent interest, and is known in the money market as "Ohio Sixes," payable in New York. The irreducible State debt, consisting of trust funds, at the same time, was \$4,260,983. Except \$1,665 of a canal loan, not bearing interest, these two sums constituted, in 1877, the entire debt of the State. The irreducible debt, by the accretions of its interest, etc., increased from \$4,023,475 in 1872 to \$4,260,983 in 1878.

The irreducible school funds are: 1. The Virginia military school fund, being the proceeds of sales of lands selected from Congress lands, lying between the United States military tract and the Connecticut Western Reserve—equivalent to one thirty-sixth part of the Virginia military reservation. 2. The United States military school fund, being the proceeds of sales of lands selected in the United States

military district, and equal to one thirty-sixth part of the area of that reservation. 3. The Western Reserve school fund, being the proceeds of sales of lands situated in the United States military district, and of lands in Defiance, Williams, Paulding, Putnam, and Van Wert Counties, appropriated for the use of schools in the Western Reserve, and equivalent to one thirty-sixth part of that district. 4. Sections sixteen, being the proceeds of one thirty-sixth part of each township—the sixteenth section—in which the Indian title was not extinguished in 1803. 5. The Moravian school fund, being the proceeds of the sale of one thirty-sixth part of each of three tracts of four thousand acres each, situated in Tuscarawas County. 6. The Ohio University fund, being the proceeds of the sale of a part of the lands granted by Congress to endow that institution. And, finally, 7. The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College fund, the proceeds of a sale of 629.920 acres of land granted by the United States to endow that college, and the moneys arising from the sale of fractions of lands within the Virginia military district, not covered by military warrants, and sold by the State.

The extent of these lands may be better estimated when we say that the Virginia military district includes the whole of Adams, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Fayette, Highland, Madison, and Union Counties, one-half of Hardin, Franklin, and Logan Counties, one-fourth of Champaign County, one-sixth of Clarke, three-fourths of Greene, two-fifths of Warren and Scioto, three-fifths of Pike, two-thirds of Ross and Pickaway, one-fifth of Delaware and Marion Counties, Anderson Township in Hamilton County, and part of Goshen Township in Auglaize County. The United States military district includes all of Coshocton County, the greater part of Licking, Knox, Delaware, Tuscarawas, and Guernsey, about one-half of Morrow and Muskingum, two-thirds of Holmes, one-third of Franklin, parts of two townships in Marion, and one-quarter township in Noble Counties. The Western Reserve includes all of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, and Erie Counties, all of Summit, except two townships, one-half of Mahoning, three townships of Ashland, and Danbury Township in Ottawa County.

The debts of counties, cities, incorporated villages, townships, and separate school districts had increased from \$17,590,547 in 1872 to \$44,114,100.75 in 1881. Of this large amount of indebtedness, \$37,909,348.80 was the aggregate debt of cities of the first and second class, and about three-fifths of it was the debt of Cincinnati, incurred principally for her Southern Railroad.

The value of all the real estate and personal property in Ohio, according to the Consolidated Tax Duplicate in 1881, was divided as follows: Real estate in cities, towns, and villages, \$402,091,704; real estate not in cities, towns, and villages, \$699,365,679; chattel property in both departments, \$485,750,196. As compared with 1880, their valuations show a net increase of \$28,991,674. This increase shows a substantial growth in the prosperity of the State.

The taxes of the State for 1882, levied on the gross amount of the valuation, \$1,587,207,579, were divided for State purposes into three funds, viz.: 1. For general revenue, one and four-tenths of a mill on the dollar, amounting to \$2,219,120.82. 2. For sinking fund, half of a mill, amounting to \$792,543.08. 3. For common school fund, one mill, amounting to \$1,586,393.69—being a total for State purposes of two and nine-tenth mills, and amounting to \$4,598,057.59. For county purposes, the same valuation was taxed, for county expenses, omitting fractions, \$2,509,395; for the poor, \$716,989; for bridges, \$1,411,139; for buildings, \$722,784; for roads, \$940,319; for payment of debts, \$473,672—being a total for county purposes of four and two-tenth mills, and amounting to \$6,774,799. For local purposes the same valuation was taxed for township expenses, \$865,835; for schools and school-houses, \$6,247,759; for city, town, and village purposes, \$6,451,967; for other special purposes, \$1,240,641—being a total for local purposes of ten mills, or one cent on the dollar of valuation, and amounting to \$14,806,203. Thus the total county and local taxes levied in 1881 were \$21,581,003; to which add the amount levied for State purposes, and we have for all purposes, \$26,179,060. To this add the delinquencies and forfeitures of previous years, and the per capita tax on dogs, and the total taxation for 1881, including such delinquencies, etc., amounts to \$27,840,790. The cost of collecting these taxes was estimated at one and three-fourths per centum. The internal revenue tax collected in Ohio by the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, was as follows: From banks and bankers, \$190,662.58; for fermented liquors, \$1,243,557.81; for spirits, \$14,358,105.21; for tobacco, \$3,475,655.79; for penalties, etc., \$15,816.61; from other sources, \$1,216.21—making a total of \$19,285,014.21.

There were in Ohio, at the beginning of the year 1882, 173 national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,123,436; 8 banks for deposit, incorporated under the State banking law of 1845, with an aggregate capital of \$725,300; 17 savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1873, with an aggregate capital of \$1,025,000; 191 private banks, with an aggregate capital of \$4,366,686—being a total of 389 banking institutions, with an aggregate capital of \$33,240,422. But one of those 389 banks has capital stock exceeding one million of dollars, and that is the First National Bank of Cincinnati, though several others possess a capital of one million each. The smallest amount of capital employed in any of them is \$50,000.

Among the most valuable of the industrial interests of Ohio are its railroads. They furnish the means of rapid locomotion to all sections of the State, and all the important places are reached by them. There is but one county (Morgan) out of the eighty-eight counties which has no railroad. The valuation of the railroads in these eighty-seven counties for taxation is \$63,764,316. The railway mileage of each year from 1841, when the first miles of railroad were operated, gradually increased, after 1847, from 129 miles in that year, to 5,835 miles in 1882. If we add sidings and all tracks laid with iron or steel in the State, the number of miles will be increased to 7,215. The entire capital stock of these roads paid in is \$347,709,785, and the funded and other debts for which these roads are security, \$404,527,998—making the total of stock paid in and debt \$752,237,784. The gross earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1881, were \$96,213,851, or over twelve per centum of all invested in them; but the net earnings amounted to only \$34,900,808. The proportion of the stock belonging to Ohio is about one-half of the entire amount here given, and the net earnings of the roads lying wholly within the State were \$16,521,284. The number of passengers carried over the entire line of the roads was 22,830,441, and the number of miles traveled, equivalent to the number of passengers carried one mile, was 920,108,252. The tons of freight carried the entire line were 55,279,339. Reduced to ton-miles, or amount moved one mile, it shows the enormous bulk of 7,607,215,616 tons.

There were in Ohio, at the last report, 1,346 miles of incorporated turnpike roads, that in the aggregate cost \$2,427,817; 20 miles of incorporated plank-roads that cost \$22,672; and 5,431 miles of free turnpike and plank roads that cost \$9,818,818—these roads, aggregating nearly 7,000 miles, have cost \$12,269,297.

In 1881 there were reported as raised in Ohio, the preceding year, 48,540,307 bushels of wheat from 2,827,720 acres of ground, or an average varying from eight and a half bushels to the acre, the lowest (Brown County), to twenty-five bushels, the highest (Stark County). Of buckwheat, 169,787 bushels were raised from 12,492 acres: rye, 200,303 bushels, from 18,209 acres; and of barley, 1,642,308 bushels, from 71,268 acres. In oats, 812,368 acres were planted, and 21,091,606 bushels reaped; in corn, 2,709,738 acres were planted, and 105,414,594 bushels gathered. The wheat-crop that year is the largest ever known in the history of the State, the average production per acre being 17.51 bushels. The corn-crop has only twice exceeded that of 1880, while the average yield per acre was nearly 39 bushels. The grass-crop of that year was 1,657,808 tons of timothy, and 304,615 tons of clover. The latter being regarded as a restorer of the soil, from the fact that it is largely nitrogenous in its substance, and derives the greater part of its nourishment from the air, makes it a valuable material for composting; and, accordingly, 59,607 acres of it were turned under by the plow for manure. From the clover hay were beaten out 235,884 bushels of seed. In this crop, 408,123 acres were in clover, and 1,613,819 in other grasses.

The flax-crop of Ohio in the year last reported amounted to 368,501 bushels of seed, and 5,642,025 pounds of fiber, raised upon 48,540 acres. Of this amount, the smallest quantity was grown in Coshocton County, which furnished only a single bushel of seed from one rood of land, and the largest quantity from Preble County, which produced 35,648 bushels from 4,710 acres. Of root-crops, there were obtained 8,802,516 bushels of potatoes from 117,658 acres, and 1,782,226 bushels of sweet potatoes from 2,448 acres. The other root-crops—turnips, mangolds, beets, parsnips, etc.—are not reported, as these are generally raised only for the daily markets in the larger cities and towns, and are consumed as dug from the fields and gardens. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities in Ohio, and, with one exception, the crop last reported is the largest ever secured in the State, being 38,166,058 pounds, from 40,050 acres.

Within a few years a new branch of industry has sprung up, the manufacture of glucose or grape sugar from corn. The demand for sweets as food has increased, and the products of the Southern cane have not been sufficient to supply the demand. The price has also had something to do in controlling the trade, and cheaper articles for consumption became a necessity. Years ago the Northern sugar-cane, or sorghum, was introduced into the State; but for a long time it seemed impossible to manufacture sugar from it. This result has, however, been attained; but the process is not sufficiently easy; and hence, during the year 1880, the last reported, only 7,386 pounds were made, while of the syrup 869,975 gallons were manufactured. The number of acres planted was 11,632. Of the maple, 4,459,115 pounds of sugar and 736,286 gallons of syrup were manufactured. The sugar forests are now mostly destroyed, and every year the destruction keeps going on. Unless the State shall protect by law these trees of native growth, the article of luxury which we derive from them will in a few years become almost unknown, except as we obtain it from other portions of the American continent.

Of the products of the dairy, the apiary, and the poultry-yard, the report is favorable to our domestic prosperity. The number of pounds of butter manufactured during the year was 56,161,306, and of cheese 27,533,475. The eggs reported were 28,036,887 dozen. Of the honey obtained, there were 1,056,102 pounds, from 108,959 hives. This is exclusive of large quantities taken for domestic use, and not reported for the public statistics.

In 1881 there were 423,306 acres of orchard land in Ohio, and the fruit grown and marketed from them were 30,089,950 bushels of apples, 1,600,996 bushels of peaches 119,617 bushels of pears. The grapes grown in Ohio that year aggregated 18,526,219 pounds, from 10,313 acres of vineyards, and of this crop there were enough pressed to produce 1,296,295 gallons of wine. There are but few counties in the State which do not grow grapes; but the lake counties especially Erie and Ottawa, which embrace the islands, necessarily lead in this product—Ottawa County, with her 1,862 acres of vineyards, excelling all the others, and proving that, given an equable temperature regulated, and the atmosphere supplied by an abundance of moisture, the highest product may be regarded certain; while, these conditions absent, a large acreage does not insure a correspondingly large product. Cuyahoga County also produces large quantities of this fruit. In addition to the fruits here named, there were gathered, of cherries, 124,375 bushels, and of plums 59,989 bushels. The smaller fruits, being more perishable, and sold chiefly in the markets by the producers, have not been reckoned in any of the statistical tables published by authority of the State.

There are twenty-nine counties in Ohio underlying which coal exists, and from which deposits there were mined in the year ending May, 1878, 98,328,061 bushels. Ten of those counties, also, mined 7,513,090 tons of iron ore; six of them manufactured the aggregate of 1,374,160 bushels of salt, while four of them produced 1,422,423 gallons of crude petroleum.

In May, 1881, thirteen of the iron-producing counties of the State had reported for the year previous the manufacture of 506,300 tons of charcoal-smelted iron, and 284,032 tons of iron smelted with stone-coal; ten counties reported the manufacture of 96,443 tons of bar and nail-rod iron; and in addition there were reported 27,276 tons of nails, 28,195 tons of hoop-iron, 26,713 tons of sheet-iron, 67,973 tons of boiler-iron, 150 tons of railroad chairs and spikes, 18,995 tons of iron and steel rails, and all other forms of steel manufactures at 6,670 tons.

For the purpose of expressing the capabilities of different localities of the State with reference to agriculture, etc., the late Hon. John H. Klippart, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, divided the State, with imaginary lines running generally north and south, into districts, and designating them and defining their limits as follows: 1. THE MIAMI VALLEY, consisting of Butler, Brown, Champaign, Clarke, Clermont, Clinton, Darke, Greene, Hamilton, Logan, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, and Shelby Counties. 2. MAUMEE VALLEY, consisting of Allen, Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Henry, Lucas, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot Counties. 3. SCIOTO VALLEY, consisting of Adams, Delaware, Fayette, Franklin, Hardin, Highland, Jackson, Madison, Marion, Morrow, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, and Union Counties. 4. MUSKINGUM VALLEY, consisting of Ashland, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Muskingum, Morgan, Noble, Richland, Stark, Tuscarawas, Washington, and Wayne Counties. 5. WESTERN RESERVE, consisting of Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Maho-

ning, Medina, Portage, Summit, and Trumbull Counties. 6. HOCKING VALLEY, consisting of Athens, Fairfield, Gallia, Hocking, Lawrence, Meigs, Perry, and Vinton Counties. 7. The Ohio River counties, not belonging to any river system other than the Ohio, are Belmont, Columbiana, Jefferson, and Monroe Counties. The aggregate amount of farinaceous food produced annually by Ohio is more to the square mile than by any other State in the Union. She raises more grain annually than ten of the old States, and more than half of the quantity raised by France or Great Britain. In 1832, a period of profound peace, according to McGregor's statistics of nations of Europe, Great Britain grew 2,190 bushels to each square mile, Austria 1,422, France 1,080, and in the same year Ohio raised 3,750. Combining the countries Great Britain, Austria, and France, we find that they had 594,785 square miles, and produced in that year 863,147,300 bushels of grain, which was, at that time, 1,450 bushels per square mile, and ten bushels to each one of their population. Ohio had 3,750 bushels to the square mile, and fifty bushels to each one of her population, and thus there was five times as much grain raised in Ohio in proportion to the people, as in these great countries of Europe.

The general census reports for 1880 have not been completed, but in 1870 Ohio had 8,818,000 domestic animals; Illinois, 6,925,000; New York, 5,283,000; Pennsylvania, 4,493,000, and other States less. The proportion to population in these States was: In Ohio to each person, 3.3; Illinois, 2.7; New York, 1.2; Pennsylvania, 1.2. By McGregor's statistics, the proportion of domestic animals in Europe were, in Great Britain, 2.44 to each person; in Russia, 2.00; in France, 1.50; in Prussia, 1.02; in Austria, 1.00. From this it will be seen that the proportion in Great Britain is only two-thirds that of Ohio; in France, one-half; and Austria and Prussia, only one-third. It may be said that, in the course of civilization, the number of animals diminish as the density of population increases, and that, therefore, this result might have been expected in the old countries of Europe. But this does not apply to Russia or Germany, still less to other States in this country. Russia in Europe has not more than half the density of population that Ohio has. Austria and Russia have less than 150 to the square mile. In fact, the whole of the north of Europe in population is less dense than is the State of Ohio, and still less are the States of Illinois and Missouri, west of Ohio. Then, therefore, it is plain there must be other causes to produce the proportion of domestic animals to man shown by Ohio, and we may find them in the fact that Ohio produces one fifth of all the wool, one-seventh of all the cheese, one-eighth of all the corn, and one-tenth of all the wheat produced in the United States and Territories; and yet Ohio has but one-fourteenth part of the population and one-eightieth part of the surface of the country.

Taking a commercial view of the facts, and we find Ohio grows five times as much grain per square mile as is grown by Great Britain, France, and Austria together. After allowing for the difference of living as known to the working people of the European and American countries, at least two-thirds of the food and grain of Ohio are a surplus beyond the necessities of life, and therefore so much in the commercial balance of exports. This corresponds with the fact that in the shape of grain, meat, and dairy products, which are exportable, this surplus is constantly moved to the Atlantic States, and thence to Europe. The money value of this exported product is equal to \$100,000,000 per annum, and to a solid capital of \$1,500,000,000 after the annual sustenance of the people has been taken out of the annual crop.

To show still further the growth and important position of the State, a brief reference to its legislation will be of service. We take two periods of State history for comparison. The sixty-third General Assembly of Ohio adjourned on the 23d of June, 1879. It had, by the calendar, occupied one hundred and sixty-eight days, lacking only thirteen days of six calendar months. During its regular and adjourned sessions nearly five hundred bills were introduced—three hundred and ninety-one in the Senate and eighty-five in the House. At the adjourned session one hundred and six general laws and one hundred and seventy-one local laws were passed, and forty-nine joint resolutions adopted. In contradistinction to this, we may state that the first General Assembly of Ohio was convened March 1st, 1803, and adjourned on the 16th of the following April. It passed twenty four laws, all of a general character, and all absolutely necessary for the organization of the State government. The sessions of the Legislature are in name biennial, but in fact annual; that is, though there is only one authorized session of any Legislature elected, it has an adjourned session, in which new bills may be introduced and enacted into laws. The business of the State requires this. Local legislation, in a community like ours,

is constantly needed; and the interests of the public are superior to the private views of theorists. When the constitution was adopted, visionaries supposed that the law-making power might meet only once in two years; practical men require it to sit annually, and not to contract its session to a few days.

The Governors of Ohio, from the organization of the State in 1802, have been Edward Tiffin, then elected, re-elected in 1804 and 1806, and resigning in March, 1807; after which Thomas Kirker, the Speaker of the Senate, served as acting Governor until the inauguration of Samuel Huntington, elected in 1808. In 1807 an election took place, the candidates being Return J. Meigs, of Marietta, and Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe, and the former was elected; but in consequence of his former residence in Louisiana, and more recent in Michigan, in the service of the United States, the Ohio Senate declared him ineligible, while they did not seat his opponent. Return J. Meigs was again elected in 1810, and re-elected in 1812. In 1813 he resigned to become Postmaster-general, and the Speaker of the Senate, Othniel Looker, became acting Governor until the inauguration, in 1814, of Thomas Worthington, who was re-elected in 1816. He was succeeded by Ethan Allen Brown, elected in 1818, and re-elected in 1820. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Morrow, elected in 1822, and re-elected in 1824; and succeeded by Allen Trimble, elected in 1826 and re-elected in 1828. He was succeeded by Duncan McArthur, elected in 1830, and who served one term only, to be succeeded by Robert Lucas, elected in 1832 and re-elected in 1834. He was succeeded by Joseph Vance, elected in 1836, serving but one term, and was succeeded by Wilson Shannon, who, elected in 1838, was succeeded by Thomas Corwin, elected in 1840. The candidates in the election of 1842 were those last named, and Wilson Shannon was elected. He resigned in 1843 to become United States Minister to Mexico, and Thomas W. Bartley, as Speaker of the Senate, became acting Governor until the inauguration of his father, Mordecai Bartley, elected in 1844. The latter was succeeded by William Bebb, elected in 1846, and he by Seabury Ford, who served but one term, and was succeeded by Reuben Wood, elected in 1850 and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he resigned to become United States Minister to Chili. William Medill, as the first incumbent of the office, was elected Lieutenant-governor in 1852, and, on the resignation of Governor Wood, became acting Governor until his own election as such in 1853, the first under the new constitution, and by which instrument the election of Governor, etc., was changed from the even to the odd numbered years. He served one term as Governor-elect, and was succeeded by Salmon P. Chase, elected in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. In 1859 William Dennison was elected, and, the War of the Rebellion beginning in the second year of his term, he was known as the "first war Governor." He was succeeded by David Tod, elected in 1861, and the latter by John Brough, elected by one hundred thousand votes over Valandigham in 1863, and who died in August, 1865. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-governor Charles Anderson, who became acting Governor until the inauguration of Jacob D. Cox, elected in 1865, and who served but one term. In 1867 Rutherford B. Hayes was elected, and re-elected in 1869. Having served two terms, he was succeeded by Edward F. Noyes, elected in 1871, and he by William Allen, of Chillicothe, elected in 1873. In 1875 Rutherford B. Hayes was again elected, with Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, as Lieutenant-governor; but the former having, in 1876, been elected to the Presidency of the United States, resigned his office of Governor in February, 1877, when the latter became acting Governor of Ohio, and served as such until relieved by his successor, Richard M. Bishop, elected in 1877, and inaugurated January 15th, 1878. In 1880 Charles Foster, of Seneca County, was elected Governor, and served one term, when he was re-elected, and is now filling out his second term.

By the foregoing account of the Governors, it will be observed that, while there have been, since the organization of the State, forty-two elections for Governor, but twenty-seven different persons have been elected. Of these, three were elected each three times, and nine elected each twice. Politically, Ohio has always been nearly equally divided between the two leading parties, which have alternately administered the government. The first contests at the polls were those between the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans; then those between the Democrats and the Whigs; and later between the Democrats and the Republicans. Minor parties have occasionally held the balance of power, as when the votes of the Free-soilers, added to those of the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature, elected Salmon P. Chase, the first Abolition Senator from this State, against a plurality of Whig votes. However much these parties may disagree in their methods of conducting the affairs of the State or the nation, we must accord to them an honest purpose to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. The

party in power, as well as the party defeated, has the public weal in view; and though individuals of both may, through partisan politics, seek personal emolument, they can not long stand opposed to the best public opinion. It is not safe for the servant of the people to "feather his own nest" at their expense. They are willing to pay him well for his services; but his hands must be clean of bribes and of pelf. Ever "the wheel comes full circle," and they who occupy its pinnacle go to the bottom. Frequent revolutions in politics serve to purge the common weal. The national life is in no danger of stagnation so long as there are so many appeals to the people at the polls.

In considering the civil history of our State, and tracing its progress from its first permanent settlement in 1788 to the present time, we are led to inquire into the causes of its rapid growth and prosperity. These are due, first, to its geographical position. It is in the center of the great thoroughfares from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean. All the chief lines of travel extend through its domain, and most of the traffic between the East and the West passes through its borders. A great part of the Northern wheat, flour, cured meats, and manufactured articles goes South by way of Ohio, while the cotton and sugar and tropical fruits of the South come to Ohio by the great Cincinnati Southern Railroad and the river boats. From Cincinnati as a center these are distributed throughout the States adjoining, and even transported to more distant ones.

In the next place, the climate is favorable. We have neither the long-continued cold of arctic Winters nor the fierce heats of the torrid regions, and yet we have nearly the extremes of both. Though so variable is the temperature, and the changes from one degree to another are so rapid, the public health is not endangered. The greatest heat and the greatest cold continue not long, and the average temperature remains about the same from year to year. The cutting away of the timber, the draining of the swamps, and the exposing of large tracts of ground to the sun have served to dry up much of the standing water, which, in earlier years of our history, produced annual attacks of bilious fever among the settlers, especially in bottom lands. The type of diseases has changed, nor is the heroic treatment so much demanded. With the clearing of the soil, and subjecting it to cultivation, malarious influences have been overcome, and the medical practice is of a milder form than it was half a century ago.

In the third place, we note the fertility of the soil. We have already, in referring to our agricultural resources, given some idea of the richness of our land, and there is very little of third-rate quality, while very much is first-rate. It was by these terms that the pioneer surveyors designated the character of the soil, as being good or bad. The medium quality was second-rate, but such as cultivation could improve. And Ohio, especially the Miami country, is noted throughout all the Northern and Western States for this very thing. Years ago an Ohio traveler in one of the new Territories beyond the Mississippi was asked from what place he had come. Upon his replying, "From the garden-spot of the Union," "O then," returned the questioner, "you are from the Miami Valley!" The first emigrants who crossed the Allegheny Mountains were captivated with the pleasing prospect which Ohio afforded.

These, however, are only material advantages. The exclusion of slavery by the ordinance establishing the Territory, and the extension of the right of suffrage by the State Constitution were additional inducements to the early settlers. Here every man was his own master. Neither property nor education was required as a qualification for a vote. Religious tests were not imposed, and the greatest freedom consistent with the safety of society was allowed. But though religious tests and the ability to read have never been made the basis of citizenship, the State has at no time been indifferent to them. The first settlers were educated and God-fearing men. They took care, as we have already stated, to establish schools and to plant Churches. They fostered the best elements of civilization, and, though establishing no form of religious faith, they recognized Christianity, and based their legislation upon Christian principles. The institutions of the State have multiplied as the necessities of society demanded. If the earliest was the county jail, the crowning glory of the government is the hospital and the asylum—for the criminal classes, the refuge, the work-house, the reform-school, and the penitentiary; for the feeble and helpless, the infirmary, eleemosynary homes, and sanitariums. There is only one State-prison, but there are three State-asylums for the insane, a home for veteran and disabled soldiers, an orphanage for the children of sailors and soldiers, institutions for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the idiotic, and refuges for neglected boys and girls. Nearly all the counties have infirmaries; several of the cities have houses for the friendless, children's homes, and abodes for aged men and women; in

many parts of the State are free public hospitals for the sick and injured, and some private ones, cared for by religious denominations, and supported by the charities of the pious.

There are, besides the public and private schools for the instruction of the young, other institutions of a literary, scientific, and artistic character. Some of the large cities have museums of natural history and galleries of art. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Fremont, and other cities have endowed libraries, and the first-named city has a music hall, second to none for acoustic properties, with the third largest organ in the world. Connected with this hall are buildings erected expressly for exposition purposes, where for ten years have been held the largest exhibitions of art and industry in the West. In scientific apparatus and in collections of paintings, sculptures and artistic works, antiquities, objects of natural history and curiosities, rare books, pictures, and manuscripts, Ohio stands among the foremost. Various societies have been instituted, both of a private and public character, some for benevolent, some for scientific, some for literary, and some for political purposes. Under the care and influence of associated charity the poor have been relieved and cruelty to animals and children has been abated. Institutes of art, mechanics, medicine, and surgery have been founded, lectures have been established, and Christian associations have been organized, both of men and women. Bethels for boatmen have been erected, both on the river and the lake, and permanent funds contributed for their support; "friendly inns," as they are named, have been opened by the benevolent for the supply of hot coffee and food, with lodging, to strangers who are too poor to pay hotel bills—to say nothing of the noble charities which have been heretofore given by her citizens, and of those which have been bestowed within the last five years for the sufferers from yellow fever in the South, from famines in Kansas, from forest fires in Michigan in 1881, and from floods on the Ohio, the Cuyahoga, the Maumee, and other rivers, in 1882 and 1883.

Here are denizens from every clime and of every tongue. The Ohio citizen is the product of many races. Saxon and Kelt predominate, though Mongol and African, Malay and Indian also intermingle. But in this admixture of bloods the American type everywhere prevails. Foreigners settling in our country rapidly assimilate in respect of our language, customs, and laws; and though the parents may not easily shake off old-world prejudices, their children adopt the new ideas. The lesson of man's unity has been well learned, and the State has always welcomed those who come from abroad to assist in building its mighty fabric. With the progress of events it removed from its statute-books the laws which excluded black witnesses from the courts; it bade establish schools for colored children; it put the ballot into the hands of the negro, and has admitted him to its legislative councils. Receiving but little aid from the general government, Ohio has won an eminent position in the sisterhood of States. It has given to the nation three Presidents and several justices of the Supreme Court; it has more than once determined the general elections, so that the belief has arisen, "As goes Ohio, so goes the Union;" it has upheld with patriotic ardor the integrity of the republic, and has steadily maintained the supremacy of law. And not without blood and treasure uncounted have these results been achieved.

Tantiæ molis erat condere gentem!

BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN

OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

GARFIELD, JAMES ABRAM, was descended, on his father's side, from a Puritan family, his ancestors coming from Chester, England, to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, as early as 1630. In the maternal line he inherited Huguenot blood. His parents emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and were married February 3d, 1820, when the groom was only a little over twenty years of age, and the bride (Eliza Ballou) was eighteen. The young couple immediately went to Newburg, Cuyahoga County, and began life in a small log-cabin, on a new farm of eighty acres. Five children (three sons and two daughters) were the fruit of this marriage, of whom the future President was the youngest. One of the sons died in infancy. The father, Abram Garfield, worked his farm until 1826, and then took a contract to construct three miles of the Ohio Canal. For this purpose he removed to New Philadelphia, where he spent three years. In January, 1830, he went to Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, where his half-brother, Amos Boynton, had settled, and contracted for the purchase of eighty acres of land. The dwelling of Abram Garfield was a cabin of logs, with only one room, and a high loft reached by a ladder, where the beds were made for the older children. In this cabin James A. Garfield was born, November 19th, 1831. The father worked hard to clear his land, and to plant and gather his crops. He fenced his fields, planted an orchard, built a barn, and made many improvements upon his place, when death suddenly removed him from his family. In May, 1833, a fire broke out in the woods, and Mr. Garfield, after heating his blood and exerting his strength to keep the flames from his fences and buildings, sat down to rest in a cold wind, which soon chilled him, and he was seized with a violent soreness of the throat. The country physician who was called did not understand the case, and it terminated fatally. Just before he died, he said to his wife, "Eliza, I have planted four saplings in these

woods; I leave them to your care." James was then only a year and a half old. His mother determined to make an effort to keep the family together, and Thomas, her oldest son, became the main prop of the house. He was a brave, affectionate, industrious boy, strong of frame, and devoted to his mother and the younger children. Fifty acres of the farm were sold to pay the debts, and on the remaining thirty Mrs. Garfield managed, with the closest economy, to rear her family. Thomas did not marry until he was thirty, when his brother James had obtained an education, and the load of poverty had been lifted from his mother. He now resides in Michigan, and his sisters (both married) reside in Solon, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Garfield, soon after their marriage, became members of the Disciples' Church, under the preaching of the great leader of that denomination, Alexander Campbell. The childhood of James A. Garfield was spent in almost complete seclusion from the great world around him. Neighbors were few and distant; his playmates were his own brother and sisters, and his cousins, three boys and three girls of the Boynton family. Mrs. Boynton was a sister of Mrs. Garfield, and their husbands were half-brothers. Their farms adjoined, and as a matter of convenience the district school-house was built in a corner of the Garfield farm. In this school-house, when he was only four years old, James first learned letters and the art of reading. Almost the only reading-book used in the schools at that period was the "English Reader," by Lindley Murray. This, with a few other books, and a weekly paper published for the Disciples, at Pittsburg, for which Mrs. Garfield subscribed, constituted the staple of the reading in her family. The "Reader" James knew thoroughly, and much of it he learned by heart. He was early indoctrinated in the great truths of religion, as it was his mother's habit daily to read a portion of God's Word in her family, and his uncle Boynton was in the habit of flavoring all his

talk with Bible quotations. It was not, however, until well grown that James turned his attention seriously to the matter of personal religion. At the age of eighteen he made a public profession of faith, and was baptized March, 1850, in a little stream flowing into the Chagrin River. He never afterward forgot the vows he had taken, and remained a steadfast and humble follower of the Lord all his days, lecturing and occasionally preaching in the pulpits of his Church. The earliest wages which he earned were by doing work as a farm-hand. He often got employment in haying and harvesting from the farmers around home, but his first steady work was as a hand in a potash factory. He remained at this business only two months, and then went to Newburg, where he agreed with one of his uncles to cut one hundred cords of wood, at fifty cents a cord. He was a good chopper, and could cut two cords a day. One of his sisters was now married, and settled near by, and with her he boarded. After finishing this job he thought of shipping aboard one of the lake vessels as a common sailor, and for this purpose went into Cleveland. His first application was to the captain of a schooner, who treated him with such indignity that he beat a hasty retreat. Walking along the bank of the river, he heard his name called by his cousin, Amos Letcher, who had charge of a canal-boat, and by him he was engaged to drive the horses on the tow-path. His wages were ten dollars a month and his boarding. He remained in this employment during the boating season of 1848; but his exposure in the summer and fall brought on an ague, which confined him at home and in bed a great part of the winter. All his earnings went for medical attendance and medicines. Upon his recovery, his mother, who had never approved his intention of becoming a sailor, dissuaded him from his project by stimulating in him a desire for study. A teacher in that district, Samuel D. Bates, seconded her efforts, and young Garfield entered the Geauga Academy, at Chester, a few miles distant, in 1849. His plan was to secure a sufficient education to become a teacher himself. With only seventeen dollars in his pocket, got together by his mother and brother, but with a brave heart, he set out. He rented a room, in connection with his two cousins, William and Henry Boynton, from a widow woman, who cooked their meals. The academy was a two-story frame building, under the charge of Daniel Branch as principal, and his wife as chief assistant. About a hundred pupils, of both sexes, were in attendance, drawn from the country surrounding Chester. It was at this academy that James A. Garfield first saw his future wife, Lucretia Rudolph, a farmer's daughter, then in her seventeenth year—a quiet, studious girl, and withal good-looking. After attending the academy two terms, he accepted a situation to teach school. He was successful as a teacher, and in the spring, when his school closed, he had forty-eight dollars. He then returned to the academy for a third term. There was a library of about a hundred and fifty volumes, and among them an autobiography of Henry C. Wright, a reformer and theorist, who lived, in Scotland, on bread, milk, and crackers, at an extremely small cost, and yet pursued his studies successfully at school. With this hint, our young students put into practice their ideas of severe economy, and lived for six weeks on thirty-one cents a week. Meeting a college graduate, he was informed that poor boys could get through a collegiate course as well as the sons of rich parents, but that it would take a long time, and hard work to pay their own way. Upon this he resolved to obtain a college training, and began the study

of Latin, philosophy, and botany. He worked at mechanical or farm labor during the summer, studied in the fall, and taught district school in winter and spring. In August, 1851, he entered as pupil the new institute established by the Disciples at Hiram, a small village in Portage County. He continued at this school the greater part of three years, part of the time as tutor for the younger classes, and here he prepared himself to enter the junior class at college. His future wife recited to him at this academy two years in Greek, when she went to teach in the public schools in Cleveland. It was his first intention to finish a college course at the Disciples' College, in Bethany, Virginia, but circumstances directed him to Williams College, which he entered in 1854. He had saved up three hundred and fifty dollars, and had paid his way so far without incurring debt. Upon graduating from Williams College, Mr. Garfield returned to Hiram, where he became professor of Latin and Greek; and infusing new energy into its instructions, he soon rose to be its principal. On the 11th of November, 1858, he married his former school-fellow and pupil, Lucretia Rudolph. A more happy marriage was never consummated, nor one better calculated to conserve the interests and affections of both husband and wife. While teaching he studied law, and determined to make that his profession for life. He also gained reputation as an orator, and made numerous political speeches. As a Republican, he had always resisted the encroachments of slavery, and both by voice and vote occupied advance ground on the subject of abolition. In 1859 he was nominated and elected State Senator by the people of Summit and Portage Counties. When the war broke out he accepted a commission, tendered him by Governor Dennison, to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, and procure five thousand stand of arms, removed to that city from St. Louis. These he saw safely delivered in Columbus, and then went to Cleveland, to assist in enlisting men for the army. He was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Regiment, which was largely composed of Garfield's pupils, friends, and associates, and after five weeks spent in drilling and completing the organization, he became its Colonel. The regiment went to Catlettsburg, Kentucky, in December, 1861, and its colonel was directed to report in person to General Buell. The general soon perceived of what stuff Garfield was made, and gave him command of the Seventeenth Brigade, with orders to expel the rebel forces, under Humphrey Marshall, from Sandy Valley, in Eastern Kentucky. For several months subsequently, in 1862, he kept that military district free from the Confederate forces, and was probably the chief means of expelling them from it permanently. Attacked with malarial fever, Colonel Garfield was an invalid for some time, and on his recovery was ordered to Washington, where he served as a member of the court-martial that tried Fitz-John Porter. In January, 1863, he was ordered to join General Rosecrans, in Tennessee, who, though prejudiced against him at first, soon recognized his great abilities, and made him chief of his staff. In this position he rendered important service, and by his promptitude of action turned the doubtful battle of Chickamauga, September 20th, into a victory. For his conspicuous bravery on that occasion, he won the rank of Major-general, having been created a Brigadier-general during his campaign in Kentucky. The year previous, General Garfield had been nominated and elected by the Republicans of Joshua R. Giddings's old district their representative in Congress. When he accepted the nomination, it was with the understanding

that he was not to take his seat, if elected, until December, 1863, as he supposed the war would by that time be over. As it, however, continued, he thought of resigning his seat, so that he might remain with the army, but President Lincoln told him he greatly desired his influence in the House, as being one well acquainted with the military wants of the country, and able to assist in pushing through the needed war legislation. Accordingly, he threw up his commission as General, December 5th, 1863, and took his seat. He was appointed on the Military Committee, with General Schenck as chairman, and was of great service in carrying through the measures which recruited the armies during the closing months of the war. He soon took rank in the House as a ready and well-informed debater. His knowledge was always at command, his memory was accurate and extensive, and his judgment never at fault. In social intercourse his genial manners and unruffled temper won him many friends. He always commanded the respect of his opponents, and his intellectual force made itself felt by all. When Mr. Garfield entered the House he was but thirty-one years old, and there were many experienced statesmen members of that body. He did not venture, at first, to cope with any of them, but in the committees on which he served he showed his industry and his skill. His opinions were formed after careful investigation and study. His research was thorough and deep, and he made himself master of every subject which he took in hand. His first notable speech in the House was upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in 1864. In the summer of that year a difference took place between the President and some of the most radical leaders of the Republican party in Congress, upon the subject of the reconstruction of the States of Louisiana and Arkansas. Congress passed a bill providing for the organization of loyal governments within the Union lines of those States, but President Lincoln vetoed the act, and appointed military governors. Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, severely criticised the course of the President, in a letter addressed to the New York *Tribune*, and with them General Garfield strongly sympathized. When the Republican Convention of his district met, a few weeks subsequently, to nominate their candidate for Congress, the feeling against him, on account of the stand he had taken, was so bitter, that he regarded his renomination as hopeless. He, however, attended the convention, and being called upon to explain his position, went upon the platform. Every one expected an explanation, in the nature of an apology, but he boldly defended his position, approved the manifesto, justified Senator Wade, and said he had nothing to retract, and could not change his honest convictions for the sake of a seat in Congress. He had great respect, he said, for the opinions of his constituents, but greater regard for his own. If he could serve them as an independent Representative, acting on his own judgment and conscience, he would be glad to do so, but if not, he did not want their nomination—he preferred to be an independent private citizen. Leaving the platform, he went out of the hall and down the steps, supposing that he had effectually cut his own political throat. No sooner had he disappeared than one of the youngest delegates sprang to his feet, and said: "The man who has the courage to face a convention like that, deserves a nomination. I move that General Garfield be nominated by acclamation." The shouts with which the motion was carried reached the General's ears, and his nomination was speedily followed by his elec-

tion, with over twelve thousand majority. In the Congress which assembled in December, 1865, General Garfield asked Speaker Colfax to transfer him from the Committee on Military Affairs to that of Ways and Means. He foresaw that the financial questions which would come up would soon occupy the attention of the country, and he desired to prepare himself to meet them. He studied them in all their bearings, poring over the works which treated of finance and State's-economy in the Congressional Library, and minutely examining the history of national wealth in all the countries of Europe. He soon became at home in these and the kindred subjects of tariff and taxation, and was ready to speak upon them. In 1866 he made his first great argument on the currency question. He assumed a position which he was prepared to defend, and which he ever afterward maintained. His speeches on the tariff attracted almost as much attention as those on the currency. They were eminently broad and statesmanlike. General Garfield served successively in the Lower House during all the sessions of Congress from the time of his first election until the year of his elevation to the Presidency. In the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Military Committee. He set afoot a thorough examination of the condition of the army, the organization and efficiency of the staff and line, and sought by legislation to correct the errors of routine and tradition, and to modernize the service. To do this, he prepared a report which has since been a standard work in military circles. During this Congress he secured the passage of a bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Education, and suggested a new method of compiling the census statistics, which failed of adoption in 1870, but which was substantially enacted in 1880. In the Forty-first Congress he was made Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. It is due largely to his championship of the measure that the government bonds were declared payable only in coin, and the bill to this effect was the first one signed by President Grant, who thus made it a law. In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The next three Congresses were Democratic, and he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the last of these he was the acknowledged leader of his party, and an able one he proved himself, especially at the extra session in 1879. His speeches at this session, in opposition to the Democratic attempts to coerce the President by imposing "riders" to appropriation bills, were the climax and the crown of his legislative career. They made him the central figure in the politics of his native State; and in January, 1880, when the Ohio Legislature met, and it became necessary to elect a Senator to succeed Hon. Allen G. Thurman, whose term was about to expire, General Garfield received the unanimous vote of his party for this office, and was accordingly elected. He had before been thought of for this place; and in 1877, when John Sherman, then Senator, was selected by President Hayes as his Secretary of the Treasury, and it was necessary for the Legislature to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, General Garfield would have been chosen for the unexpired term, but he peremptorily refused to allow his name to come before the nominating caucus. This he did at the personal solicitation of President Hayes, who thought he could be of more service to the administration as a leader of the Republicans in the House than as a mere peer in the Senate. Just after his election, Mr. Garfield made an address to the members of the Legislature, in the Senate

Chamber of the Ohio State Capitol. In it he paid a high compliment to Mr. Thurman, who, though belonging to a different school in politics, was a man of large ideas and a despiser of partisan trickery and meanness. In that address the Senator-elect, speaking of himself, said, and his words are both characteristic and true to fact: "During the twenty years that I have been in public life (almost eighteen of it in the Congress of the United States) I have tried to do one thing. Whether I was mistaken or otherwise, it has been the plan of my life to follow my convictions, at whatever personal cost to myself. I have represented for many years a district in Congress whose approbation I greatly desired; but, though it may seem perhaps a little egotistical to say it, I yet desired still more the approbation of one person, and his name was Garfield. He is the only man that I am compelled to sleep with, and eat with, and live with, and die with; and if I could not have his approbation I should have bad companionship." These are the utterances of loyalty to conscience, and it is this loyalty which gave him not only the control of himself, but the leadership of others. He that is untrue to his own convictions is leaning upon a broken staff, which will fail him in the hour of need. General Garfield was not permitted to take his seat in the Senate, for the entire nation claimed him for the highest office in their gift. Before the date when his term of service was to begin, the Republican Convention, which met at Chicago, June, 1880, nominated him for the Presidency. Of the subsequent campaign it is not necessary to speak in detail. It was one of the closest political struggles ever fought in this country. As against Mr. Garfield, it was one of calumnies and slanders. Old scandals, which had no shadow of truth, were revived; and almost on the eve of the election a forged letter was published over Mr. Garfield's signature, designed to influence votes against him. But all the efforts of his political opponents failed, and he was triumphantly elected, November 2d, 1880, carrying all the Northern States, except California (in which he received one electoral vote), New Jersey, and Nevada. The entire electoral vote for James A. Garfield was two hundred and fourteen, and for Winfield Scott Hancock one hundred and fifty-five. On the 4th of March, 1881, he was inaugurated President, at Washington, and three days afterward his Cabinet was confirmed by the Senate, as follows: James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas L. James, Postmaster-general; Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War; William H. Hunt, Secretary of the Navy; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior; and Wayne McVeagh, Attorney-general. The extra session of the Senate soon developed a dead-lock, which continued several weeks. The Republican party was divided into two factions; the President endeavoring to carry out his policy of civil service reform, and the Senators from New York resisting the confirmation of nominations in pursuance of that policy, for their State. Then came the resignations of Senators Platt and Conkling. The air was filled with rumors. Determined opposition to the President manifested itself, and he was even accused of ingratitude toward those who had used their best efforts to secure his election. Meanwhile the President was resolute, and calm, and self-possessed. He determined to lead, not to follow. His course was taken, and he swerved not for an instant from the general policy which he marked out for himself. In the midst of the contending elements, his wife was seized with an illness which threatened her life. She was long and tenderly watched by

her husband, until her recovery was assured. Then the President took her to Long Branch, where he remained a few days, and returned to the capital, June 27th. He now built high hopes of future usefulness, was secure in the affections of the people, and for the first time seemed to sit easy in the chair of state. His wife's health continued to improve, and he then determined to seek needed rest. It was his intention to visit New England, to get away from the importunities of office-seekers, and breathe the pure air of the sea-coast and the mountain-tops. He expected to revisit his *alma mater*, and deliver the annual address; thence to make a flying visit to Ohio; and return to Washington, recruited in health. The day was fixed for him to leave. On the morning of the 2d of July he left the Presidential mansion, in company with Secretary Blaine, and rode down the avenue to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, where he expected to take the cars for Long Branch. He is described as being unusually joyous on that morning. The Senate had adjourned, the New York nominations had been confirmed, affairs of state were in a prosperous condition, partisan strife was lulled, and the bitter antagonisms of the past few weeks were quieted, if not ended; and, above all, his wife was steadily recovering from her sickness. As he entered the depot, arm in arm with the Secretary, he passed into the ladies' parlor, and had reached the center of the apartment, when two pistol-shots, fired in rapid succession, startled the bystanders. Secretary Blaine turned around to see what the firing meant, when he observed that his chief had fallen to the floor. It was then instantly perceived that the shots had been intended for the President. He was immediately borne on a couch to a room in the second story, where a preliminary examination was made of his wounds, by Dr. D. W. Bliss, who was the first surgeon summoned. Associated with him were Drs. J. J. Woodward, Robert Reyburn, and Surgeon-general J. K. Barnes. It was at once determined to remove him to the White House, and orders were given for this purpose. By direction of the sufferer, a dispatch was sent immediately to Mrs. Garfield, at Long Branch, saying that he was seriously hurt, and that he hoped she would soon be with him. She started immediately for Washington, and was by his side the next morning. An ambulance was soon in attendance, and gently the wounded President was lifted in, and rapidly driven home. Meanwhile the excitement in the city was intense. Before it had recovered from the shock, the assassin was secured, and instantly carried off to jail. In the feverish excitement of the moment, it was supposed that he had accomplices. None knew how widely a conspiracy existed, nor who were involved. Men's hearts failed them because of fear; but as the days went on, and the transaction became fully known, it was found that the assassination was the sole act of a disappointed office-seeker—a vain, contemptible wretch, whose vanity was scarcely less than his depravity, and whose cowardice was greater than either. When the President inquired of his surgeons of the probability of his case, and was informed that there was only one chance in a hundred of his living, he said: "Well, then, we will take that chance." He expressed himself ready to die, if it must be, and contemplated death with serenity. For weeks he lay, a patient sufferer, at the White House, and the American people—in fact, the entire civilized world—watched with anxiety the daily bulletins that told of his condition; now hoping for the best, now fearing the worst. At length it was decided that a change of air might prove beneficial. Sixty-five days of agony had

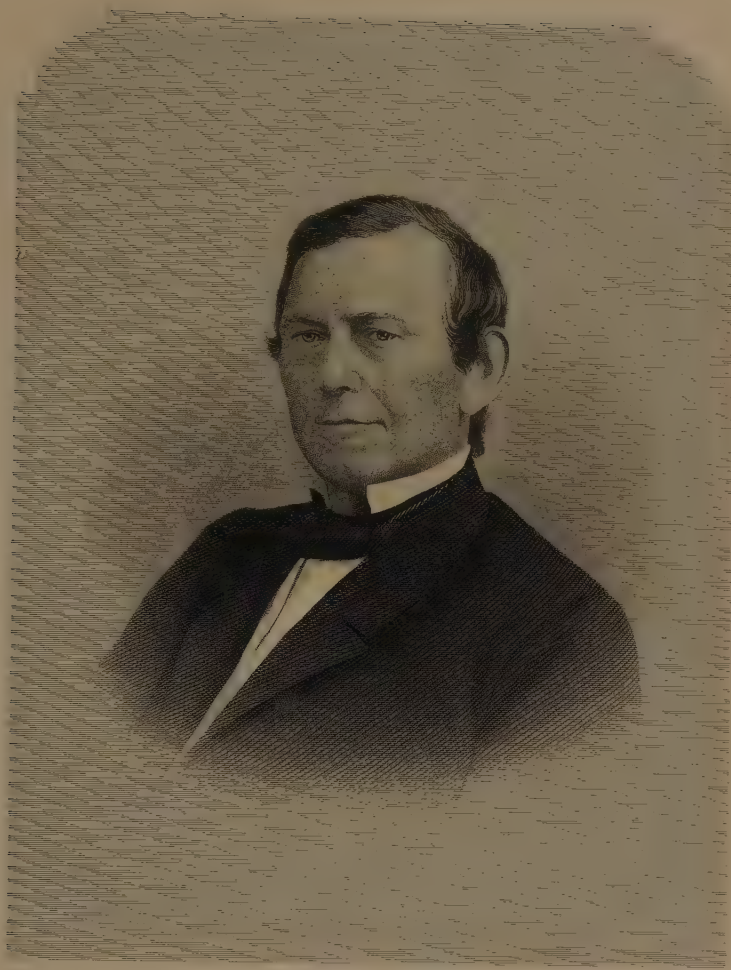
been bravely endured, and he was himself anxious to be borne away. A pleasant cottage by the sea-side, at Elberon, Long Branch, was placed at his disposal, a railroad track of over three thousand feet was laid directly by the very door of the cottage, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads, and the entire line was ordered to be cleared for the President's special train. September 6th, he was carefully carried out on a stretcher from his chamber of sickness, placed in an easy van, driven rapidly to the depot, and there gently laid upon a new bed arranged for him in one of the coaches of the train, and so, speedily and without interruption or stoppage, conveyed to Long Branch. He reached Elberon about one o'clock, P. M., and was immediately transferred from the car to the cottage. He stood the journey well, and his condition seemed to improve. Millions of hearts were, all that day, lifted up in supplication for his safety and restoration. By general agreement, the Governors of the States had appointed the day to be observed in the churches and homes with fasting and prayer in the President's behalf. For several days thereafter the President was apparently better and stronger. From his reclining couch he could see through the low window the ships at sea, and spoke with interest of their movements. But the end came at last. Almost unexpectedly, he suffered a relapse, and grew weaker. Yet even then he took a hand-glass in his hand, and surveying his features in it, said he could not understand why he should be so weak, when his face looked so bright. This was at six o'clock, P. M., Monday, September 19th. At ten o'clock he started from a disturbed slumber, and on General Swaim, his attendant, saying to him: "You have had a nice, comfortable sleep," he replied: "O Swaim, this terrible pain," placing his hand over the region of his heart. He drank a few drops of water, again spoke of the intense pain, and in a few seconds relapsed into unconsciousness. The household was summoned, and Dr. Bliss and Mrs. Garfield were by his bedside at once. At 10.30 P. M. he breathed his last. The news was received everywhere with sincere sorrow. His long contest with death, his brave and serene demeanor in suffering, his cheerfulness and resignation, and his manly virtues, heightened by sickness, attached to him all hearts. Kings and queens, and rulers of all lands, hastened to express their profound sympathy. Tributes of affection were laid on his bier. The whole world hastened to do him honor. Never had any death, in any land, so moved the hearts of men, and it seemed as if in every home in America death had entered and carried off the best beloved of every family. His remains have been laid at rest in his native State, near his old home. He leaves a name untarnished—a better inheritance for his children than the treasures which have been generously bestowed upon their mother and them. In future history the name of James A. Garfield will occupy a large place. His assassin—his name shall not pollute this page—"good were it for that man if he had never been born." In person Mr. Garfield was well built. His frame was large, compact, and erect. He weighed about two hundred pounds, in his best condition, and his manners were easy, natural, and free. His head was massive, set upon broad shoulders; his features wore a kindly expression, and were such as to invite rather than repel confidence. His voice was deep-toned and rich. Though always earnest, he was not severe; though scholarly, he was not pedantic; and though firm as adamant, he was as docile as a child. His reverence was only equaled by his humility. He was never ashamed of

his religion, and dared to carry his convictions of divine things into the realities of political life. His perceptive faculties were large; so were his meditative. Hence he never spoke rashly nor crudely. His congressional speeches, and all his public utterances, bear the marks of a full mind. He was ready upon all occasions that called him forth; and often was an orator of impassioned eloquence. A few words of his in New York City, upon the morning after President Lincoln's assassination, subdued a mob, and reduced to quiet a raging, surging multitude of men ready at a rash word to indulge in riot and bloodshed. To Mr. and Mrs. Garfield seven children were born, of whom five are living.

MCLEAN, JOHN, jurist and statesman, was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 11th, 1785, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4th, 1861. His father, a man in humble circumstances, with a large family, moved to the western country in 1789, settling, for brief periods, first at Morgantown, Virginia, afterwards near Nicholasville, Kentucky, and still later in the neighborhood of Mayslick, in the same State, whence, finally, in 1799, he removed to that part of the Northwestern territory now included in Warren county, Ohio, where he occupied and cleared a farm upon which for forty years, and until his death, he resided. After working upon his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, improving such occasional opportunities of schooling as the neighborhood afforded, our subject received instruction from one or two private teachers in the classical languages, with which he became well acquainted; meanwhile, that he might not tax his father's limited means, he supported himself and paid for his tuition with his own labor. Determining to adopt the legal profession, he came to Cincinnati and engaged himself, at the age of eighteen, to write in the clerk's office of Hamilton county, devoting a part of each day to this employment, so as to maintain himself while studying law under the direction of Arthur St. Clair, a son of General St. Clair, then eminent in the legal profession. While thus supporting himself he gained, in connection with the principles of the law itself, a knowledge of its practical forms, with the details of public business, and acquired methodical and diligent habits, which were serviceable in his subsequent career. At this time he became a member of and took part in the discussions of a Cincinnati debating society, several of whose members, besides himself, afterward reached distinction in the public service. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1807, and entering upon the practice of law at Lebanon, in Warren county, soon found himself in the road to professional success. At the October election of 1812, having become a candidate to represent his district, which then included Cincinnati, in Congress, he was elected by a large majority after a lively contest with two competitors, over both the opposing candidates. From his first entrance into public life he was identified with the democratic party, but in Congress he was not a blind advocate of merely party measures, sometimes voting against his political friends; yet so highly were his integrity and his judgment estimated, that neither his democratic colleagues nor constituents withdrew from him on that account. Mr. McLean gave his warm support to the administration of James Madison, and by an able speech defended the measures adopted for carrying on the war against England. He originated the law to indemnify individuals for property lost in the public service, and introduced a resolution, which led to favorable Congressional action, directing

inquiry into the expediency of giving pensions to the widows of officers and soldiers who had fallen in their country's service. In 1814, Mr. McLean was reelected to Congress by the unanimous vote of his district, not only receiving every vote cast in the district for representative, but it is recorded that every voter who attended the polls voted for him—a circumstance, as has been remarked, that has rarely occurred in the political history of any man. During his second term in Congress, he served on the committees of foreign relations and of public lands. The wide field of public usefulness presented by the representative branch of the National legislature induced him to decline solicitations to become a candidate for the United States Senate in 1815—at a time when his election was regarded as certain, although he was only thirty years of age, and therefore barely eligible. He remained in Congress until 1816, when the legislature of Ohio having unanimously elected him a judge of the supreme court of the State, he then resigned his seat, and was succeeded by General William Henry Harrison. Judge McLean occupied the supreme bench of Ohio six years, during which he displayed those professional attainments and judicial qualities which afterwards distinguished him in his higher position as a justice of the United States Supreme Court. In the summer of 1822, he was made commissioner of the general land office by President Monroe, and, in July of the following year, was appointed Postmaster-General. Judge McLean's friends urged him not to accept the latter position, the affairs of the general post-office then being in a very discouraging condition. Disordered mail arrangements, depressed finances, public complaints and distrust, with other unfavorable circumstances, presented a field which, it was thought, promised little for present satisfaction or future reputation. But, confiding in his own ability and industry, Judge McLean undertook the difficulties of the situation, and applying his vigorous mind and methodical habits to the complicated affairs of the department, and directing his personal attention to all the details of business, was so successful in organizing system, enforcing economy and honesty, and giving the public regular and secure mail facilities, that, by a nearly unanimous vote of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Postmaster-General's salary was increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000. Those who, from motives of policy, opposed this increase in Congress, did so reluctantly. John Randolph said, the salary was for the officer, not the office, and that he would vote for the bill if the law should be made to expire when Judge McLean left the office. The distribution of the public patronage of his department exhibited in another respect Judge McLean's qualities as an executive officer, and manifested the rule of action which marked his character. Believing that every public officer holds his office in trust for the people, he determined to be influenced by no other principle, in the discharge of his duties, than a faithful performance of the trust committed to him. No individual was removed from office on account of political opinions; and when persons were recommended for appointment, it was not required to be stated, as a recommendation, that they had been warm supporters of the dominant party. In all such cases, the man who was believed to be the best qualified was selected for the department. Having served as Postmaster-General during the remainder of Mr. Monroe's term, and throughout that of John Quincy Adams, Judge McLean was invited, by General Andrew Jackson, on the latter's occupation of the Chief Magistracy, to take charge of the War and Navy Departments,

but, having declined each of these cabinet positions, he was afterwards offered a seat on the supreme bench, which he accepted. He was appointed a judge of the United States Supreme Court in 1829, entering upon the duties of his new office at the January term of 1830. Judge McLean's eminent fitness for this position was manifested by more than thirty years' service, during which period the jurisprudence of the country was enriched by the diligent labors of his energetic and cultivated mind. Some of his charges to grand juries, at important crises, were distinguished for their ability and eloquence—one of the ablest of these having been delivered in December, 1838, regarding unlawful military combinations by our citizens against foreign governments or peoples at peace with us—this charge having special reference to the Canadian insurrection and its abettors in the United States. At various times Judge McLean was suggested for the Presidency. Long identified, during the latter years of his life, with the party opposed to the extension of slavery, his name was before the Free-Soil convention at Buffalo, in 1848, as a candidate for the Presidential nomination; and the reports of the supreme court with the reports of his decisions upon the circuit, were well said to form a monument of judicial fame, for which the honors of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic would have been a desirable exchange. In the Dred Scott case, Judge McLean dissented from the decision of the court, as given by Chief Justice Taney, and expressed the opinion that slavery had its origin merely in power, contrary to right, and, in this country, was sustained only by local law. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by not only Harvard University, and the Wesleyan University, but by several other colleges and institutions of learning in the Western and Northwestern States. His published works were; "Reports of the United States Circuit Court," 1829-42, two volumes, 8vo.; a "Eulogy upon James Monroe," 1831, and occasional addresses, speeches, &c. Judge McLean was tall and well-proportioned in person, his appearance indicating great vigor of body and intellectual energy. His habits of life were always simple and unostentatious. Cheerful in temper, frank in manners, instructive and elegant in conversation, he possessed in a rare degree the faculty of inspiring confidence and warm attachment toward him in those who came within his influence, especially in young members of the bar, toward whom his kindness and courtesy were always extended. A professor of the Christian religion, he sought to regulate his public and private life in accordance with his faith, and by diligence, justice, and charity, exhibiting the consistency of religious principles and profession with the duties of a citizen, a lawyer, a statesman, and a judge. He died just at the beginning of the war of Secession. He had watched its approach with great concern, yet with confidence in the power directing the threatened storm. He resided, during a part of his public life, on the farm which his father had settled upon as a pioneer, in Warren county, and which he owned after the latter's death, but, in later years, when in Ohio, his home was at Cincinnati. He was twice married. His first wife, Rebecca Edwards, daughter of Dr. Edwards, formerly of South Carolina, died in December, 1840. His son, Nathaniel C., a native of Warren county, Ohio, was a practicing attorney, and at the breaking out of the war of Secession was commissioned colonel of the 75th Ohio. He served with ability throughout the war, participated in many of the important battles, and was promoted brigadier-general for gallant services.



by R. Jennings N.Y.

C. D. Tappin.

COFFIN, CHARLES DUSTIN, lawyer and judge, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 10th of September, 1804. His parents were second cousins, both of the family name, and which is of Norman origin. Sir Richard Coffyn accompanied William the Conqueror to England in the year 1066, as an officer of his army. The first of the name in America was Tristram Coffyn. He emigrated from England and settled at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and his name is found as witness to the Indian grant of that town, March 15th, 1642. In 1647 he moved to Newbury where his son Tristram, junior, lived and died, while his father, with part of his family removed to Nantucket. A second son, Stephen, married Sarah Atkinson, while their youngest son, John, married the Hannah Dustin, who, in 1697 distinguished herself in a conflict with the Indians. This John Coffin and his wife Hannah were the great-grandparents of our subject, and hence his name of Dustin. In early life his father was an active business man in Newburyport, Massachusetts, but the war of 1812, which severely affected the fortunes of many of the families of the seaboard, proved disastrous to his pecuniary affairs, and soon after the conclusion of that war he moved West, settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, and after several years residence in that part of the State, removed to Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1850. His son, our subject, received the best education the common schools of the country then afforded, and at an early age, under the care of Professors Wampler, Campbell and others, prepared for and entered upon the study of law. First in the office of Judge J. M. Goodenow, in Steubenville, and subsequently in that of Elderkin Potter in New Lisbon, he devoted himself with more than usual industry to the study of law and its practice in the courts of Ohio. At a session of the supreme court of Ohio, held at Canton, Stark county, he was, in September, 1823, admitted to practice, and opened an office in New Lisbon, with the result that he soon acquired a fair practice in Columbiana and some of the adjoining counties. In 1824 he married Miss Harriet Eliza, a daughter of Dr. Horatio L. Wooster of Knoxville, Jefferson county, Ohio, with whom he lived until her death in 1870. Distinguished for her domestic virtues, purity of character and love of friends that endeared her to all her acquaintances. To her husband she was all a wife could be, and cheered and encouraged him in the earlier years of his professional career. In 1828 he was appointed clerk of the court of Columbiana county, and which office he held for several years; still "riding the circuit." Under the constitution of 1802, before the appointment of clerk of the courts of a county could be made for the term of seven years, the applicant had to have the certificate of the supreme judges that he was qualified for the position. As matters of curiosity Judge Coffin has in his possession two of these certificates, one in the handwriting of Calvin Pease, as early as 1827, and the other in that of Peter Hitchcock, and signed by them and by Jacob Burnet, Joshua Collect and Ebenezer Lane, which he carefully preserves as specimens of the autography of those distinguished judges. In 1836 he was elected to Congress. At that time the district was composed of the counties of Carroll and Columbiana, and was largely democratic. Previous to that, he had defended the election of John Quincy Adams as entirely legal, and also the course taken by Mr. Clay and his friends in forwarding that election, subsequently, under the administration of General Jackson, he was known among the most prominent and active whigs in the district. His prompt attention

to business, his fairness in the discussion of the then very exciting political questions, his excellent character, and his uniform courtesy and bearing had made him personally popular; and, although there still continued to be a large democratic majority in the district, Mr. Coffin was elected, although his opponent was a talented gentleman and justly worthy of the place. On his way to Washington, the stage in which he traveled was upset in a rain-storm, the passengers drenched, and this accident caused him much physical suffering during the greater part of his term, during which he determined never again to accept a nomination. Possessed of a clearly judicial mind, he grew to dislike debate where the argument had no effect upon the decision, that being influenced by party views, no matter how opposed to the merits of the question. On the expiration of his term, as soon as his health permitted, he resumed the practice of the law. Great barristers, and there were many in those days in the old fifth circuit, inspired him with the ambition to be, if possible, a barrister in the best acceptance of that designation. He was also, during this time, and for several years president of the Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon. Having an excellent cashier, this did not interfere with his professional business, but, on the contrary extended and enlarged his general business knowledge and skill, and his sagacity in financial affairs. In 1842 he went to Cincinnati, and in May of that year formed a partnership with the late Judge John C. Wright and John L. Miner, taking the place of Judge Timothy Walker, who had been appointed judge of court of common pleas. Here he remained until by the legislature, in 1845, without intimation or foreknowledge on his part, he was elected a judge of the superior court of Hamilton county, for the term of seven years, to succeed Judge David K. Este, whose term had expired and who declined reelection. Judge Coffin's subsequent services attested the wisdom of that choice. At that time the only courts in Hamilton county were the superior court, presided over by one judge, and the court of common pleas, having a presiding and three associate judges. Judge Coffin, having held the position of judge of the superior court two years, resigned, on account of the inadequacy of the salary, and, in partnership with his son-in-law, Thomas G. Mitchell, under the firm name of Coffin & Mitchell, resumed the practice of law. Both were strong business lawyers, masters of their profession, and had as clients many of the first men in the city. Our limits will not permit those remarks in which we would fain indulge in treating of the character of so shining a mark as this subject presents, and we must refer the reader to the reports of the circuit and supreme courts, where lasting monuments of his learning and industry will be found. In 1851 the legislature of Ohio created a new court for Hamilton county, called the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Judges Storer, Gholson and Spencer were the first judges elected, but in 1861, Judge Spencer having by death vacated his office, without solicitation on the part of any friend or relative Governor Dennison appointed Judge Coffin to fill the vacancy until the next election, and, so well did his appointment meet popular approbation, he was unanimously chosen for the unexpired term. In the early summer of 1870, Judge Coffin went abroad for the first time. He passed some months in travel on the continent of Europe and in England, and late in the autumn returned to Cincinnati, and resumed the practice of the law. February 28th, 1880, and after but a few days' illness, Judge Coffin, while practicing law with his grandson, died, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

WAGGONER, CLARK, collector of internal revenue for the Tenth District, Ohio, was born in Milan township, Huron (now in Erie) county, Ohio, September 6th, 1820. His father, Israel Waggoner, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1789, and came to Ohio in 1811, engaging in farming. For a time he was mail-carrier between the mouth of Huron river and Mansfield (fifty miles), with but one "clearing" on the route. The mother, Lucretia Buck, was born in Massachusetts, 1787, spending her childhood and youth at Bennington, Vermont. In 1807 she went to Buffalo, New York, and there married Peter Lake. In 1815 the family came to Ohio, locating in Huron county, where the husband soon died, and in 1819 the widow and Israel Waggoner were married. The son's school facilities consisted in what were furnished by the village district (only ordinary for those days), and ended at the age of twelve years, except two short terms at a seminary. For whatever of literary education he afterwards acquired he was indebted chiefly to what Dr. Franklin so well named and showed to be the "poor boy's college"—the printing office—which he entered as an apprentice, at the age of thirteen years, in the office of the *Milan Times*, completing his trade in the office of the *Norwalk Reflector*. In 1838, as a "jour. printer," he accepted a situation at Fremont (then Lower Sandusky), and in May, 1839, at the age of eighteen, he became the publisher of the *Lower Sandusky Whig*, a new paper, which was continued until 1843, when he removed the office to his native town, and established the *Milan Tribune*, which was published until 1851, at which time the office was merged into that of the *Clarion*, at Sandusky, the new paper being named the *Register*, in which were associated with Mr. Waggoner, Earl Bill, now clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and Henry D. Cooke, late governor of the District of Columbia, now deceased. In 1856 Mr. Waggoner removed to Toledo, and with G. T. Stewart, then and now of Norwalk, Ohio, purchased the *Toledo Blade*, Mr. Waggoner becoming the manager of the establishment, and ere long the editor of the paper, continuing as such until 1865, when he retired. He thus conducted the paper throughout the war of the Rebellion, and gave to the cause of the Union a strong and effective support. As the result of a difference in views as to the true policy for the conduct of the war, Mr. Waggoner was brought into conflict with a large portion of his republican associates in the congressional district. He was sustained in his views by the more conservative members of the party, who selected Morrison R. Waite (now chief justice of the United States) as their candidate, but who was not elected. The position of this portion of the party was that of President Lincoln, that the war, on the part of the government, should be conducted primarily to save the Union, leaving slavery and other special interests to take their chances in the result. To this was opposed the extreme, or "radical," policy, making the abolition of slavery a condition precedent in any terms for peace. Though Mr. Waite then failed of an election, the canvass gave him an introduction and standing as a sound and able conservative in policy, which opened the way to the exalted position subsequently reached by him, one more consistent with his taste and professional ambition. Mr. Waggoner's real introduction as editor to the people of Northwestern Ohio was in 1859, through a cowardly personal assault made upon him by a notorious gambler, because the *Blade* had expressed the opinion that it was against public policy for a man who

had in one year pleaded "guilty" to two indictments for gambling, to be continued as a depository of public money. His life was at that time openly threatened, as it afterwards was, because of his bold denunciation of gambling and other crimes and vices. In 1866, in connection with his eldest son, Ralph H. Waggoner, Mr. Waggoner purchased the *Toledo Commercial*, which he edited during his connection with the paper, and until January, 1876. It was in the conduct of the *Commercial* that Mr. Waggoner was most frequently influential in controlling political and public results. Notable, in this connection, is the part he took in the selection of the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, in 1875, which proved to have so much bearing upon more important subsequent events. By concerted action, in April of that year, most of the leading republican journals of the State simultaneously brought out Hon. Alphonso Taft for that office. The ground of this action was the alleged personal popularity of that gentleman with certain classes of voters residing chiefly in cities, which popularity was mainly due to his declared opinions against the use of the Bible in public schools. Disagreeing with these views, and apprehending disaster to the party from the nomination of a standard-bearer for the reason that he entertained them, Mr. Waggoner, in the *Commercial*, opposed the movement in favor of Judge Taft, and urged, instead, the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, who had twice been governor, was then in private life, and had refused the use of his name for the position, just before Judge Taft was suggested, and still protested against being considered a candidate. Notwithstanding such positive protest, and the almost unanimous support of Judge Taft by the republican daily press, Mr. Waggoner insisted that Ex-Governor Hayes should be nominated, as the only hope of unity, and for the success in Ohio, in 1875, on which so largely depended all hope of success in the approaching presidential contest. The canvass—an active and earnest one—closed with a complete indorsement of Mr. Waggoner's action, in the unanimous nomination of Ex-Governor Hayes by the State convention, he followed by his election over Governor William Allen, and, as direct consequences, his subsequent nomination and election as President, in 1876. Among the incidents of Mr. Waggoner's life most satisfactory to himself, is the part he took in removing the bars of prejudice by which the colored children of Toledo were excluded from the educational facilities provided for their white neighbors. This was accomplished in 1871, after a contest of over two years, in which the *Commercial* led the cause of justice against the prejudices and the timidity of the board of education. The result was finally reached through a public sentiment aroused and made effective largely by Mr. Waggoner's persistent support of the right. It is proper to state that, upon the test of trial being made, there were found to exist none of the obstacles to the policy of justice and humanity so greatly feared, no trouble whatever arising from the association of races in the schools. The part taken by Mr. Waggoner in the establishment of the present system of water supply for Toledo may be mentioned. After several years of discussion, the city council, by nearly unanimous vote, had been led to adopt, and the citizens generally to accept, the Holly system of water-works. Becoming satisfied, from investigation, that this system was not desirable for the city, and that the stand-pipe plan was better, Mr. Waggoner advocated a change accordingly, which was strongly opposed by the council, sustained by a portion of the city press. The discussion lasted some three months, and was active and

somewhat bitter, but closed with the nearly unanimous adoption by the council of a resolution surrendering the Holly and accepting the stand-pipe plan, which was soon after introduced, and is believed to equal in efficiency, economy, and durability that of any other city in the country. Mr. Waggoner preserved, and now holds as a proud "monument" to his life-work, fifty bound volumes of newspapers, of which he was publisher and editor. They cover an aggregate of thirty-five years, and include twelve years of weekly and twenty-three years of daily journals. Throughout this long period his record was that of a conscientious, independent, and fearless advocate of truth, justice and honesty in every department of life. Whether in social, moral, business, or political affairs, his pen was ever ready in defense of the right, regardless of what, in a selfish view, at the time, seemed to be immediate disadvantage to himself. He was rarely long without the antagonism of some special interest; but without an exception worth naming, the outcome justified his course. As far as his action was concerned, it mattered little whether he was thus brought in conflict with personal friends or enemies, with political associates or opponents, with men of high or of low standing, with the few or the many, his course showed the same consistent and inflexible adherence to the convictions of his own mind. These once carefully and satisfactorily reached, were ever the guide for his action. So well did this fact come to be recognized that the influence of his paper was powerful with the public. Always active in the promotion of public enterprises and local interests, he was no less vigilant in the support of a sound morality and the maintenance of law and order. It is safe to say that no person has done more to elevate the character of the public press in Northern Ohio than did Mr. Waggoner throughout the generation of time covered by his labors as a journalist. The appointment of Mr. Waggoner as collector of internal revenue was the unsolicited act of President Hayes, which has been more than justified by the high standing to which the district was soon brought and is maintained. Mr. Waggoner's political opinions were first formed during President Jackson's last term, when he accepted the views and policy of the whigs, then under the lead of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Thomas Ewing, and other giants in statesmanship of those days. He continued in support of the whig party until the body of the same was merged in its republican successor, in 1855, with which latter he has since been actively identified. On the 29th December, 1841, Mr. Waggoner was married, at Fremont, Ohio, with Miss Sylvia B., daughter of the late Chauncy Roberts, for many years a prominent hotel-keeper and stage proprietor at that place. They have had five children, each of whom is now living—Ralph H., an advertising broker in New York; J. Fred., periodical and book publisher, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Carrie R., wife of Dr. B. J. Seward, of New Jersey; and Misses Fanny and Mary Ella, of Toledo.

PATRICK, JOHN, an old and esteemed citizen of Henry county, Ohio, was a native of Columbia county, New York, where he was born on the 23d of October, 1795. He was the son of Ralph and Mary Patrick. Ralph Patrick, who was a farmer, was born in Connecticut, October 22, 1766, and during the Revolutionary War drove a team for his father, who was a wagon-master in the army. The early school opportunities of John Patrick were limited, as there was then no public school system in New York. When he

was twelve years of age he went to live with his grandfather, in Massachusetts. He remained there about four years, then came back to his father's, and stayed there until he was twenty-one years old. During the war of 1812 he was called out with the militia to defend Sackett's Harbor. The soldiers and the militia numbered many thousands—so many that the English troops did not see fit to attack the place. The militia were obliged to furnish their own guns and blankets. On reaching his majority he went West, settling at Honey Creek Prairie, near Vincennes, Indiana, and rented a farm for eight years. He was successful in this occupation, and at the end of the time he gave up farming and invested all of his means in a drove of cattle. He started on his way to Detroit with them, through the woods, by the way of Lafayette, which was then a French trading post. There he found the Indians all intoxicated. They would have taken all of his cattle if the post-trader had not interfered. The next day he took up his journey, and arrived at Detroit without any further difficulty. He sold his cattle, going back to Waterville, Lucas county, Ohio. This was in the year 1824. He rented a farm for two years, and then moved to Henry county, three miles below Napoleon, buying a farm of seventy-four acres, five of which were cleared. For this tract of land, standing on the banks of the "Muddy Maumee," including a log-house, he paid three hundred dollars. In his house he kept a tavern, which for many years did a good business. The Maumee was at that time the great thoroughfare of travel, answering both for the highway and railroad. Goods were carried in very large canoes, or piraguas, made of the largest whitewoods which could be found, sixty to eighty feet long. His place was a regular trading post for the Indians, Mrs. Patrick attending to all that business with the squaws. Every thing must be purchased which the Indians brought. At one time the red men went up on their ponies into Michigan to get a quantity of cranberries. They brought the berries down to her place, when Mrs. Patrick bought them, pressed out the fruit, made them into wine, and sold the juice to the Indians—of course, with a profit. She could talk the Indian dialect very fluently. This did not prove very difficult, as there are but few words in their vocabulary, and half the conversation is done by signs. The articles of trade were Indian calico (white ground with large red figures of different descriptions), broad-cloth, powder and lead, whisky, tobacco, trinkets, and ribbons. The Indians would sell venison saddles, furs, and maple sugar. The regular price of a venison saddle—the two hind-quarters joined together—was a quart of salt or flour. They charged the Indians fifty cents for half a bushel of ears of corn. After the canal was built the company occupied a barn on his place for changing horses. During all this time his farm was constantly improving and adding to its dimensions, until it contained over nine hundred acres. He also owned other land to the extent of four hundred and eighty-four acres. Mr. Patrick was a whig in politics, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. When the republican party succeeded the whigs, he became a member, working earnestly for its success. He served acceptably as justice of the peace and county commissioner. He was married on the 13th of September, 1821, to Esther E., daughter of George and Dorcas Tefft. Her father was born in Rhode Island, October 20th, 1772, and her mother in the same colony, April 12th, 1774. There their daughter was born January 11, 1800. She was a woman of excellent business qualifications. Her

husband's success was largely due to her energy and tact. There were eleven children, four of whom are living at the present time. Sarah was born August 7th, 1822; Kenneth, February 24th, 1824; Ralph, September 5th, 1825; Mary E., November 4th, 1827; Asenath, February 4th, 1829; Jane, July 7th, 1831; George, September 6th, 1834; Hester, November 7th, 1837; Almira, February 16th, 1839; Mahala, February 22d, 1842. George now resides on the home farm; Mary lives in Harrison; Jane in Napoleon; and Hester in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Patrick died December 15th, 1868.

HART, SETH, M. D., was born in Berlin, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 13th, 1804, and was a son of Joel and Lydia (North) Hart, grandson of Jehudah Hart, and descended from Deacon Stephen Hart, after whom the capital of Connecticut (Hartford) was named. When less than two years old the parents of Seth Hart moved to Meredith, Delaware County, New York, and settled in the woods. At the time of his father's death, which occurred October 17th, 1811, he had cleared about forty acres. The management then devolved upon his mother, who was a woman of great energy and perseverance. The four years following the death of his father, Seth spent with his grandfather, Jedediah North, in Connecticut, where he enjoyed good school privileges. At the age of twelve he returned to New York State, where he was placed under the instruction of a tutor, and received a liberal education. He remained in that State, teaching school, studying medicine, and clerking in a drug store, until 1824, when he came to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and taught school during the winter of 1824 and 1825. Dr. Hart, in 1824, received a diploma certifying that he had read medicine three years, which qualified him to enter the practice of medicine, and in 1858 he received an honorary degree from the New York Eclectic College of Medicine. He came to Washington County, Ohio, in 1825, and on the 9th of April, in that year, opened an office in Watertown, where he practiced until September, when he returned to New York State, and attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer County. February 19th, 1826, he married Vesta Curtis, daughter of Dr. Bildad Curtis, of Delaware County, with whom he read medicine one year. This union was blessed with one child, Vesta Curtis Hart, who married F. H. Kemper, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Vesta Hart died in Watertown, Washington County, March 22d, 1827, and June 7th, 1829, Dr. Hart married Mary Wilson, daughter of Deacon David Wilson. The fruits of this marriage were eight children: Samuel married Sarah Purple, and was a surgeon during the Rebellion; Mary Wilson married James Nixon, of Ironton, Ohio; Romeyn Beck married Martha E. Metcalf, and resides in Harmar; Henry L. married Lucy Wolcott Deming, and lives in Washington County, Ohio; Samuel Munson married Mary Roan, and resides and practices dentistry in Marietta, Ohio; David Wilson married Miriam Cox, and resides in Denver, Colorado; Lydia North, the youngest child, is a teacher in the public schools of Harmar. Mrs. Mary Hart died June 14th, 1863, in Watertown. The doctor then married Emma Lewis Hiatt, October 22d, 1863. She was a daughter of James Hiatt, of West Virginia. She died February 16th, 1865, and November 16th, 1870, he married Elizabeth D. Marshall, daughter of Gideon Marshall, of Morgan County, Ohio. To this union has been given one child, Minnehaha Grace. Dr. Hart practiced medicine in Watertown from the spring of 1825 until 1836, excepting the time he was absent attending lectures in New York. Since

1836 his office has been located in Harmar. In 1865 he was called to Tennessee, to assist his son at the Army Hospital at Tullahoma, and after the close of the war he remained two years. While there he was commissioned a Surgeon of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, holding this appointment for one year. In 1869 he took charge of a mining enterprise in the Rocky Mountains, and stayed there one year. Dr. Hart, ever since entering the practice of medicine, in 1825, has kept and prepared his own medicines. His first experience in compounding medicines was at a drug store in Palmyra, New York. Since then a long and busy life of practice has given him an intimate acquaintance with drugs and their use. Since the period of his practice in Washington County, more than fifty years ago, Dr. Hart has maintained the highest reputation for efficiency as a physician and integrity as a man. He is a man of vigorous physique and well preserved faculties. His life has been useful not only to himself and family but also to the community which he has served for half a century. His visits have been a source of pleasure to thousands of families in the hour of pain and distress, and his life has been an example of industry and uprightness. He joined the Presbyterian Church at the age of sixteen, but when he came to Harmar he united with the Congregational Church, where he still holds his membership.

SHANNON, WILSON, the eleventh governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born February 24th, 1803, in Belmont county, Ohio, and died in September 1877, at his home in Lawrence, Kansas, being appointed governor of that State, while it was yet a territory, in 1852. His parents crossed the mountains from Pennsylvania, and settled in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1802, and there, in the deep seclusion of a wilderness farm as a child and youth, our subject grew up the assistant of his father, until he was fifteen years old. Then he was sent to school for a year at what was called the Ohio University at Athens, and with the preparation there obtained he entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. In this school he remained two years, and then having returned home, began the study of law. St. Clairsville had become the county seat of Belmont county, and here, having completed his law studies and passed an examination, he was admitted to practice, and for eight years subsequently engaged in business as a county lawyer. In 1832 he was the democratic nominee of his district for Congress, but was defeated by the whig nominee. In 1834 he was elected county attorney, and discharged the duties of the office with such ability, that his party after a survey of the State for an available nominee for governor, selected him, and he was elected by 3,600 majority in 1838, and renominated at the close of his term. Party politics then absorbed attention—the slavery question having become more and more the great issue—Martin Van Buren and William Henry Harrison were rival candidates for the Presidency, while in Ohio Governor Shannon and his opponent, familiarly known as "Tom" Corwin, addressed the people in nearly every county, and the election for governor made Corwin the victor. The personal popularity, nevertheless, of Governor Shannon was evinced by the State going for the democratic Presidential candidate, by a majority of 25,000. On retiring from the labors of the campaign, Governor Shannon returned to the practice of the law in Belmont county. Two years afterward he was again nominated and elected governor of Ohio by 4,000 majority over his former opponent, and in which year both men can-

passed the State as they did in 1840. Having in the spring of 1843, been by President Tyler tendered the ministry to Mexico, Governor Shannon resigned the governorship in June of that year, repaired to the City of Mexico, and there discharged the exceedingly difficult and important duties of his office for two years; when, following the annexation of Texas, Mexico having renounced all diplomatic intercourse with the United States, Governor Shannon returned home and resumed the practice of the law. After being thus engaged seven years, he was elected to Congress from the Belmont district, so called, by a majority of 1,300 votes, and there his conduct gave such satisfaction that he was by President Pierce appointed territorial governor of Kansas. Of his conduct in this position we have nothing very pleasing to record. The contest between freedom and slavery that culminated in our civil war began on those plains, and no man could reconcile the antagonistic parties. Hence it is no reproach to Governor Shannon that he failed, and, after serving fourteen months, that he, in 1856, was superseded by John W. Geary. The following year Governor Shannon removed his family to Kansas, and began the practice of law in Leecompton, then the capital of the Territory, and his reputation in a short time caused him to obtain a large and lucrative practice, there being much litigation under the preëmption laws of the United States. When Kansas was admitted as a State, and the capital removed to Topeka, Governor Shannon removed his office and residence to the city of Lawrence, where he resided until his death, beloved by all who knew him, as a faithful public minister and a conscientious man.

GLOVER, E., lawyer, editor, and legislator, was born in Portsmouth, May 11th, 1811. He enjoyed only common school advantages, but being a close student acquired a very good education for his day. From sixteen to twenty he spent his evenings in reading and study, very frequently continuing at his books until the hours of the morning. He began life at the age of twenty-one, as editor and publisher of the Portsmouth *Courier*, an organ of the Whig party for Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, and Pike counties, and conducted that journal for some six years. For a few years subsequent he was engaged in the book business. On January 17th, 1833, he married Miss S. J. Offnere, of Portsmouth. In 1840 he was elected county auditor, and held the office for six years, during which time he read law with S. M. Tracy, of Portsmouth; was admitted to the bar in 1847, and continued in practice until 1870. Among other public and honorable positions which he filled may be mentioned that of prosecuting attorney and probate judge for Scioto county. He also represented his county for six years in the Ohio legislature. In 1866, he was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase register in bankruptcy for the Eleventh Congressional District, but resigned that office in 1869, having at that time a seat in the legislature, which, according to the new enactment, prevented him from holding both these offices. While a member of the legislature, he procured the passage of the act securing free turnpikes for Scioto county, and also served for a time as chairman of the committee on finances. He was a life-long temperance man, and was one of the organizers for his county of the Washingtonian Society in 1840, and of other similar societies having for their object the suppression of intemperance. He also published for a time a temperance paper called the *Life-boat*. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, in 1832, and continued to support the Whig

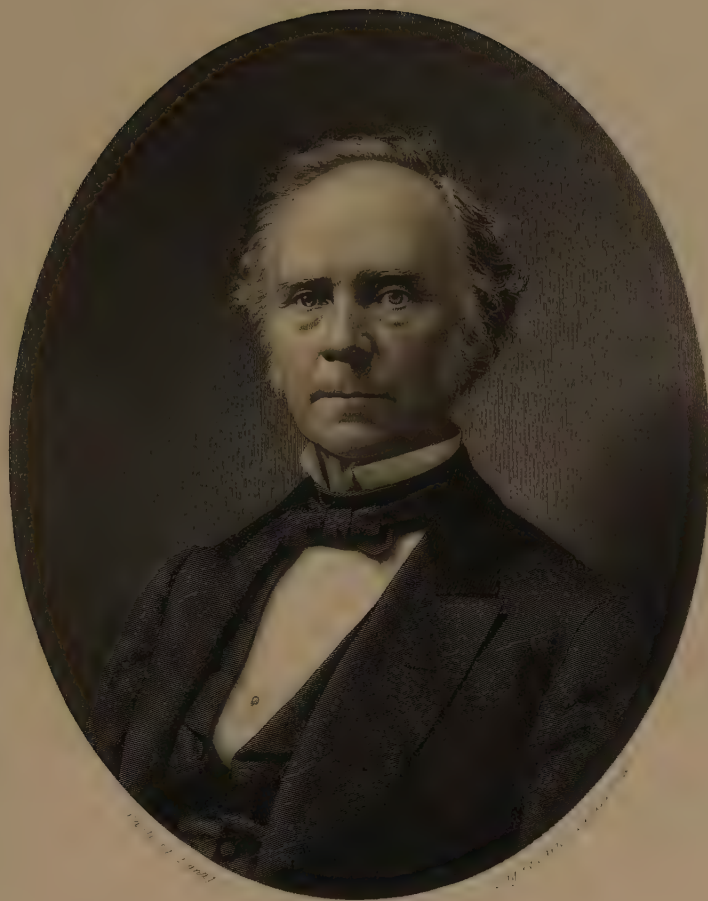
party until the organization of the Republican party, when he espoused its principles, and was an unflinching advocate of its policy until his death, which occurred on September 17th, 1880. He became a politician before he had reached his majority, and was ever afterwards actively engaged in all political contests, always being found on the right side of all moral questions. He was a fluent and brilliant speaker, and one of Portsmouth's most influential and respected citizens. In all his political addresses, he was never known to engage in personal abuse, and so great was the respect and reverence in which he was held by his opponents, that not one ever dared to assail his personal character. Several years previous to his death, while on his way home after night, he was waylaid, and robbed and severely beaten on his breast and head, from the effects of which injuries he never fully recovered. The following is an extract from a letter written in 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the First Presbyterian church, of Portsmouth: "I have known Hon. Elijah Glover somewhat intimately for many years. He is eminently one of those whom the Romans used to call '*Novi homines*,' a self-made man. He is one of the readiest men for a speech on almost any subject that I ever knew. I have heard him called out on different occasions, on political, moral, and literary questions, and I have never known him to make a failure. He has great self-possession, is ready at repartee, and his stock of knowledge seems always at command. He has been a warm and consistent advocate of the temperance reformation, under all its various phases, when it was popular and when it was unpopular, and he has practically carried out his principles by total abstinence from all that can intoxicate. As an upright, honest lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, a man of unimpeachable morals, and an opposer of vice in all its seductive forms, he bears a deservedly high reputation in the community where he has always lived. His bold and open stand against popular vices, especially against the vices of gambling and tippling, have rendered him unpopular with certain classes. He would never condescend to the low tricks of the 'pot-house' politician for the sake of office. Hence he has sometimes been defeated when before the people as a candidate, but, by his consistent and manly course, he has lived down this opposition. In this day of 'time-serving politicians,' it is refreshing to find a man who is honest and true to his convictions of what is right." The action of the Portsmouth bar, upon the occasion of his death, attested their profound respect for his memory—his honesty, ability, and character, as a member of the Scioto bar—and for his honorable and pure professional life.

PRATT, CHARLES, an able lawyer, of Toledo, was born near Rochester, New York, January 15th, 1828, his parents being Alpheus and Louisa Pratt. His father, who is a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of the old Puritan stock, is now living at the age of eighty-eight. In 1819 he moved to the State of New York, being a pioneer in the vicinity in which he settled, and in 1833 removed from that State to Michigan, settling at Hudson, where he now resides, having borne the part of a pioneer in that State also. Mrs. Pratt was also of old New England lineage, and is also living at Hudson. She is eighty-five years old. The race is a long-lived one, almost all its members having reached ages from eighty to nearly a hundred years. Charles Pratt's earliest education began at home, as in the pioneer days of Michigan

there was hardly a school-house to be found. There were few inhabitants but Indians in the vicinity where he was reared. However, by the time he had reached the age of twelve, schools began to be established, and from that time till he was sixteen he attended the district schools, such as they were. He nevertheless obtained a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches, and soon afterward he attended a select school at Adrian, Michigan, whence he went to Albion, Michigan, going to a seminary which finally developed into what is now known as Albion College. Here he pursued his studies till the age of twenty-one, teaching district schools in the mean time, to help himself along. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Pratt went into a law office at Adrian, where he remained as a law student a short time, then going to Toledo, Ohio, and entering the law office of Hill & Perigo. Here he pursued his studies till 1852, at that time being admitted to the bar. After his admission, Mr. Pratt succeeded Mr. Perigo in the firm, which continued practice as Hill & Pratt till 1861. At that time Mr. Hill entered the military service as general, although the firm was known as Hill & Pratt till 1870, Mr. Hill, however, having but little connection with it. The firm is now Pratt & Wilson. Mr. Pratt's earliest inclinations were toward the profession he now follows, although they were against the earnest wish and protests of his parents; but believing himself fitted for this calling, he adopted it, and has made a marked success, having practiced in Toledo ever since his admission. Mr. Pratt's professional life has been of a very even tenor, and he has always preferred practice to the uncertainties of public office and the gaining of political notoriety. As a lawyer, Mr. Pratt occupies a place among the foremost advocates at the bar. Combined with his ability as a lawyer are conscientiousness, intelligence, and independence. Besides Mr. Pratt's known ability and acknowledged success as a lawyer, he is also an active leader in political, city, and church affairs. He has been a valuable member of the city council, both as a member and its president; he has also been a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church for sixteen years, having been one of the trustees ever since its organization, and for many years the president of the board of trustees. Mr. Pratt has also been president of the Y. M. C. A., and an active temperance and Sabbath-school worker. The personal character of Mr. Pratt is excellent professionally, socially, and morally. He is a man of most exceptional independence of opinion and action, and commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Politically, Mr. Pratt was first a whig and then a republican, having made stump speeches for Fremont when a young man. He was married first in 1853, but his wife soon died. In 1857 he married his present wife, Catherine Sherring. The result of the union is seven children, all of whom are living. The oldest son, Henry S., is now in his senior year at Michigan University, at Ann Arbor.

ANDREWS, SHERLOCK J., judge, advocate, and jurist, of Cleveland, one of the foremost of the many brilliant and able lawyers who have made the State of Ohio so justly famous, was, like many of the earlier settlers of Cleveland, born in the State of Connecticut, his native town being Wallingford. He was born November 17th, 1801, and died at his home in Cleveland, February 11th, 1880, ripe in years, ripe in wisdom and learning, and ripe in the affection and love of his fellow-citizens. His father, Doctor John Andrews, a prominent physician of Wallingford, also became in later

years a resident of Cleveland. Judge Andrews's preparation for college was made at the Episcopal Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut. After a due course there, he entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with high honors, in 1821. For a short time he returned to Wallingford. Being offered the position of private secretary and assistant to Benjamin Silliman, Sr., the eminent scientist, of Yale College, he gladly accepted the offer, and remained with him about four years, with profit to himself and the utmost pleasure and satisfaction of the distinguished professor, who spoke of him in the highest terms, and in whose private journal, published afterward, appears a warm tribute of affectionate praise and loving regard for his young assistant, whom he looked upon and treated with a father's care. During this time he was assiduously devoting himself to the study of law, having made that his chosen profession, and for this purpose attended lectures and studied in the New Haven Law School. In 1825, having been admitted to the bar, he severed his relations with Professor Silliman, in order to practice his profession, and the same year, following the example of so many of the Connecticut young men of those times, he sought the Western Reserve. He came to Cleveland, immediately entered upon his chosen calling, and becoming acquainted with Judge Samuel Cowles, who had established himself there some time before, he formed with him a partnership which lasted a number of years, and which attained a high position among the legal fraternity. In 1833 Judge Cowles retired, and the firm of Andrews & Foot was formed, which subsequently became Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. Brilliant talents, untiring industry, and his remarkable social qualities had by this time made Mr. Andrews a leading man in the community, and in 1840 he was elected to represent the Cleveland district in Congress. He served through the Twenty-seventh Congress with honor and credit to himself, when, on account of poor health, he retired from the more active duties of life, and only acted as adviser and advocate in the more important cases. In 1848 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Cleveland, a court of commercial and civil jurisdiction, and filled the position with conspicuous ability. He was, in 1849, chosen a member of the convention to form the new constitution of Ohio, and rendered distinguished service as a member of the committees on the judiciary, revision, and temperance. The new constitution having revised the judiciary system and dispensed with the superior court, he was from that time engaged as counsel and advocate in leading cases in the Federal and State courts till the year 1873, when he was again chosen as one of the members of the convention to revise the constitution of the State. Here again his long experience, ripe wisdom, and great abilities were sought in aid of the solution of the great problem of an improvement of the judiciary system, and he was made chairman of the committee having this subject in charge, a post he ably filled. As an advocate, he stood for forty years in the front rank of the bar of Ohio. He was rarely, perhaps never, surpassed in the skillful use of all the weapons known to be effective in debate. Logic, wit, sarcasm, humor, ridicule, and pathos, reinforced by all the resources of a disciplined and cultivated mind, stored with the wealth of all arts and sciences, all literature, sacred and profane,—all seemed ready and in rich profusion at his command. As a technical pleader, though he stood high, there were others in the circuit equally as gifted. But in a cause where his convictions of justice and legal right were fixed,



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there was not among his contemporaries in the courts of the State an advocate whose efforts were so nearly irresistible before a jury, or whose success was ever greater than his. As a judge, he commanded the respect of all by his learning and fairness, and won the regard of the younger members of the profession by his encouragement and kindness. Although litigation in the Superior Court was both important and extensive, only one decision of Judge Andrews was reversed, and that was owing to a clerical error made in the clerk's office. In politics he acted with the whig and republican parties, but his conservative feelings and personal independence at times prevented him from heartily approving the extreme measures of his party. This elevation of political tone was most conspicuously acknowledged by his fellow-citizens, when he was nominated and elected in 1873 by both political parties to serve as a member of the State constitutional convention. Measuring him by the highest standard of true eminence and success, his sterling integrity, purity of example, his pride in the high character to be maintained by the legal fraternity, and his long career, untarnished by a stain, must, after all, be regarded as having given bright lustre to his abilities, and enduring brilliancy to a long series of public services in judicial and legislative spheres. In 1828 he married Miss Ursula Allen, of Litchfield, Connecticut, daughter of John Allen, a member of Congress from that State, and a distinguished leader of its bar. His venerable wife and five children survived him to receive the condolence and respectful sympathy of a community which will long cherish the memory of their husband and father as one of the ablest, purest, and most genial men it has ever known. He retained in a most remarkable degree the freshness and vigor of his earlier manhood; he did not seem, like others, to grow old; his flesh retained the appearance almost of youth, which in his last years he appeared in a remarkable degree to renew. The announcement of his death was received throughout the city with great sadness. All seemed to feel that indeed a good man had been removed from among them. The courts, which were at the time in session, immediately adjourned. Appropriate resolutions were spread upon their records, and the Supreme Court of Ohio paid to the deceased, as "a distinguished member" of its bar, the very unusual honor of entering them in its journal. He was one of the oldest surviving citizens of Cleveland. His death was truly a public bereavement. The disease which ended his honored and blameless life was at first an acute form of jaundice, which subsequently involved the brain and caused a lingering, though happily not painful, death. It found him prepared and ready for a loftier destiny. Seldom has it been our lot to record the life of one who had been so universally esteemed and beloved, and whose loss was so keenly felt by the community. He was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and a Christian gentleman.

HURLBUT, HINMAN BARRETT, a capitalist, of Cleveland, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, July 29th, 1819. His father, Abiram Hurlbut, was a Connecticut farmer, who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On his grandmother's side he was descended from Governor Hinman, of Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools, working on his father's farm at spare times until he was fifteen years of age, when he went out into the world to seek his fortune. He first went to Waddington, in the same county, where he found employ-

ment as clerk in a store, and there he remained about three years. In 1836 he removed to Cleveland, where his brother, H. A. Hurlbut, was practicing law. He determined on adopting the law for his profession, entering his brother's office as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He immediately set out for Massillon, to establish himself in practice, and for his journey, and in incidentals and the purchase of a few sheets of paper, on which to take down the case of his first client (whenever that person should present himself), he spent all his money. But he had not long to wait for business. In a very short time he succeeded in obtaining a remunerative practice, and in the course of a few years was known as one of the most successful lawyers in a circuit which comprised several counties. About 1846 he formed a law partnership with Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The practice of the firm was very extensive and lucrative. In 1850 he retired from the profession of law, and engaged in the banking business, forming the firm of Hurlbut & Vinton. He aided in the organization of two corporate banks—the Merchants' and the Union Bank of Massillon. He was chosen a director in each corporation, and represented the Union branch of the State Bank of Ohio (until he sold his interest in it) in the State Board of Control. He afterward represented the Bank of Toledo in the same board, until the expiration of its charter. In 1852, still retaining his banking interest in Massillon, he removed to Cleveland, and commenced business under the name of Hurlbut & Co. He then purchased the charter of the Bank of Commerce, and reorganized it for business, with Parker Handy as president, and himself as cashier. In a year's time Mr. Handy resigned, and Joseph Perkins became president. The capital stock of the bank was increased from time to time until it was reorganized under the name of the Second National Bank, he still remaining cashier. Whilst thus managing the affairs of the bank in Cleveland, he, in company with other Cleveland capitalists, purchased the charter of the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and aided in its management before and after its reorganization as a National Bank. In November, 1865, the arduous labors and close application necessitated by these and other financial tasks which he had undertaken, broke down his health. Being stricken with paralysis, he resigned his position in the bank, and left for Europe, with the hope of repairing his health, and there he remained until the Fall of 1868. On resigning his position as cashier, he was elected vice-president of the bank. After his return, much improved in health, he remained in retirement from active business, until 1871, when he was chosen vice-president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company. This position he resigned in 1881, and again went to Europe, where he spent a year in travel and recreation, visiting many of its large cities, and spending much of his time in Paris, finding its climate and surroundings most beneficial as well as congenial to his taste. As a citizen of Cleveland he is highly esteemed, and has been largely her benefactor. Successful in his business career, he has been liberal in the distribution of his means in aid of worthy causes—education, literature, the arts and sciences, and other kindred departments, and its benevolent enterprises. He gave largely to the Cleveland City Hospital, of which he was president and the chief founder. He founded the Hurlbut Professorship of Natural Sciences at Western Reserve College, which he largely endowed, and of which he has been for many years

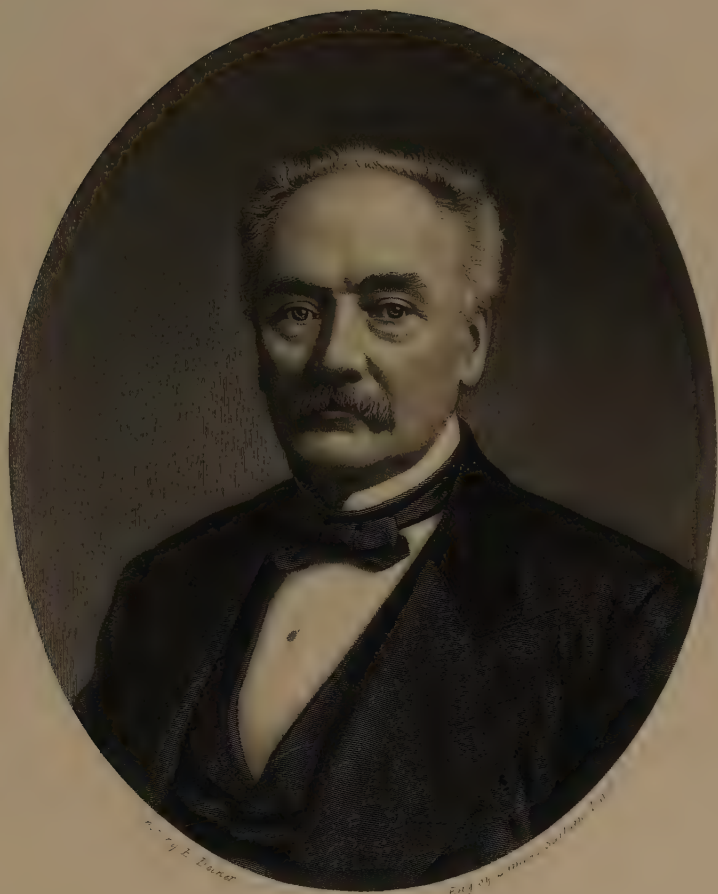
a trustee. There is probably not a charitable institution in Cleveland or its vicinity to which he has not liberally contributed. During the war of secession he gave money freely in support of the army and the benevolent enterprises called into existence by the exigencies of the struggle. At the time of the Garfield obsequies he was in Paris; learning of the movement on foot to erect a monument to our fallen President, he immediately dispatched, by cable, an order for a large sum of money as his contribution toward it. In politics, originally a Whig, he became a Republican on the formation of that party. Whilst a lawyer he became prominent not only in the law but also in politics, in which he always took an active part, being one of the delegates to the National Convention that nominated General Taylor to the presidency. As a financier he is held in high repute wherever known, and the financial enterprises with which he has been connected were always, when under his management, highly successful. His indomitable energy and fearlessness enabled him to surmount the most discouraging difficulties, and his thorough knowledge of financial matters rarely, if ever, permitted him to be at fault. Mr. Hurlbut was married in 1840 to Miss Jane Elizabeth Johnson, of Oneida County, New York. A man of fine artistic taste, with ample means, he indulges largely in music, paintings, and horticulture. His collection of plants are widely known for their beauty and variety, as well as his fine collection of paintings and other works of art, productions of the masters of Europe. They form one of the finest private collections in this country, and to connoisseurs are subjects of interesting study.

GAYLORD, BENJAMIN BRAYTON, iron master, was born in Westernville, Oneida county, New York, November 26th, 1811, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 1st, 1880. When he was quite young his parents, Dr. Chester Gaylord and Lydia Brayton, removed to Litchfield, Herkimer county, New York. There young Gaylord embraced the Christian religion at the age of fifteen, under the preaching of Rev. Abner Towne, father of Judge H. A. Towne, the present mayor of Portsmouth, Ohio. In 1839 Mr. Gaylord came to Portsmouth, and was employed as clerk for several years by his cousin, the late T. G. Gaylord, of Cincinnati, in the Gaylord Rolling-mill in Portsmouth. In 1844 he became manager of the Clinton Furnace, in Scioto county, in which he had previously become a stockholder, and served as such four years. In 1845 he was married to Margaret Jane Hempstead, who still survives him, after a happy union of thirty-five years. Returning to Portsmouth in 1848 he assumed full control of the Gaylord Rolling-mill, and remained in charge until December, 1874, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to retire from active business. He was an incessant worker and a superior financier, and had the faculty of attending to a great deal at once. He was a man of remarkable foresight, and would anticipate an approaching crisis when many others would entirely fail to understand the situation. He was an eminently practical man, and gave his personal attention to his business. He made a specialty of the manufacture of boiler iron, and built up a reputation in this line second to none in the country. He enjoyed the utmost confidence and esteem of his employees, who in turn always regarded his interests as carefully as they would their own. Although engaged in the iron business for over a quarter of a century, there was but one strike among the men while under his management, and even then such was his

generosity and kindness of heart that he furnished supplies to various needy families of the strikers during the very period in which they were refusing to work. He took especial pains to encourage thrift and economy among his men, and exerted his influence to induce them to save their money and thereby get homes for their families. In this way he gathered round him a class of steady, industrious laborers, many of whom have become well-to-do and influential citizens of Portsmouth. To assist those who were willing to act upon his advice he advanced them money for the purchase of property, and gave them convenient periods for payment. A number he assisted in securing homes for themselves, and that, too, before he had provided for his own family as he desired. During the late war he had large contracts with the War Department, which were always conducted in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the government. Though not a graduate of any college, he was yet a well-educated man. He read a great deal, and digested what he read. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of Marietta College, and contributed several thousand dollars towards its endowment. He also gave liberally to Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, and in many instances assisted indigent young men in acquiring an education. His benefactions, moreover, to Church and other benevolent objects were always of the most liberal kind. The following extracts from his funeral sermon, preached by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Pratt, will best set forth his worth both as a man and a citizen:

"He cared for the poor and needy, sending coal and provisions often to their homes when they knew not from whence they came. Many a widow and orphan will shed tears over his grave when they remember his kind deeds of love to them. If every one who has received any favor from him, or any act of kindness, were to bring a spray of evergreen and throw it into his grave, I verily believe it would fill it up to the top. He was one of the most upright, conscientious business men that I ever knew. As an illustration let me state two or three facts: A lawyer of this city had been employed by the firm to collect a debt due them from a furnace. The ordinary fee for such official labor was five per cent; but another member of the firm, in paying the bill, had 'jewed' it down to about one-half this sum. A short time afterward Mr. Gaylord handed the young lawyer a check for fifty dollars, saying that he owed it to him. He bought a lot of pig-iron of an agent for a furnaceman residing here. A hundred tons was what he asked for, and this amount was charged, and the man that weighed it and the man that hauled it only charged for one hundred tons. But Mr. Gaylord had weighed it at his mill, and found there was one hundred and sixteen tons, and gave his check accordingly. Not many business men would have done that, I fear, in this day.' He bought a lot of miscellaneous bar-iron of the old rolling-mill of Means, Hull & Co., down at the lower end of town, after they had failed. They asked \$2,500 for it; but he offered them \$2,000, and they agreed to take that sum. After sending the iron to St. Louis and disposing of it, he found that it sold better than he had expected, and he came back and paid them \$500 additional, and over and above what they had agreed to take. If, as the poet says, 'An honest man's the noblest work of God,' then was he whom we this day honor by our presence and by our words one of God's true noblemen. And he was the work of God. His integrity and honesty and benevolence and truthfulness and piety were all the work of God."

Mr. Gaylord was a pillar in the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, and for many years honored the office of ruling elder. At a meeting only a few months before his death, when they voted to adopt the "rotary eldership," as it is called, and elect elders for a term of three years instead of for life, he was unanimously elected an "elder emeritus" for life, and that by a rising vote of the congregation, showing



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how great was their affection. In 1874 he was compelled, by failing health, to retire from active business. This was a trial of more than ordinary magnitude, as his business at that time very greatly needed his attention and supervision. His illness was a protracted one of six years, yet he bore it with patient fortitude and Christian resignation, and, surrounded by a faithful wife and affectionate family, and cheered and assisted by an unwavering Christian faith, "passed over to his rest." Of a family of six children, three only survive—Martha B., Helen M., and Benjamin H. Gaylord.

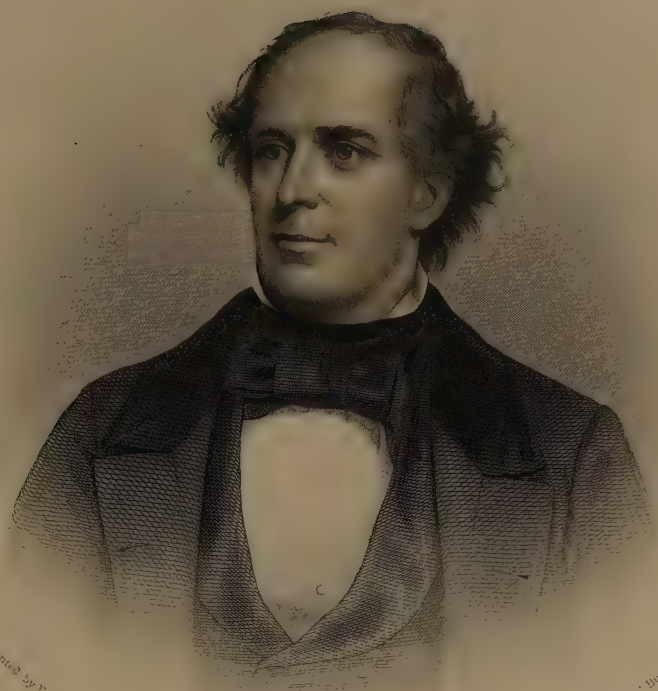
CHASE, SALMON P., lawyer, United States Senator from Ohio, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and eighteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13th, 1808, and died in New York City, May 7th, 1873. His father was a farmer, brother of Philander Chase, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, and both his parents were persons of superior intelligence, who trained their son to revere those institutions upon which are founded the strength and prosperity of the nation. In 1815 his father removed his family to Keene, New Hampshire, where his son subsequently enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education, and being by his uncle, Bishop Chase, invited to do so went to Worthington, Ohio, there pursued his studies and was, under his uncle's direction, prepared to enter college. He then returned to New England, and entered the junior class of Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. Having also an uncle in the United States Senate, he then went to Washington City, and there opened a private classical school. But, mainly on account of his extreme youth, this school not proving successful, he was indiscreet enough to apply to his uncle to use his influence to obtain him a clerkship in one of the public departments. Being a stern man the uncle frowned upon the proposition, saying that he had already ruined two young men in that way, such occupation rendering them unfit for any other service, and he did not intend to ruin any more. Smarting under this manner of response to a very natural request, Mr. Chase exerted himself anew, and obtained the patronage of Henry Clay, Samuel L. Southard, and William Wirt, whose sons were intrusted to his tuition, and during the time not thus occupied he, under the direction of the latter gentleman, engaged in the study of law. In 1829 having, as he believed, completed his law studies, he was examined and admitted to practice, upon informing the presiding judge that he had arranged to engage in practice in Cincinnati. Proceeding to that city he was for some years but partially successful, and he devoted his leisure to the preparation of a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio," with annotations, and introducing his compilation with an historical sketch of the State. This work appeared in three volumes, law octavo, and was by the profession generally accepted in preference to all other editions. Its sale was a success, and established the reputation of its compiler as a man of thorough legal training and research. No more effective plan could have been adopted by a young and rather unsuccessful practitioner to introduce himself generally to the notice of the members of his profession and the public. In 1834 he became solicitor in Cincinnati for the Bank of the United States, and shortly afterward obtained the same position for one of the city banks, also. In 1837 he distinguished himself by his defense of a colored woman who was brought by her master into the State, and escaped from his posses-

sion. His defense of this case gave Mr. Chase some prominence as an abolitionist, and this character was confirmed by his subsequent defense in the supreme court of Ohio of James G. Birney, who had been indicted for harboring a fugitive slave. Mr. Chase in such defense took the same ground he did in the previous action, viz: that slavery was local and dependent upon State laws for its existence, and the master of a slave having brought such slave into a free state voluntarily, thereby made such slave, *ipso facto*, free. In 1846, associated with the Hon. W. H. Seward, Mr. Chase defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in doing so much more boldly and effectively emphasized his opinion that under the act of 1797 no fugitive from service could be reclaimed in Ohio unless such slave had escaped from one of the original thirteen States whose representatives in Congress had enacted that organic law; that it was the clear understanding of the framers of that document that slavery should be left exclusively to the disposal of the several States, and in view of which understanding seven of those thirteen States had forever removed slavery from, and no slave could then be found in them; and, finally, that the clause in the Constitution relating to persons held to service was one that conferred no power upon Congress, and was never understood to confer any. Such bold enunciations alarmed the slaveholding States, and eventually led to the enactment of the fugitive slave law of 1850, as part of the compromise measures of that year passed by Congress. From these indications of Mr. Chase's sentiments, it will readily be inferred that his practice in the years immediately following included some of the most important civil actions brought before the State and Federal courts, and engrossed his attention to the exclusion of politics. In 1841 he had joined in a call for a convention of those opposed to slavery and its further extension. Held at Columbus, Ohio, this convention resulted in the organization of what was called the "Liberty party," and their nomination of a candidate for governor of Ohio. This convention's address to the people was written by Mr. Chase, and the Northern States having endorsed the movement, the party in 1843 assembled in general convention, at Buffalo, New York, with no result, however, except the passage of a resolution on the subject of slavery that Mr. Chase opposed in committee. In 1845 he projected a convention of the same party in Cincinnati, and the result of which was the passage of a resolution declaring the urgent necessity existing for the organization of a party thoroughly committed to the denationalization of slavery. Two years afterward the same party in convention resolved not to make any party nominees, as a more general anti-slavery sentiment would be created by the agitation existing consequent on the repeal of the Wilmot proviso; but the year following, anticipating the inaction of the two principal political parties, Mr. Chase issued a call for a free territory State convention at Columbus that, supported by the signatures of three thousand voters of all political creeds, resulted in the assembly of a national convention at Buffalo, the result of whose labors was the nomination of Messrs. Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice President. On the 22d February, 1849, Mr. Chase, by a combination of the democratic members of the Ohio legislature who favored him and the free soilers, was elected United States Senator, and at once lifted to the highest gift but one in the choice of the people of his State, and this while holding himself in no wise committed to the general policy of the

majority of his electors; for they having declared slavery an evil, he assured them that should they repudiate that declaration, and the anti-slavery position in which it placed them, he would refuse to recognize them. This they did at the Baltimore democratic convention in 1852, by approving the compromise acts, including the fugitive slave law of 1850, and denouncing the further discussion of the slavery question. It was upon this platform Mr. Pierce was elected, and the democrats of Ohio having, we say, joined in its adoption, Mr. Chase withdrew from their ranks, advocated the organization of an independent democratic party, and drafted a declaration of principles for such party, which was substantially the same year adopted by the Pittsburgh convention of independent democrats. During the remainder of his term in the Senate he aimed to divorce effectively the Federal government from its patronage of and all connection with slavery, and guarantee freedom and the enjoyment of human rights to all conditions of the inhabitants of the free States. He also urged government aid for the construction of the trans-continental railway, and the safer navigation of the great lakes. By such advocacy and his consistent course he increased his constituents, and in 1855 he was nominated and elected governor of Ohio by the opponents of the Pierce administration. In 1856, at his request, his name was not put in nomination for the Presidency, and in 1857 he was reelected governor of Ohio by the largest vote ever polled in the State. A nominee for President in 1860, he received 49 out of 465 votes on the first ballot, and thereupon had his name withdrawn. Called by President Lincoln to his cabinet in March, 1861, he was made Secretary of the Treasury, and performed the duties of the office with much ability during the following years until July, 1864, when, having tendered his resignation, he withdrew to private life. Four months afterward, the death of Chief Justice Taney made vacant the first position on the supreme bench of the United States court, and the name of Mr. Chase being sent by the President to the Senate, he was confirmed and invested with the office of Chief Justice. There were but two occasions during his life subsequently upon which he was placed in a position that, in view of his former recommendations as Secretary of the Treasury, he felt obliged to question his own record, and these were trying the constitutionality of the legal tender act. On the first of these occasions he expressed himself unfavorable, but on the second, two new appointments having been made to vacancies on the supreme bench, the former decision was by a small majority reversed. Dissatisfied with the republican leaders and the conduct of the administration he, in 1868, permitted his name to be put in nomination for the Presidency, with the result of obtaining but 4 out of 663 votes; and subsequently withdrawing entirely from active participation in politics, he confined himself until his death to the duties of his office as Chief Justice. The most distinguished and beneficent feature of his term of office as Secretary of the Treasury was, in his capacity of lawyer, originating, drafting, and recommending the passage of the bill that in 1863 became a law for the conversion of State and all other forms of chartered banks of issue into National banks, and under which the government of the United States became responsible for their circulation by the deposit as security of United States bonds to cover the total amount of such circulation, plus ten per cent. Although earnestly opposed by bankers at the time of its discussion, the advantage of this change in the character of their security as banks of issue was subse-

quently freely acknowledged; and, long before his death, Chief Justice Chase had the satisfaction of knowing that the advantages of this law to the people of the United States were unparalleled by any monetary measure ever enacted, as by it the money or its representative bank bills, constituting about one-half of the currency of the nation, was made uniform and of exactly the same face value in every part of the United States.

BEbb, WILLIAM, lawyer and judge, the fourteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1804, and died at his home in Rock River county, Illinois, October 23d, 1873. His father, Edward Bebb, emigrated from Wales, Great Britain, in 1795, traveled across the mountains to the valley of the Miami on foot, purchased in the neighborhood of North Bend an extensive tract of land, returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Roberts, to whom he had been engaged in Wales, and, with his bride, riding in a suitable conveyance, again crossed the mountains and settled on his land in what was then but a wilderness. He was a man of sound judgment, and, in common with many of his countrymen, of a joyous and ever hopeful disposition. His wife was a lady of culture and refinement, and her home in the valley of the Miami, with no neighbors except the wild, unshorn and half naked savages, was a great change from her previous life. There were, of course, no schools near to send her children to, and this was matter of grave concern to the parents of our subject, who was in consequence taught to read at home. In those years the *Western Spy*, then published in Cincinnati, and distributed by a private post-rider, was taken in by his father, and William read with avidity the contents of it, especially the achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte. His education advanced no further, until a peripatetic schoolmaster passing that way stopped and opened a school in the neighborhood, and under him our subject studied English, Latin and mathematics, working in vacation time on his father's farm. When twenty years old he himself opened a school at North Bend and resided in the home of General Harrison. In this employment he remained a year, during which he married Miss Shuck, the daughter of a wealthy German resident of the village. Soon after he began the study of law, while continuing his school, and boarding at his own house several of his pupils. As a teacher he was eminently successful, and his school attracted pupils from the most distinguished families of Cincinnati. In 1831 he rode to Columbus on horseback, where the supreme court judges examined him and passed him to practice in the State. He then removed to Hamilton, Butler county, and opened a law office, where he continued quietly and in successful practice fourteen years. During this period he took an active interest in political affairs and advocated during his first, called the hard cider campaign, the claims of General Harrison, and no less distinguished himself during that "Tippecanoe and-Tyler, too" campaign, in which the persons indicated were successful, and the whigs in 1840, for the first time succeeded in electing their candidates. Four years afterward he was elected governor of the State, and the war with Mexico placed him as the governor of Ohio in a very trying position. As a whig he did not personally favor that war, and this feeling was generally entertained by the party who made him their leader in the State; but he felt that the question was one not of party but of cordial support of the general government, and his earnest recog-



Painted by J. B. Carpenter

Engraved by J. C. Munroe

S. A. Chase

nition of this fact, eventually overcame the danger that had followed President Polk's proclamation of war. His term of office (1846-48) was distinguished by good money, free schools, great activity in the construction of railroads and turnpikes, the arts and industry generally were well rewarded, and high prosperity characterized the whole State. In 1847 Governor Bebb purchased five thousand acres of land in Rock River county, Illinois, of which the location was delightful and the soil rich. Five hundred acres were wooded, and constituted a natural park, while the remainder was prairie of the best quality, with a stream of water fed by perpetual springs. No man of moderate ambition could desire the possession of a more magnificent portion of the earth's surface. Three years after making this purchase, he removed to it, taking with him fine horses and a number of the choicest breeds of cattle, and entered upon the cultivation of this fine property. Five years afterward he visited Great Britain and the continent of Europe. In the birth-place of his father he found many desirous to immigrate to America, and, encouraging the enterprise, a company was formed, and a tract of one hundred thousand acres purchased for them in East Tennessee, where he agreed to preside over their arrangements and the settlement of this land. In 1856 a party of the colonists arrived on the land, and Governor Bebb resided with them until the war of the Rebellion began, when he left the State with his family. The emigrants, discouraged by the strong pro-slavery sentiment, scattered and settled in various parts of the Northern States. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, Governor Bebb was appointed examiner in the Pension Department at Washington, and held this position until 1866, when he returned to his farm in Illinois, and the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. His scale of farming was the cultivation of two thousand acres in a season, while another thousand formed his cattle pasture. He took an active part in the election of General Grant, and the first sickness of any consequence he ever experienced was an attack of pneumonia, following an exposed ride from Pecatonica, where he had addressed the electors, to his home. From this he never recovered, and, although he spent the following winter in Washington, occupied mainly as a listener to the debates in the Senate, he felt his vital forces gradually declining. Returning home the next summer, and feeling that he was no longer able to superintend his farm operations, he purchased a residence at Rockford, and there resided until his death.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, fourth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in then Berkeley, but now Jefferson, county, Virginia, on the 10th February, 1769. His parents, estimated by the standard of those days, were wealthy, and gave their son an excellent education. At the age of twenty-one, having entered upon the possession of a large inheritance of real property and negro slaves, which he enjoyed until in 1796, attracted thitherward by the treaty of Greenville, he with his predecessor as governor, Edward Tiffin, and a party of men having the same object, and residents of the same county, visited Marietta, Cincinnati, and other then infant settlements north of the Ohio river, and they all decided to locate as their preference in the Scioto valley. The next year he sold his real property in the county of his birth, and disposing of most of his slaves by manumission, he removed with a few who would not leave him to the then village of Chillicothe, purchased there on the banks of

Paint creek a large tract of land, and erected the first frame house in the village. Several of his former slaves having come to him the next year, he hired them and, assigning to each a portion of land, directed them all to go vigorously to work, and cut down the forest. He then built a saw mill, the first ever seen in the valley of the Scioto, and in a short time his laborers were comfortably settled in snug houses suitable to their condition. The next year much of the land was put into crop, and plenty soon crowned the labor so well supported and directed. A man of the wealth and public spirit possessed by Mr. Worthington, necessarily became popular in the new settlement, and offices of trust were quickly offered him. In the course of the following five years he became assistant surveyor of the public lands, a member of the convention to frame a constitution for Ohio, and subsequently was elected to represent the new State in the United States Senate. In this body he was influential, and took an active part in the debates on all important questions. In the first territorial legislature he represented Ross county in 1799, and with all his ability opposed the attempt to change the plan recognized by the ordinance of 1797 to form the States of the Northwestern territory. Both branches of the legislature had voted that the territory lying between the State of Virginia and the Wabash should be formed into two States, with the Scioto and a line north to the lakes, as the dividing boundary on the south and east, but to this scheme Mr. Worthington was unalterably opposed, and so successfully did he maintain his opposition that Congress was induced to set aside the view of the majority of the Northwestern territorial legislature and Governor St. Clair, and pass the enabling act of April 30th, 1802, by which Ohio, with its present boundaries, entered in that year the Union as a State. An active member of the convention that formed the constitution of 1802, he was in some degree responsible for the restriction in that instrument by which the power of the executive department was so seriously impaired. This mistake, as he afterward acknowledged it to be, was the result of his keen sense of the indignity visited upon the convention by Governor St. Clair's arbitrary use of his powers as governor of the territory, and dictation to the convention in the address delivered by him at the opening of it. In his two terms of five years each in the United States Senate (1803 to 1808 and 1810 to 1815), among other measures he introduced are found the bills laying out the Cumberland road, so-called, from tide-water to the Ohio river; for the division and sale of the public lands in quarter sections, instead of tracts two miles square; and for quieting land titles, by these means inducing the vast immigration that soon followed the enactment of these bills into laws. During the interval between his two senatorial terms, he was employed by the government in treating with the Indians, and was held in high respect by the leader Tecumseh, and others of the hostile tribes. Being elected governor in 1814, he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and was re-elected governor in 1816. During these, his terms of office as chief executive of the State, he did much by his recommendations for the establishment of colleges and public schools; while the State library owes its origin to a wise but somewhat irregular use he made of the governor's contingent fund. In January, 1818, however, the legislature took the State library into their care. Governor Worthington recommended the construction of canals, and in 1822 as a member of the house of assembly was a member of the first board that reported in favor of their construction. Indeed, it

was while he awaited in New York City a meeting of this board that he died on the 20th June, 1827. During his last term as governor a serious difficulty arose between Kentucky and Ohio, in the matter of slaves being harbored in Ohio, and aided to escape. To Governor Worthington no subject could be more distasteful. As an earnest lover and believer in universal freedom for mankind, and their right to self-possession, he had early manumitted all of his slaves, in number thirty-six; but while he detested slavery, as the executive of a State living under the constitution of 1789 he felt bound by his oath to administer the laws. Upon his retirement from the office of governor, and while living privately, he nevertheless, as mentioned, could not divest himself of the keen interest he took in public improvements, insomuch that he was designated by the *National Intelligencer*, "the father of the American system of public improvements." In laying the foundation of that prosperity for which Ohio has since become celebrated, the credit is due in no higher degree to any man than to Thomas Worthington. His spacious mansion of stone yet overlooks the city of Chillicothe. Built in the style of olden times, it was in his day surrounded with highly cultivated gardens, vineyards and orchards, and the house admired by all was also a hospitable home from which no person was turned empty away. His remains rest in the beautiful cemetery, also overlooking the city, and a marble shaft, with a medallion *alto relievo* bust on the face of it, indicates as well his resting place as the noble features of him whom Chief Justice Chase, in the historical sketch prefixed to his compilation of Ohio's statutes, has justly described as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence."

BARTLEY, THOMAS WELLES, lawyer and jurist, being president of the senate of Ohio in 1844, became by the resignation of Governor Shannon, governor of the State of Ohio, and administered the duties of that office until the inauguration of his father, Governor Mordecai Bartley, in the closing month of that year. He was born February 11th, 1812, at the home of his parents, Mordecai and Elizabeth (Welles) Bartley, in Jefferson county, Ohio. His ancestors had emigrated from Northumberland county, England, and settled in Loudon county, Virginia, in 1724, but subsequently removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where his father was born. He was named Welles from his mother's father, Thomas Welles of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Having received a liberal education under the care and direction of his father, and graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with the degree of bachelor of arts, he studied law in Washington City, and was licensed to practice at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1834. The following year he was by his *alma mater* honored with the degree of master of arts. Having very soon taken a leading position at the bar, he was elected attorney-general of the State, and served as such four years, after which he was appointed United States district attorney, and served in that office four years. Elected subsequently to the legislature, he served one term in the House, and four years in the senate of the general assembly of Ohio. In 1851, he was elected a judge of the supreme court of his native State, and having served two terms, then engaged in practice in Cincinnati for several years, but the ill health of his family while residents of that city, induced him to remove to Washington City in 1869, where he has been and is at present engaged in the practice of his profession. A courteous gentleman, wise judge and careful attorney, his change of residence has

placed him in a field of operations where local politics do not so largely enter into the business of his profession, as in that from which he very wisely removed.

LOOKER, OTHNIEL, became, by the resignation of Governor Meigs, to take the position of Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Madison, and in consequence of holding at the time the office of speaker or president of the Ohio senate, in 1814, the fourth governor of Ohio. He was born in the State of New York of humble parentage in 1757, and enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary army raised in that State, serving through the war. In 1784, having received a grant of land in the then wilderness of the Northwest, he crossed the Alleghenies, and locating his grant, built his cabin and commenced his life labor as a hard-working farmer. He devoted himself to the business of a farmer, and on the organization of the State was elected a member of the legislature. Here he availed himself of the advantages such a school afforded, and so rose in public esteem as to be sent to the senate. There he eventually became speaker of that body, and consequently, as we have mentioned, governor of the State. He served but eight months, returning to his farm respected by all as a man of clear mind, much intelligence, and a peaceful disposition. Strange to say, no records of him are available from which to make a more satisfactory sketch. He died unmarried.

WASON, CHARLES, manufacturer, was born at Hancock, New Hampshire, January 8th, 1816. His father was Reuben Wason, a very worthy and respected citizen, by trade a carpenter and joiner; he also cultivated a farm, and although always in straitened circumstances, managed to bring up a large family of children who have proved worthy sons and daughters of most worthy parents. Charles did not attend school, after he was seven years of age, except two months in the winters of his boyhood. At the tender age of ten years he was introduced to those rough and sharp experiences that often insure the making of the man. For five years he bravely endured the toils and hardships common to a boy put out to live with a farmer. When fifteen he returned home and went to work with his father, learning thoroughly the carpenter and joiner's trade. After his majority he worked for three or four years at his trade in Lowell, Boston, and Woburn, Massachusetts. From Woburn he went to Cabotville, where he worked on repairing cotton machinery for five years. In 1847 he went to Springfield, and in connection with an older brother, who, like himself, had learned the carpenter trade with his father, engaged in car building, in a very small way, however. Their total cash capital did not exceed fifteen hundred dollars. Their shop was so small that the first car built "stuck out of the shed part." He and his brother did all the wood work, making twelve freight cars in that shop during the year. The prospect for rapidly increasing business was so encouraging that they erected a more commodious building in the northern part of the then village, near the Western railroad depôt. This shop was thirty by eighty feet. About this time a large joint stock company organized by citizens of Springfield and Worcester, had erected extensive and complete works for the manufacture of cars and locomotives. In 1849 a favorable proposition having been made the Wason brothers, they bought out the car department, *i. e.*, the machinery, and leased the shop for five years, and immediately commenced the manufacture

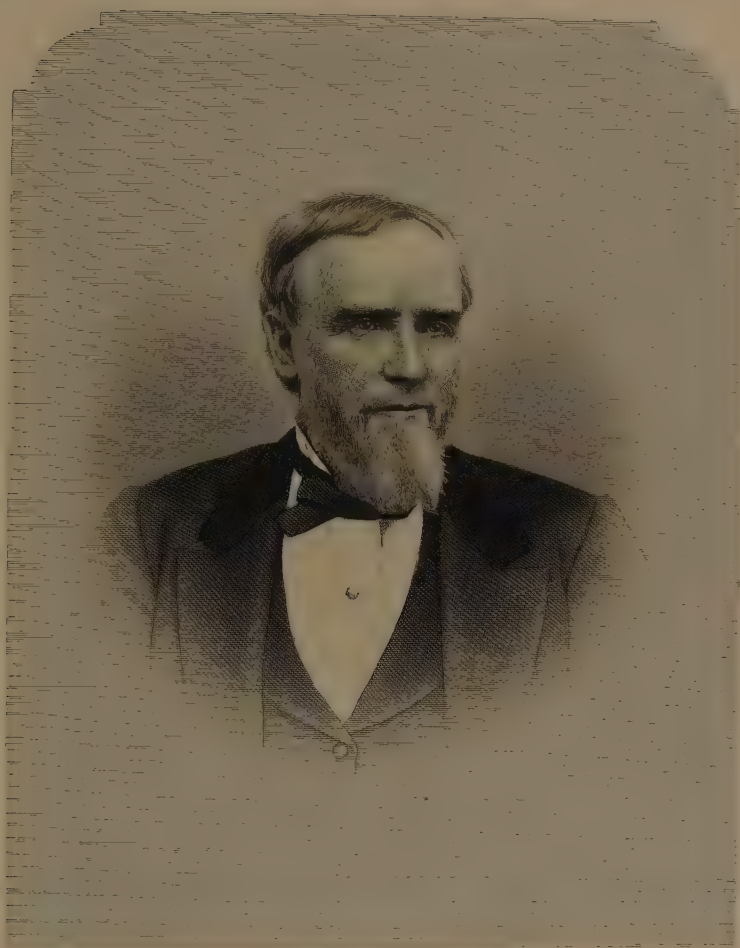
of all kinds of cars, giving especial attention to passenger cars. Their business rapidly increased; the firm became widely known for the superiority of their manufactures, in style and excellency of workmanship and materials; orders came in from all parts of the country, and success rewarded their well-directed industry. In the spring of 1852, he sold out to his brother and removed to Cleveland, Ohio. In April, of that year, he began the erection of the extensive car works situated between St. Clair and Lake streets, and now known as the works of the McNairy & Claflen Manufacturing Company. They were completed in less than four months, and on the 1st August, he began building cars to fill a large contract with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. At the end of two years, his business rapidly increasing, he took in two partners, Messrs. G. W. Morrill, and G. B. Bowers. At the end of one year this partnership was dissolved, he sold out his interest in the car department, but not in the foundry until 1874. In connection with Messrs. S. M. Carpenter and Philo Tilden, he built the Manhattan blast furnace, near Toledo, and, in 1865, he formed a cöpartnership with Messrs. Carpenter and Wm. F. Smith, and erected the Fulton Foundry, situated on Merwin street, in Cleveland, making the manufacture of car wheels a specialty. In 1873 he went with his partners in the Fulton furnace, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and purchased a car wheel foundry and fourteen acres of land, and, forming a joint stock company, erected complete works for car-building. The name of this corporation was "The Wason Car and Foundry Company," of which he was president. This establishment was fully equipped in every respect. In politics he was a republican, and during the war for the Union, his intense zeal and earnestness in the support of the government found expression in most liberal expenditures of money for recruits. As an instance of his interest, word came to him that a man a few miles away would go to the war if his debts were paid. The next day the man was out of debt, and on his way to the front, where he served his country faithfully, and at the close of the war returned home safely. He was liberal in those public and private charities that commended themselves to his judgment. He was a far-seeing and shrewd business man, safe and sure, of undoubted integrity and business honor, had marked executive ability, and was capable of planning and executing large enterprises; and this mental and physical force was united with a naturally modest disposition that shrank from publicity. He was liberal in his religious views. December 7th, 1847, he married Miss Matilda W. Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had born to them three children, of whom two died in infancy, and the only one surviving is now in business with his father in Cleveland.

STREATOR, WORTHY S., of Cleveland, is a son of Isaac H. Streator, and was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, on the 16th of October, 1816. His father soon removed to the then new country of Ohio, and settled on a farm in the town of Streetsboro, in Portage county. On this farm Doctor Streator spent his early boyhood and acquired, with a thorough knowledge of farm management, that taste for agricultural pursuits which in his later years he has so successfully indulged in as a pastime and relief from more engrossing business enterprises. He remained on the farm with his father until eighteen years of age, receiving meanwhile a sound common school and academical education, and

in 1832 commenced his professional life by entering the office of a physician as a student of medicine. He combined with his medical course general reading bearing on his profession as well as other studies, and did not take his degree of M. D. until 1839, in which year he graduated from the University of Lake Erie, where he had been for some time a student. In that year, also, he was married to Miss Sarah W. Sterling, of Lima, Livingston county, New York, and having removed to the town of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, commenced the general practice of his profession. During the five years that he practiced medicine in Aurora, he not only attained a very flattering degree of success, but acquired so great a fondness for his calling that he determined on still further extending his knowledge of it. The celebrated physician, Doctor Gross, now of Philadelphia, was then an instructor in the medical college at Louisville, Kentucky, and was deservedly esteemed one of the best teachers of medical science in the country. For the purpose of availing himself of his instruction, Doctor Streator removed to Louisville, and entered the college. Here he remained for a year, having the advantage not only of Doctor Gross's lectures, but of an extensive practice in hospitals. He then returned to Ohio, and resumed practice in the town of Ravenna, the county-seat of Portage county, where he speedily won a wide local reputation as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in Northern Ohio. In the year 1850 he removed to Cleveland, and, after two years more in medical matters, became much interested in the rapid development of railroad building, and turned his attention to that business. His first undertaking in this line was the construction of the Greenville and Miami Road, which extended from Dayton, Ohio, to the town of Union, on the State boundary line between Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Henry Doolittle was his partner in this enterprise, and, on its successful completion, in 1853, Doctor Streator and Mr. Doolittle took the still heavier contract of building that portion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—now called the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—which runs through the State of Ohio, a stretch of road that is two hundred and forty-four miles in length. In 1858 they added to this a contract for the construction of the Pennsylvania division, ninety-one miles in length, of the same railroad, and in 1859 for the New York division, forty-eight miles in length. Altogether Messrs. Streator & Doolittle had under contract three hundred and seventy-nine miles of the Atlantic and Great Western Road. In August, 1860, Mr. Doolittle died, and Doctor Streator continued the work as surviving partner until January, 1862, when he disposed of the contracts to Mr. James McHenry, of London, England, and acted for him as superintendent of construction, having charge of the entire line of works from Salamanca, New York, to Dayton, Ohio, until the fall of 1863. His next enterprise was one of the most remarkable of any in the course of his busy life. This was the projection and building of the celebrated Oil Creek Railroad, from Corry to Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, then the very heart of the oil regions. This line, thirty-seven miles in length, he projected in 1862, and the extraordinary rapidity with which it was built and its phenomenal success after its completion are among the most striking episodes in the history of American railroading. Its cars were crowded with passengers as soon as it reached the vicinity of Titusville, and its resources were found utterly inadequate to accommodate the immense traffic in freight and passengers with which it was deluged. The oil

excitement was at its highest pitch at the time, and people were swarming in thousands from all parts of the country to the great oil center, while the immense products of the constantly increasing oil-wells were seeking the markets of this country and of Europe. All of that cool executive force and great activity which are among Doctor Streator's most pronounced characteristics were called into full requisition to meet the extraordinary demands which were made upon his railroad; but the task was beyond all bounds. The rapidity with which the country developed was so astonishing, and the magnitude of the oil interests with all their various ramifications was so great, that the work demanded of the Oil Creek Road was simply overwhelming, and for a time, in spite of the most strenuous exertions, could not be wholly performed. Of course, the profits of such a line must necessarily be enormous. The Oil Creek, during Doctor Streator's connection with it, and some time afterwards, was one of the best paying lines ever put down in this or in any other country, while the creation of wealth incident to the enterprise was beyond all computation. Its projector and constructor controlled and operated it until 1866, when he disposed of it to Dean Richmond, of the New York Central Railroad. He subsequently contracted to build, and did build, for the New York Central Company what is known as the Cross-cut Railroad, a line running from Corry to Brocton, a distance of forty-two miles, to connect the New York Central main line with its recently purchased Oil Creek line. His next business enterprise was the organization of a company for the purchase of a large body of coal land on the Vermilion River, in La Salle and Livingston counties, Illinois. This was in 1867. The tract of land in question comprised five thousand acres, under which, and one hundred feet below the surface, was found a splint vein of dry-burning coal six feet in thickness, and much resembling the celebrated Massillon coals of Ohio. To connect these coal beds with the Illinois Central Railway, he built fifteen miles of railroad to Wenona. This connection proving inadequate to move the products of the mines, he then built seventy-one miles of railroad, called the "Fox River Railway," crossing the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Road at Ottawa, and connecting with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy at Aurora. He disposed of the shorter of the two lines to the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Company, and the Fox River Road he transferred to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railway Company. This was in 1869, and in 1871 he sold one-half of the coal company's property to parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Company. These mines have proved among the most productive in the country, the yield having now reached the enormous amount of six hundred thousand tons per annum. While still handling the great mining enterprise in Illinois he had engaged in yet another heavy railroad project in Ohio. This was the planning and construction of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley, and Wheeling Railway, a line extending from the mouth of Black River, on Lake Erie, through the heart of the coal regions of Central Ohio, to the Ohio River at Wheeling, West Virginia. On the organization of this company in 1870, Dr. Streator was chosen its president, and is connected with the road at the present time. In addition to his great activity in the railroad world, he has engaged extensively and successfully in several other branches of business. In the various departments of agriculture, also particularly in the raising of blooded stock, he has taken an active interest. Having a

natural taste in this direction, he originally devoted himself to it as an amusement and recreation; but in this, as in his more serious enterprises, his thoroughness and vigor soon became felt, and he in a short time was recognized as one of the most earnest and intelligent promoters of agricultural interests in the State. He is, in fact, almost as well known among the leading agriculturists of the country as he is among the leading railroad men, and has several times received flattering testimonials of appreciation. He was appointed by Governor Hayes, in 1872, a trustee of the Ohio Agricultural College, remaining in that board until the advent of a democratic administration and the incident reorganization; and he has repeatedly been elected president of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, one of the most complete and widely known organizations of the kind in the United States. He is the owner of two large farms near Cleveland, and his splendid herds of short-horn thoroughbred cattle, Kentucky horses, and imported sheep, have long been known among stock-raisers and dealers as being unexcelled by any in the country. Although he has during all his unusually active professional and business life taken a keen interest in public affairs, and was, during the war of the rebellion, conspicuous for his activity and large money contributions in behalf of the Northern cause, he has never, in any sense of the word, been a seeker after office or political honors. Whatever of these he has had have been thrust upon him entirely unsolicited on his part. He served one term in the Ohio legislature, having been elected in 1869 by the republicans of Cuyahoga county to represent them in the senate; and his good sense and earnestness of purpose made him one of the most useful members that have ever been sent from the Cleveland district. His term in the senate closed in 1871. In 1874 he was elected a presidential elector for the twentieth district of Ohio, and as such voted at the electoral college for Rutherford B. Hayes, president, and in 1879 he was appointed by President Hayes collector of internal revenue for Northern Ohio, an office which he still continues to hold. In July, 1881, he was appointed by the mayor of the city of Cleveland a member of the board of directors of the Workhouse and House of Correction, and was elected president of the board, in which capacity he still serves. Doctor Streator has the advantage of a singularly clear and sound judgment both in business and other matters, and this is so generally recognized in the wide circle of his acquaintances that his opinions and counsel are frequently sought and highly valued. In this way, combined frequently with timely aid of a more substantial nature, he has given many who were in need of a friendly hand a guidance and assistance that have put them on the road to substantial success. Thus unostentatiously applying his help with intelligence and foresight, and so giving it effectiveness, he has done more really substantial good for others than many whose benefactions have been accompanied with more noise. He has for many years been an active member of the Church of the Disciples, and the prosperity of that denomination in Cleveland is greatly due to his exertions and large money contributions. Notwithstanding the active business life he has led since he retired from the practice of medicine, he has retained the taste for study and general reading which he acquired during his professional life, and has kept fully up with the current of modern thought, particularly in the matter of the remarkable scientific developments of the day, and has taken an effective interest in



W. F. Stuart

education generally. He is now, and has been since 1872, an active member of the trustee boards of Bethany and Hiram Colleges, and is one of the corporators of the Case School of Applied Sciences, an institution which, with its liberal endowments and intelligent management, promises to become one of the most thorough and complete in the country. It should not be omitted from a sketch of Doctor Streator's life and character that there have been manifested no more pronounced features in both than a strict integrity and high sense of honor. And to this, no doubt, quite as much as to his other sound qualities, is due the enviable degree of success he has attained and the high esteem which he has enjoyed in all communities where he has lived. Doctor and Mrs. Streator have a family of four children—one daughter (the wife of E. B. Thomas, general manager of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway), and three sons.

BROWN, ETHAN ALLEN, the fifth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield county, Connecticut, July 4th, 1766, and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, February 24th, 1852. His father, Roger Brown, was an intelligent farmer of wealth, who to secure the advantages of a liberal education for his children employed a teacher of good ability to instruct them at home. Under such tuition, Ethan's quickness of apprehension and extraordinary memory enabled him to acquire a knowledge of the Latin, Greek and French languages not inferior to that of most college graduates of the present day. Having determined to adopt the profession of a lawyer, he then procured the necessary books and began the study of law at home, at the same time assisting in the labors of his father's farm. After thus acquiring some legal knowledge, he went to New York City and entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton who, as lawyer and statesman, had achieved at that time a national reputation. Here he soon won the esteem and friendship of Mr. Hamilton, while, also, he was brought into contact with others of the ablest men of the day, and mingling in the most refined and cultivated society of the city, his mind was developed and stimulated, and he acquired the elegance and polish of manners for which he was remarkable in after life. Diverted from the study of law at this time, he engaged in business by which he obtained very considerable property, when subsequently he again entered upon his neglected study, and in 1802 was admitted to practice. Then urged by a love of adventure and a desire to see the principal portions of that State which in that year had been admitted into the Union, he, with a cousin, Captain John Brown, started on horseback and followed the Indian trails from east to west, through middle and western Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela river. Having brought a considerable sum of money with them, they here purchased two flat-bottomed boats, loaded them with flour, and placing crews upon them, started for New Orleans which city they reached in safety, but not being able to sell their cargoes to advantage, they shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, and took passage themselves in the same vessel. There having disposed of their flour at good prices, they returned to America, landing at Baltimore the same year. Then his father wishing to secure a large tract of western land, eventually to make it his home, he empowered his son to select and purchase the same, which he proceeded to do, locating it near the present town of Rising Sun,

Indiana, that locality having attracted his attention on his flat boat trip to New Orleans. Hither his father removed from Connecticut in 1814, when that portion of the Northwestern territory which subsequently became Indiana was canvassing delegates to hold a territorial convention. Ten years previously, however, and after securing the land mentioned, Ethan Allen Brown began the practice of law in Cincinnati, where he very soon took a prominent position in the profession, and in receipt of a large income for his professional services. In 1810 he was chosen by the Ohio legislature a judge of the Supreme court of the State, a position he held with distinguished ability during the eight following years, and in 1818 he was elected governor of the State. His administration is marked for the prosecution and completion of important internal improvements, among the chief of which may be mentioned that important work, the Ohio canal, and which the governor's opponents nick-named "Brown's folly." In 1820 he was reelected, and in 1821 elected to the United States Senate, and served one term with distinction. In 1830 he was appointed minister to Brazil, remaining in that country four years, and giving general satisfaction, when he resigned and came home. A few months later, at the urgent request of President Andrew Jackson, he accepted the position of commissioner of public lands, and held the office two years, then retiring finally from public life. Governor Brown never married, and the close of his life was passed among his relatives at Rising Sun. After reaching the age of eighty-two years, with not more than a week's sickness during all the years of his long life, he died suddenly while attending a democratic convention at Indianapolis, and was buried at Rising Sun, near the grave of his father, leaving an enduring record of a useful life.

LARGE, HENRY, an extraordinary mathematician of Southern Ohio and a well-known capitalist, is a native of Ireland, where he was born on the 21st of July, 1817. He is the son of George and Eliza Large, excellent and worthy farmers, who came to America with their son when he was a small boy, landing at Quebec, Canada. It was not decreed, however, that the father should get a footing in the New World, his death occurring shortly after arrival. He left Mrs. Large in very limited circumstances, and with a large family of small children. As soon as he was able to work, Henry Large found employment, assisting his mother and the other members of the family. After a brief time they moved to Ohio, settling in Noble county. His mother purchased there a farm of eighty acres, and on it her son, with his brother, labored assiduously until the death of their mother, which occurred in 1863. Mr. Large has never enjoyed any advantages of education, and this fact renders his extraordinary acquirements in mathematics still more wonderful. He has never met with a problem he can not solve, and has often determined upon the solution of one which had previously been given up as impossible by learned men and experts. His gift in this respect is wonderful. It is not the result of instruction—for he knows very few of the rules laid down in the books—but is a God-given faculty, of which he can make no explanation. It is the same gift which distinguished the great French moralist, essayist, and mathematician, Blaise Pascal, or that gave renown to the well-known engineer, Zerah Colburn. The newspapers soon made these wonderful abilities of Mr. Large known, and while he has always avoided publicity, he could not escape it. Problems

have been sent to him from distant points for solution, and at home no name is so well known. Mr. Large was married early in life to Miss Maria Cleary, who still survives to cheer him. The date of the union was January 1st, 1845. Nine children have been born to them, three of whom are dead. In politics Mr. Large is a pronounced republican, and is strongly pledged to the support of the principles of his party. By his energy, frugality, and excellent executive ability, he has amassed a handsome competency, and is among the representative men of Noble county in brains, wealth, and influence. Eschewing politics so far as regards active participation in party struggles, he has never accepted office, and could not be prevailed upon to do so. He has no regular connection with any religious denomination, but is interested in and contributes largely to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church of his locality. He is quiet and reserved in manner, and does his work chiefly in the solitude of his home.

BREARE, REV. ROBINSON, of Wilkesville, Vinton county, was born June 17th, 1810, at Addingham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. His father, Thomas Breare, was superintendent of the building operations at the cotton factories at Greenholme, on the river Wharfe. The family removed to Burley, in Wharfedale, in 1813, where young Breare received his education under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Farncliffe and Thomas Gill. By early association and hereditary bias he was destined for the clerical profession. Having become a member of the Methodist Church, at the early age of seventeen years he commenced to preach. He devoted the next five years of his life to careful study and preparation for the Methodist ministry. In 1832 he was examined before the District Meeting in Leeds, and was recommended as a candidate to the Methodist Conference. In July of the same year he passed his final examination before the Wesleyan Missionary Committee, in London. In 1833 he was appointed a missionary to the Zetland or Shetland Isles, where he remained till 1836. In that year, when but twenty-six years of age, he removed to Edinburgh, Scotland, and took charge of the Wesleyan Church in that city. In 1837 he was sent to the Wesleyan Association of the Manchester Circuit. In July, 1839, he was sent by the Association to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and arrived there August 26th, after a voyage of forty-nine days, in the barque Halifax. He received a warm reception from the members of Ebenezer Church of that city. For over two years he had constant and marked success. In November, 1841, a change in his religious views took place. He felt himself obliged to reject the doctrine of endless misery, and accept the doctrine of universal salvation. At a meeting of the trustees of the Church, held December 13th, he made known his change of sentiment. After remonstrance, pleading, and tears on the part of the members of the board, it was resolved, "That on account of the change of sentiment adopted by our minister, Rev. Robinson Breare, he no longer be considered the pastor of this Church, but be forthwith dismissed." On the last Sunday in 1841 he preached his first sermon as a Universalist, in McIntyre's Hall, in the city of Halifax. His labors were very successful, so that on the first Sabbath in January, 1844, he dedicated the first Universalist church ever erected in the British Provinces. In 1845 he accepted a call from the Universalist Church at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and there continued

till 1849. Besides his pastoral duties, he edited the Marblehead *Mercury*, the leading paper of the city. In October, 1849, he took charge of the Universalist Church at West Scituate, Massachusetts, where he continued to preach till 1853, when he removed to Ohio, and became connected with the *Star in the West*, then published by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Cincinnati. In 1854 he took charge of the Ballou Association. In 1857 he moved to Vinton, Gallia county, Ohio, and there remained till 1869, when he removed to Gallipolis. In 1876, being in delicate health, he moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and preached in West Haverhill and Newburyport. In 1879 he returned to Ohio, and removed to the village of Wilkesville, where he now resides, preaching there and at Vinton and Middleport. In November, 1867, while in company with Rev. I. D. Williamson, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, he was severely injured by his train coming in collision with another train. In 1836 he was married to Elizabeth G. Clarke, daughter of Rev. George Clarke, general superintendent of the Shetland Isles. They have three daughters living. The eldest, Mary, is living with her parents; Elizabeth, wife of James C. Baxter, resides in Gallia county; and the youngest, Grace L., is the wife of A. T. Holcomb, of Portsmouth. Mr. Breare is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to Chapter and Commandery. He has served as High Priest, and in 1865 was elected Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Ohio. Mr. Breare, as a pulpit orator, ranks high. He is pleasant, persuasive, and earnest. His frank and genial manner attracts every one to him, and he is universally esteemed and loved by those who know him. While he is an admirable extempore speaker, he usually prepares with great care his discourses. He is liberal in his views, and very rarely preaches what is denominated a doctrinal discourse. He preaches the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He is a man of wonderful energy, and though he has been in the pulpit over fifty years, his natural force is not abated nor his eye dimmed. In his visits to Boston, New York, Cincinnati, and other cities, he is always honored with an invitation to preach, which he accepts, to the pleasure of those who hear him. He has delivered many lectures and addresses which have been published. His brothers, Thomas Breare and Joseph R. Breare, followed him to this country, Thomas locating in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Joseph, an attorney, in Alabama. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, in 1860, and was an officer in the Confederate army. He died during the war. Mr. Breare is compactly built, corpulent but graceful. His face is handsome and attractive; and though over seventy years of age, he seeks and loves the companionship of young men and women. To them he is always charming. He has always been a great reader, not only of religious works, but of history and the current literature of the day.

HOLCOMB, ANSELM T., was born in Mason county, West Virginia, March 14th, 1803, and died at his residence in Vinton, Gallia county, July 14th, 1877. His paternal grandfather was an officer from the State of Connecticut in the Revolutionary war. His father, General Samuel R. Holcombe, in 1804 moved to Gallia county, and commenced the improvement of a large farm. He was a man of fine address, great force of character, and much sagacity, and at once became one of the leading citizens of his county. He frequently represented his district in both branches of the legislature.

He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was subsequently made major-general of the militia of Southern Ohio. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of the family, was raised on his father's farm. His opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. Facilities for education at that time were very meager, so that the little schooling obtained by young Holcomb was imparted in a log-cabin by teachers of very moderate acquirements. At the age of twelve he attended a select school at Gallipolis, then under the charge of Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time a young man. The friendship there formed between pupil and teacher continued through life. As a student he was industrious and proficient, and a universal favorite of his young companions. But he was soon called from his studies to the care and management of his father's farm. Without system or direction, he read all the books of every character that he could borrow, and being blessed with a remarkable memory, the young farmer soon became recognized as the best informed man in the county. He investigated thoroughly every subject, scientific, religious, or political, that came under his observation. He wrote well and he talked well, and had clear and well-defined views upon all the leading questions of the day. He became an active whig politician, with pronounced anti-slavery views. In 1839 he commenced the study of law, and graduated in 1840, at the Cincinnati Law College, at that time under the charge of Hon. Timothy Walker. He immediately began the practice of the law, and at once established a reputation as a sound, safe, and practical lawyer. His knowledge of legal text-books was wide and accurate, and he delighted in giving instruction to the many students who read law in his office. He was elected, in 1845, general of the militia of Gallia, Jackson, and Vinton counties. In 1846 he was chosen a representative to the State legislature, for the counties of Gallia and Jackson, and served three terms. In 1847 the legislature was not able for many weeks to effect a permanent organization, on account of a contest in the election of the three members from Hamilton county. The respective parties organized separately; the whigs elected General Holcomb speaker, and the democrats, Hon. B. F. Leiter. Each wing for weeks claimed to be the duly organized body, and both, in the same hall, at the same time, held their session. This dead-lock was finally broken by the admission of the three democratic members. In the legislature at this time were George E. Pugh, H. B. Payne, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Judge Wm. Lawrence, Governor Dennison, Alex. Long, Riddle, Burns, Hutchins, and others of State and National reputation. In this body General Holcomb was regarded as one of the leaders. He was instrumental in the formation of Vinton county, to which he gave the name, in honor of his old friend Hon. S. F. Vinton. General Holcomb declined further political honors, and devoted himself to his profession, practicing with success in Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton counties. In 1853, when returning home from attending court, his horse, a large and powerful animal, attempting to jump over a broken bridge, fell upon him, crushing his left leg and very seriously injuring him. He was confined to his room for more than a year, and never recovered from the injuries he received. After the defeat of the whig party in 1852, he was active in the formation of an anti-slavery party, and at once became an ardent republican. In 1855, when anti-slavery principles were obnoxious to the mass of the voters in Southeastern Ohio, he commenced the publication of the

Gallia Republican. Already known as a ready and forcible writer, his paper at once obtained a wide circulation. He continued its publication for three years, and saw the party which in 1855 had given but three hundred and fifty votes in his county increase its vote to nearly three thousand. His lameness and corpulency prevented him, in a great measure, from attending the sessions of the courts, and he relinquished the practice of the law in all the counties except Gallia and Jackson, and devoted himself to the superintendence of his farms. In 1871, while on a visit to his brother, John E. Holcomb, in Missouri, in the law office of his nephews, he fell heavily to the floor with a stroke of paralysis. He was brought home in a comparatively helpless condition, and from that time was never able to transact business. After six years of quiet passed with friends and relatives, he died at his residence, July 14th, 1877, and was buried with Masonic honors. General Holcomb was a man of strong good sense, and his mind was stored with useful knowledge. He had clear, decided views, in the expression of which he was bold and fearless. He never "paltered in a double sense," and possessed none of the arts of the politician. As a speaker he was argumentative; his language was strong and forcible, and he went at once to the marrow of every subject he discussed. As a writer he was exact and concise, and his powers of ridicule and sarcasm were unequalled. His literary taste was good, and he committed to memory the choicest selections of the poets. No man could be more familiar with Shakespeare and the Bible than he was. As he had a great fund of humor and was an admirable story-teller, he became noted as a conversationalist. A leading lawyer recently said of him, that "at home or abroad, General Holcomb, in every company, was the center of attraction—when he commenced to talk all became attentive listeners." He was one of the leading Masons of the State, and until disabled, was a regular attendant upon the meetings of the grand bodies. He was a man of fine presence. His head was large, with a strongly-marked but attractive expression of countenance. He was erect, and in his youth well proportioned and graceful. He was large-hearted, and always kept an open house. His home was always an asylum to the poor; the orphan found in him a friend, and many were taken in tender years and by him raised to lives of honor and usefulness. His heart was as large as his brain. He married in early life Miss Esther Matthews, with whom he lived happily more than forty years. Their only child died when a few years old. His wife, in all the relations of life, as wife, friend, and neighbor, was a most exemplary woman. She died in 1869.

CURTIS, HOSMER, lawyer, born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, on the 29th July, 1788, was the eldest son of Zarah Curtis, a pioneer of Licking County, Ohio, who was a revolutionary soldier, and officer in Colonel Sheldon's Regiment of Dragoons, of the Connecticut line. On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch was allied to the Hosmers and Yales of Connecticut. In 1809 his father's family removed to Ohio, and settled at Newark. After a few years employed in school-teaching and completing his course of education, he entered upon the study of the law, under the preceptorship, first, of Edward Herrick, afterward of Jeremiah Munson (both eminent in their profession at that day), and was admitted to the bar in 1813. He prepared his first brief in a little frame office that stood where the Newark market-house

now stands. The next year he served in the campaign for the relief of Fort Meigs, under General Harrison, and in the fall of 1814, married Miss Eleanor Melick, of Pennsylvania, a lady of distinguished excellence of character, and the mother of all his children, except the youngest, Samuel P. Curtis (now deceased), who was a son by a second marriage. In 1815 he removed to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, where for many years he was the leading resident lawyer, and prosecuting attorney for the county. And as nearly all the younger members of the bar resident of the county, for the first fifteen or twenty years, were pupils from his office, he became generally recognized as "the father of the bar." He continued in full practice in Knox County forty-two years, and for a considerable part of that time (as was then the custom), he also regularly attended the courts of the adjoining counties, and the United States Courts, at Columbus. His great industry and indefatigable labor in the preparation of his cases established his reputation for a clear knowledge of the principles of the common law, and his probity of character always insured him earnest attention and the highest confidence and respect of both court and jury. In 1822-3 he represented his county in the State Legislature, and held many other important offices and public trusts, in all of which, as also in the large interests of his clients, which in so long a period of practice came under his care, his character for honesty and fidelity was ever prominent. In 1857 Mr. Curtis removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where several of his children had previously settled, and there, in connection with Mr. Gilmore, resumed the practice of law, which he continued to pursue several years, when, finding a nervous infirmity growing upon him, about 1867, he retired from all professional engagements. Naturally of strong mental powers, cultivated by philosophic research and study, he was distinguished, in the days of his best vigor, for his capacity in abstruse speculation and close analytical investigation of every subject presented to him for consideration. He accepted no conclusion without weighing all the facts for or against the proposition or theory. These traits marked his character throughout all his professional career, and the aspiration inscribed on the fly-leaf of his first law book, "God preserve my mental vigor," seemed to be mercifully granted to him to the close of his life. He died at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 14th May, 1874, ripe in years and the honors of a well-spent life. Of his surviving children, Henry H. Curtis resides at St. Louis; J. Laf. Curtis, banker, at Chicago; Charles R. S. Curtis, physician, at Quincy, Illinois; and his daughter Eleanor, widow of Captain Uzziel Stevens, deceased, at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

HAYNES, GEORGE RANDOLPH, lawyer, of Toledo, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, January 24th, 1828. His parents were both of English descent. George Haynes, his father, was born at Brinsfield, Massachusetts, and his mother, Mary D. Haynes, near Hartford, Connecticut. The family removed to Ohio in 1836, and settled upon a farm in Bronson township, Huron county. In this place the children were reared. In 1863, the father (aged sixty) and two daughters and a son, sisters and a brother of George R., with other near relatives, fell victims to an epidemic in the form of spotted and typhoid fever, which raged in that locality. The mother is still living, at the age of seventy-six, active and in possession of a well-preserved constitution. Mr. Haynes's early education was begun in the village school in his native town in Massachusetts, so that by the time he was compelled

to accept Ohio, with its meager opportunities, in exchange for the old New England State and its well-taught schools, he could thank Massachusetts for a good education for a lad of his years. However, advantage was taken of the schools in his newly-adopted State, the boy attending their winter and summer terms till he had reached the age of twelve. From that time till he was seventeen he went only during the winters, remaining at home the rest of the year, assisting his father with the labors of the farm. By this time he had acquired a pretty fair knowledge of the common branches, so that he was sent to Norwalk, Ohio, to attend the academy, where he remained till the age of twenty-two, teaching school occasionally during those five years. By this means he not only aided himself financially, but also well fixed in his mind what he had acquired in the classroom, giving him experience and self-reliance, thus fitting him more thoroughly for the duties that were about to devolve upon him throughout his active professional career. After completing his school education, he entered the law office of John Whitbeck, at Norwalk, where he stayed one year, whence he went to Fremont, Ohio, entering the office of L. B. Otis (now of Chicago), remaining there till January 1st, 1852. He was then admitted to the bar. Shortly after this Mr. Haynes opened a law office at Fremont, practicing there till 1854, having, by appointment, filled the office of prosecuting attorney for that county one year. He has, since 1854, been constantly engaged in the practice of law in Toledo, Ohio, and at present, and for some years past, has been a member of the firm known as Haynes & Potter. From 1861 to 1864 he was prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, and has since held the office of city solicitor, having filled both positions with honor to himself and entire satisfaction to the people. Though Mr. Haynes has always taken a very active part in politics, occupying the stump during campaigns, and being a popular political speaker, he has never sought political preferment, always refusing the use of his name as a candidate for office, although repeatedly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Congress. Against his own protest his friends, in 1872, at the Congressional convention held at Toledo, put him forward, and very nearly secured his nomination, Mr. Haynes feeling very much gratified at the result. At the same convention he was chosen a candidate for presidential elector. He has been a delegate several times to State conventions. As a lawyer he stands high. The success which he has attained, and the high regard and esteem in which he is held by his brother attorneys and fellow-citizens, all speak for his ability and sterling qualities. He is a man who by nature as well as by culture is a perfect gentleman; scrupulously conscientious in all his dealings and relations; possessed of the coolest judgment, never allowing any thing which may arise in the trial of a case to unman him, and never arriving at conclusions without due consideration. These qualities, combined with his unquestioned honesty, candor, and fairness, bring conviction from a jury and carry weight with the court. The fidelity with which he guards his honor in the performance of the duties intrusted to him, joined with his known ability as an advocate, have secured to him a very large and growing practice. Socially, Mr. Haynes is enterprising and liberal, taking an active part in all commendable social enterprises. He is a man of most excellent social habits, having the esteem of all who know him. He has been an active member and liberal



H. Giddings

supporter of the Congregational Church since 1863. Politically, he was first a democrat, having voted that ticket from 1851 to 1855; casting his first vote in behalf of the republican party for Fremont. It is needless to say that Mr. Haynes is now, and has been since that time, a zealous supporter of the republican party. He was married October 14th, 1857, to Anne Raymond, a native of New York. They have had four children, but only two little daughters are now living.

MCARTHUR, DUNCAN, the eighth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1772, and died at his home near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1840. When a child his parents removed to a wilderness home in western Pennsylvania, and there, by subsequently spending a few weeks in school, the subject of our sketch contrived to pick up the rudiments of a common school education. With this acquirement he attained his eighteenth year, and then enlisted under General Harmar for his campaign against the Indians north of the Ohio river. Barely surviving that disastrous succession of hide and seek warfare in 1792, he again enlisted, and at the battle of Captina, in what is now Belmont county, Ohio, he took a conspicuous part. The company commander having been killed early in the action, Duncan McArthur, the youngest man in it, was chosen to command his company, and his conduct was such as to merit the hearty applause of his associates. He exhibited good military judgment, and directed the movements of his men in such manner as to protect them from the enemy's fire. When the order was finally given to retreat, he ordered the wounded to be carried in advance while his gallant little band covered the retreat. This fight made him the admiration of frontiersmen. After his term of service expired, he hired himself to work at salt-making in Maysville, Kentucky, and afterward, looking for a job wherever he went, he engaged as a chain-bearer to assist General Massie to survey the Scioto valley. In this business he was often employed to watch the movements of the Indians, and report the same. This was a species of engagement that required the greatest sagacity, coolness, and bravery, and so well did he acquit himself that subsequently, with three others, he was appointed to patrol the Kentucky side of the Ohio river, and watch and give the alarm to the occupants of scattered cabins on that side, when Indians in bands crossed to raid upon them. After spending the summer of 1793 in this occupation, Captain McArthur again engaged in the service of General Massie, as assistant surveyor, and in this employment occupied several years. He assisted in platting the city of Chillicothe, among other works of this kind done by him, and there, just north of the town, purchased a large tract of land which subsequently became and is to-day a very valuable estate, occupied by his son-in-law, Governor William Allen. His acquaintance thus acquired with the best lands in the Scioto valley, enabled Captain McArthur to make investments which were very profitable, and with increasing wealth and reputation, and ever-growing confidence in his own abilities, he began to feel ambitious of political distinction. In 1805 he was elected to the State legislature, where his common sense and industry enabled him to take, from the beginning, a very satisfactory position. In the military organization of the State he took, as a soldier of previous years, much interest, and rose in rank until he became a major-general of militia. As colonel of one of the Ohio regiments, in 1813 he accompanied General

Hull to Detroit, and became in the expedition second in command. When Hull surrendered, Colonel McArthur became a prisoner to the English force, but, released on parole, he returned to Ohio, greatly exasperated by his commanding officer's incompetence. Shortly afterward he was elected to Congress, by an unprecedented majority, on the democratic ticket, succeeding the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, but being released by exchange from parole, he resigned his seat as a member of Congress, and reëntered the army as a brigadier-general under General Harrison, and the next year succeeded him in command of the Northwestern army. He proved an able and gallant officer, defeating, at the battle of Malcolm's mills, the British force he there fought, with, on their side, great loss. Peace proclaimed, General McArthur retired to his farm, but he was immediately returned to the State legislature, and made commissioner to the Indians at Detroit, Fort Meigs, and St. Marys, by appointment of the President, and for three years was thus engaged. Subsequently after filling several State offices, he in 1822 was again sent to Congress from the Chillicothe district, and served one term, but declined reëlection, having resolved to devote his attention to his long neglected private affairs. He was then a man of large wealth, and his business in iron furnaces, mills, and real estate very extensive. In 1830 he was elected governor, and the two years of his administration passed tranquilly in the ordinary routine of business, and then, weary of public life, he retired to his beautiful farm and homestead, called "Fruit Hill," near Chillicothe.

GIDDINGS, JOSHUA REED, statesman, was born at Athens, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and died May 27th, 1864, at Montreal, Ontario. His ancestors were originally from New England, to which they emigrated about the middle of the seventeenth century. During his infancy, his parents moved to Canandaigua, New York, and afterward to Wayne township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where they settled permanently in 1805, three years after Ohio had been admitted into the Union as a State. The family was a good specimen of those early emigrants, whose enterprise, morality, and intelligence contributed to the growth of civilization in the Western Reserve. The youth of young Joshua was spent in clearing and cultivating the virgin soil. His pioneer and agricultural toils gave full scope for the display of his great physical vigor; while in running and other feats of activity, he rarely or never found an equal. At the same time, all his intermissions from labor were spent in reading and study, and he endeavored to profit by all the advantages placed within his reach for mental improvement. In the war of 1812, young Giddings, though under military age, entered the militia as a volunteer, and took part in a very sharp action near Sandusky Peninsula. But Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie, together with the retreat, defeat and capture of Proctor's army, averted the storms of war from northern Ohio, and contributed much to secure, soon afterward, the blessings of an honorable peace. At the age of nineteen years, young Joshua had acquired the reputation of a scholar; his love of books was manifested by the late hours spent by him in reading, and afterward, like many young men of the Western Reserve who became eminent, he taught school for several winters. In 1821, he commenced the study of law with the celebrated Elisha Whitteley, in whose office Senator Wade and other members of the bar obtained a knowledge of the legal profession. The time which Giddings spent in his studies, before he was ad-

mitted to practice, was uncommonly short, evidently showing his great genius and application. With the powers of mind and of body which had carried him through the difficulties of early life, he now started forth under better auspices to participate in the political affairs of the world, and to make an enduring mark in the destinies of his country. In 1826, he was elected a member of the Ohio house of representatives, but he declined being a candidate for the office in 1827. He was nominated for the Ohio senate in 1828, but the election resulted in his defeat—the only one which he ever received when his claims were presented to the people. In 1838, he was elected representative to Congress, and this high position he held for more than twenty years. In politics, he was a whig until 1848, when he aided to organize the Free-soil party in Ohio, Massachusetts, and other States. His stern abolition principles are said to have been first impressed on his mind by Theodore Weld, who made a tour through Ohio in 1836 or 1837, and in public speeches exposed the evils of slavery. The impressions which Giddings received from this agitation of the question, were much strengthened when he resided in Washington, and saw the slave traffic displayed in its most revolting and inhuman forms, as the slave pen and prison were within sight of the capitol. It was in March, 1842, that his opposition to slavery assumed a most decided form in the House of Representatives. About five months previously, a cargo of slaves, shipped on board the "Creole," took possession of that vessel and made their way to Nassau, where they were received and sheltered as freedmen. In the debate on the subject, Mr. Giddings defended the course of the negroes in asserting their freedom, and opposed the demand which had been made on the British government for compensation. For his declaration in this case he received a vote of censure, without being permitted to obtain a hearing. He immediately resigned his seat, and, repairing to his constituents, was reelected by a large majority, so that, in the conviction of having done his duty, he was strengthened by the calm judgment of the independent voters whom he represented. His subsequent attacks on the favorite institution of the South were very severe; and though the Abolition party blamed him much for supporting Henry Clay, they soon found that he was the most steadfast friend of their cause. His philanthropic efforts in behalf of over one hundred slaves who, after an unsuccessful attempt at freedom, were imprisoned at Washington, drew upon him demonstrations of mob violence; but, by his stern demeanor, he repressed the storm of passion and prejudice which seemed to threaten his destruction. This disgraceful eruption of popular rage took place in April, 1847. A very critical period was then on the eve of its commencement. The war with Mexico was at first supposed to contribute chiefly to the interest and power of the South, but as it closed soon afterward, with results which seemed favorable for Northern ascendancy, jealousy and hostile feelings gradually arose between both sections. The fugitive slave law, the abuses in its enforcement, and the disorders in Kansas and Nebraska, tended much to widen the breach between the North and South. In the winter of 1855-56, about three weeks were spent in unsuccessful attempts to elect a speaker, and ultimately Banks was elected. In the political campaign for the election of President in 1856, Giddings took an active part in favor of the free-soil movement. He remained in Congress until the 4th March, 1859, when he retired from its turbulent political scenes to the tranquillity of his home in the Western Reserve. On the breaking out of the civil war, he

was appointed consul-general to the British Provinces, in which position he remained until his death. Mr. Giddings' oratorical powers required great occasions and incentives to call them into successful action. In the absence of a proper stimulus, he seemed defective in fluency as well as the power of imagination; but on great questions, under the influence of intense convictions, or when inflamed by opposition, he was always effective, and fully sustained the reputation of an orator. Mr. Giddings also obtained considerable reputation as an author. In 1858, appeared his "Exiles of Florida," a beautiful and affecting historical sketch of the fortunes and fates of the runaway slaves who took refuge with the Seminoles. The last years of his life were employed in the production of his "History of the Rebellion, its Authors and Causes." In both works he has well sustained the character of a vigorous and interesting writer. He married, in 1819, Miss Laura Waters, daughter of Hiram Waters, of Granby, Connecticut, and left two sons: Joseph Addison Giddings, a lawyer and gentleman of culture and literary ability, who, after practicing law for a time with his father, was elected probate judge, and served as such for six years. He afterward engaged in stock-raising on an extensive scale. He edited the *Ashtabula Sentinel* for some time, and was a pronounced Unionist during the war of Secession. In 1854, he married Mary A. Curtis, of Ashtabula, and they had four children. His brother, Colonel G. R. Giddings, served with bravery and distinction throughout the war for the preservation of the Union, and sacrificed his life in the cause of his country.

ROSS, MATTHIAS BALDWIN, merchant, was born in Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, August 4th, 1808. He received his education in the Lebanon school, and was a contemporary with the late lamented statesman, Thomas Corwin. At the age of fifteen he repaired to Cincinnati, and for some two years was clerk in the store of the late George Graham. The next two years were passed as clerk for his father, under Judge McLean, in the post-office department in Washington City. In 1829 he came to Portsmouth and embarked in the dry-goods trade. Upon the completion of the Ohio canal, in 1832, he relinquished that occupation and engaged in the wholesale grocery and general commission business, and so continued until 1845, when he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in the same line of trade, in connection with his brother, J. W. Ross, still retaining his interest in the Portsmouth house. In 1869 he left mercantile business and repaired to New Orleans, where he became general agent for the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads, but fell a victim to yellow fever, and died September 20th, 1878. He was a remarkably well preserved, fine looking man for his age, and a kind, noble-hearted husband and father. Both as a business man and a citizen he was greatly respected for his scrupulous honesty and purity of life. On June 29th, 1843, he married Elizabeth D., daughter of Samuel M. Tracy, of Portsmouth. His widow and a daughter, Miss Alice Tracy Ross, survive him, and reside in Portsmouth.

TRACY, SAMUEL MILES, lawyer, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, in 1796, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, December 25th, 1856. He received his education at Hamilton College, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1815. He then read law under Count Van Derlyn, of Oxford, in his native county, and was admitted



Geo. Johnson

to the bar early in 1818. In the fall of that year he came to Ohio, and, locating in Portsmouth, entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued for nearly forty years. He served for nearly thirty years as prosecuting attorney for Scioto county, and for a long period was a member of the Portsmouth city council, being for a considerable part of the time city solicitor. He also was a member for several years of the Portsmouth board of education. He was assiduously devoted to his profession, and achieved in it a fine success. In politics he was a whig. He possessed a strong, vigorous constitution, which he preserved by the strictest regard to regularity in his habits, carefully avoiding excesses of every kind, and attained the age of sixty years with sight and hearing unimpaired. Taciturn in disposition, retiring in manners, and in some respects eccentric, he might have impressed a stranger as being somewhat austere; but a further acquaintance with him would reveal his genial, social nature and kindness of heart. He was an active leader in the professional and social circles of his community, and very greatly esteemed as a citizen. October 13th, 1822, he married Mary Daly, of Portsmouth, but a native of Philadelphia. Of a family of two sons and three daughters, only the latter survive—Mrs. Elizabeth D., widow of the late M. B. Ross, of Portsmouth; Mrs. Mary R., widow of the late George Johnson, of Portsmouth, and Emily, wife of J. C. Guthrie, of Detroit, Michigan.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, lawyer and legislator, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1815. He graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834, read law with Russell Marsh in Steubenville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Portsmouth in 1837. Returning to Steubenville, he remained until 1841, when he removed to Portsmouth. In the fall of 1855 he became the law partner of Colonel O. F. Moore, with whom he remained associated until his death, on April 14th, 1875. Though never a partisan or office-seeker, he was repeatedly called to fill positions of public trust, and served as mayor of Portsmouth, member of the city council, prosecuting attorney, and representative in the legislature. He was a bank director for twenty-eight years, and at the time of his death was president of the Portsmouth National Bank. In all duties of public or private life he was a true man. As a friend and neighbor he was kind and consistent, and as a husband and father he was uniformly indulgent and affectionate. He was strongly attached to his family, and, notwithstanding the pressing demands of his professional duties, he passed much of his time in the sacred precincts of his home. To the poor, with many of whom he had business relations, he was liberal and forbearing. He spoke evil of none, and when others did so in his presence he invariably discouraged it, and seemed disposed to throw the mantle of charity over the faults of his fellow-man. The Portsmouth bar, on the occasion of his death, expressed their "profound respect for his unvarying kindness, amiable deportment, uprightness of character, and purity of professional life." August 24th, 1848, he married Mary R., daughter of Samuel M. Tracy. The fruits of this union were five children, four living; namely, Emma T., Samuel Miles, Albert T., and Tracy B. Johnson.

LUDLOW, ISRAEL, first surveyor of the Northwest Territory, was born at Long Hill Farm, near Morristown, New Jersey, in 1765, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in Janu-

ary, 1804. His ancestors were English, and emigrated to New Jersey from Shropshire, England, to escape persecution on the restoration of the Stuarts, the Ludlows having been actively identified with the cause of the parliament and prominent in the affairs of the commonwealth. The head of the family at that period, Sir Edmund Ludlow, was one of the judges who passed sentence of death on Charles I, became lieutenant-general of Ireland under Cromwell, and, banished after the restoration, died an exile in Vevay, Switzerland. Israel Ludlow was appointed, in 1787, by Thomas Hutchins, surveyor-general of the United States, who was "assured" of his "ability, diligence, and integrity," to survey for the government the boundary of the large tract of land purchased in the southwestern corner of the present State of Ohio, by the New Jersey association, of which Judge John Cleves Symmes was principal purchaser. He accepted the appointment, and received his instructions, with an order for a military escort to protect himself and assistants during their performance of the work. But the military posts on the western frontier had no soldiers to spare, and General Joseph Harmar, then in command of the forces in the Northwest Territory, advised Mr. Ludlow of the impossibility of giving his expedition an escort, at the same time warning him as to the danger of attempting the survey, without such protection, among the hostile tribes of the Ohio wilderness. But, being a man of great energy, Mr. Ludlow undertook the task, and, keeping up friendly intercourse with the Indians, they did not molest him or hinder his operations. In 1789, he became one-third partner, with Mathias Denman and Robert Patterson, in the proprietorship of the lands about Fort Washington, and is claimed to have given the present city of Cincinnati its name in honor of the Society of the Cincinnati, composed of officers who had served in the Revolutionary war, of which his father, Cornelius Ludlow, was a member. He began, in the year just mentioned, the survey of the town—a plat of which he placed on record. There was a controversy about the correctness of the town plat, one having been previously made and recorded by another person; but the community soon became satisfied that the plat prepared and certified by Mr. Ludlow was the correct one. Ludlow Station was established in 1790, near the north line of the original town, a block-house having first been built for protection, the Indians at that date being exceedingly hostile and dangerous. In the summer of 1791, General Arthur St. Clair's army encamped at and about the above-named station, previous to its march into the Indian territory, where it was so utterly routed in November. It was not until 1792 that Mr. Ludlow, then known as Colonel Ludlow, completed his survey of the Miami Purchase; but, having done so, in May of that year he made a full report of the survey, together with a report of all the expenses incidental thereto, which was accepted by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Colonel Ludlow was subsequently the founder and sole proprietor of Hamilton, Ohio, having surveyed its town plat in 1794. In 1795, in company with Generals St. Clair, Dayton, and Wilkinson, he also founded the present city of Dayton. After General Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, in the same year, Colonel Ludlow was appointed to survey the boundary line between the United States and the Indian territory. This was a work of great danger, but it was of the highest importance that the boundary should be established; and, as no military escort could be furnished, he undertook the task, and, with only three backwoodsmen as spies to give

warning of danger, he accomplished it. Colonel Ludlow married Charlotte, daughter of General James Chambers, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 10th, 1706.

MCCLAIN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, steamboatman, was born near Wheeling, Virginia, December 25, 1809. His father, Hugh McClain, emigrated from Ireland at a very early day, and was a soldier under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. He subsequently became one of the early settlers of the Old Dominion. Inheriting from his father an enterprising and somewhat adventurous disposition, young McClain left home when about twelve years of age and began his career as a boatman in service on a coal-boat. When about eighteen years old he had risen to the position of pilot on a steamboat, and not long afterwards became captain. Soon after reaching his majority, in 1832, he built his first boat, the *Lady Washington*. He subsequently sold this boat and built the *Lady Marshall*, and still later, the *A. M. Phillips*, all of these boats being constructed at Wheeling, Virginia, and employed chiefly in the Cincinnati and Wheeling trade. He also built a number of other boats, among them being the packets *Simon Kenton* and *Daniel Boone*, which were constructed in Cincinnati, and ran between that city and Maysville, the *Dunkirk* and the *David White*, and the *Bostona*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the last of which was engaged in the government service during our late civil war. Most of his boating was done between Portsmouth and Cincinnati, although he navigated the waters of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Mississippi rivers, and was extensively known from Pittsburg to New Orleans. On October 26th, 1831, he married Sarah, daughter of Moses Thompson, of Wheeling, Virginia, and early in 1837 removed from Wheeling, Virginia, to Clermont county, Ohio, and located his family on a farm, where they resided until the latter part of 1855, when he removed to Portsmouth, and died in that city September 10th, 1867. Of three children, his son, Charles McClain, died in infancy; Matilda became Mrs. P. J. Donham, of New Richmond, Clermont county, and Isabella M. is widow of Charles P. Tracy, of Portsmouth, in which place the widow of our subject, Mrs. Captain McClain, now resides. Captain McClain ran the river for over forty years, and was in every respect one of the very best of steamboatmen. He was a man of great caution, and would never incur unnecessary risks. He gave his personal attention to the minute details of the management of his boat, and had special care not only for the safety, but also for the comfort, of his passengers. He was industrious and energetic to a marked degree, and untiring in his efforts to have every thing on board in perfect, systematic order. He was, as some one expressed it, "captain from one end of the boat to the other." He was a man of great force of character, possessed an iron will, was positive and decided in his opinion, and plain and outspoken in his sentiments. He was very strong in his likes and dislikes, and left no one in doubt where he stood both as respects his friends and foes. His natural energy of feeling, together with his long contact with the rough world, may have given him an appearance of roughness, yet he possessed as tender a heart as ever beat in a human breast, and was noted for the strength of his attachments to his friends and the sacrifices he would make for their benefit. Though not nominally connected with any church, he entertained great respect for sacred things, was scrupulously honorable in his dealings, and among a very extended acquaintance, especially with steamboatmen, was

greatly respected and esteemed. In politics, he was a democrat, as were his father and nine brothers, but was never concerned in any party strife.

LYTLE, ROBERT T., lawyer and statesman, was born at Williamsburg, Ohio, December 9th, 1804, and died at New Orleans, Louisiana, December 22d, 1839. His grandfather, Colonel William Lytle, held a captain's commission in the old French war of 1750, and afterward a colonelcy in the Revolutionary army. His father, general William Lytle, born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 1st, 1770, came to Ohio at the period of its first settlement, and served with distinguished bravery and ability, through the early Indian wars in the Northwest. He was the intimate friend of Henry Clay, and a warm personal friend and adherent of General Andrew Jackson, from whom he received the appointment of surveyor general of the Northwest territory. He died at Cincinnati, on the 17th March, 1831. Robert T. Lytle was his third son, and inherited his genius and lofty spirit. He received a classical education at the old Cincinnati college, toward the erection of which his father was one of the principal contributors. He studied law with his uncle, Judge Rowan, at Louisville, but returned to Cincinnati, and there engaged in its practice in 1824. On attaining the constitutional age he was elected to the Legislature of his native State, where he did good service as one of the first supporters of the common school system, and which was really carried by his earnest efforts for its enactment law. In 1834, by a large majority he was elected to represent his district in Congress, in opposition to Colonel N. G. Pendleton. Nominated for a second term, although in advance of his ticket, he was defeated by the Hon. Bellamy Storer. Shortly afterward, he was appointed by President Jackson to the office of surveyor-general of the Northwestern territory, an office previously held by his father. This appointment was followed by that of the legislature of Ohio, major-general of Militia, *vice* General James Findlay. His natural taste for military life and operations enabled him to enter upon this service with much enthusiasm, and though repeatedly urged to run for the chief office in the gift of the State, he uniformly declined. General Lytle's graces of person and language were such that he at once impressed his audience. There was no change of feature into which his countenance could not glide without an apparent effort; there was no modulation, emphasis, or natural compass of sound difficult to his incomparable voice, while the action was at once suited to the word, and the charm of his manner so irresistible as frequently to win the most stern dissenters from his opinion, and always extricate him from political animosities. He was, in 1836, solicited to take the seat in the United States Senate then occupied by the Hon. Thomas Ewing, but his health would not permit. Three years afterward, his physician recommended a trip to Cuba, and he reached New Orleans, where, taken suddenly worse, he died, deeply regretted by all who were cognizant of his brilliant life and career. General Robert T. Lytle married at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 30th November, 1825, Miss Elizabeth Haines, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a lady of rare culture and beauty, who survived him two years. Their children were one son and two daughters: The son, General W. H. Lytle, fell nobly at the head of his brigade in the battle of Chickamauga. One of the daughters became the wife of Dr. N. Foster, and the other that of Samuel J. Broadwell, Esq., lawyer, both of Cincinnati.



Wm. McLean

HERRICK, RENSSELAER R., Mayor of Cleveland, was born in Utica, New York, January 29th, 1826. He is from old Puritan stock, the family having come to this country from England in 1629. Many of his ancestors in this country have held prominent positions. His father, Sylvester P., was a successful merchant in Clinton, Vernon, and Utica, dying in 1828, when the subject of our sketch was but two years of age. At the age of ten he set out for the West to seek his fortune. Reaching Cleveland, he obtained employment in the office of the *Ohio City Argus*, where he remained learning the printer's trade until 1839, when, for four years, he found other employment, and attended school. On reaching the age of seventeen he decided to become a carpenter, obtained employment with a prominent builder, and so improved his time that at the age of twenty-one he embarked for himself as a builder and contractor. In this he continued until 1870, when he had acquired a competency sufficient to warrant him in retiring from active business. In 1855 he was chosen a member of the Cleveland City Council, and again in 1856, 1857, and 1858. From that time for ten years his own private business was so great as to require his entire time and attention. In 1869, however, the pressure brought to bear on him was so strong that he again became a member of the Council. In 1873, 1874, 1876, and 1877, he was a "citizens' member" of the Board of Improvements. In 1879 he was elected Mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1881. His official positions have given the highest satisfaction. For pureness of purpose and integrity of character and action his record is without a blemish. He has always sought to serve the welfare of his constituents and the city. Of large business experience and capacity, both for finance and general management, with a mind quick to detect any of the covert assaults so frequently attempted upon the treasuries of our municipal governments, he has faithfully and successfully guarded those of the city of Cleveland, and to-day Cleveland ranks high among the cities of the Union for its economy of government and the wisdom and discretion with which its affairs are conducted. The rapid growth, increase of population, and prosperity of the city of Cleveland, together with the rapid reduction of her indebtedness and the smallness and decrease of her taxation, is something remarkable. This increase of population, manufactures, wealth, and general prosperity must largely be attributed to her municipal government and low ratio of taxation. While her population and wealth increases, her tax per capita decreases. Such a fact must always be an inducement both to the capitalist and laboring man in seeking for a city in which to establish himself. From facts and figures before us we can not abstain from making a few quotations. The population of Cleveland in 1796 was comprised of three souls. In 1810 her population was 57; in 1820, 150; in 1830, 1,075; 1840, 6,071; 1850, 17,600; 1860, 43,417; 1870, 92,829; 1880, 160,142; January 1, 1881, 167,413; January 1, 1882, 185,851. In the single month of May, 1882, nearly 8,000 emigrants settled in Cleveland. The increase of her population for the past few years has been phenomenal. In 1877 the valuation was \$71,296,122, with a rate of levy for entire expense of 17.85. In 1881 the valuation was \$79,647,156, with a rate of levy of 14.05. In 1881 her entire indebtedness was \$2,196,417.73 less than in 1879. The bonded debt in 1879 was \$61.89 per capita. January 1, 1882, it was but \$38 per capita. Her varied moneyed resources for 1881 were \$3,862,278.09, her disbursements \$2,044,539.23, leaving a balance on hand, January 1,

1882, of \$1,817,738.86, and every fund in credit. Such a showing is one of which any city may feel justly proud. The high rate of taxation and increase of the municipal debt was the issue of the election on Mr. Herrick's first nomination, and that he has faithfully performed his duty the above figures indicate. Neither has Cleveland lacked in enterprise. She has merely not been extravagant, and has conducted her affairs honestly and intelligently. As a city of magnitude, great commercial interests, and importance, her future is assured. Her healthfulness as a place of residence is shown in the lowness of her death rate, the national report showing it to be but 23.5 per thousand in 1881. Mayor Herrick makes his official position his life-work, and to it he devotes his entire time, thoughts, and energies. He has promulgated and introduced many important changes and characteristics, one of which, and of great importance, is the annual census of the city by the police department. This is a feature, we believe, peculiar to Cleveland, and inaugurated by Mr. Herrick. Its cost is nothing, and its advantages many. It not only gives an annual and correct census, but is also of great aid to the police department; for in that report are contained many matters of importance to them, to aid them in the prevention and detection of crime. In politics Mr. Herrick is a Republican. He is vice-president of the Society for Savings, one of Cleveland's large banking institutions, and has served on its finance committees for several years. He arrived in Cleveland the year of its incorporation as a city, and many of its buildings are of his erection. He is a man who has been faithful to his trust, and equal to the occasion in whatever position he has been found or called upon to fill.

TOMPKINS, CYDNOR BAILEY, lawyer and ex-member of Congress, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 8th of December, 1810, and died July 23d, 1862. His father, Ashael Tompkins, was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and was married to Miss Ann Hoge, of Fauquier county, in the same State. There were nine children born of this union, five sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch acquired the most meager elements of an education in the district schools of Belmont county. He early manifested an inclination for educational pursuits, which disposed his parents to make more suitable provision for his mental culture. He was accordingly sent to the Ohio University, at Athens, where he remained but a short time, owing to limited means. While a student at college he was often compelled to walk to and from home, a distance of thirty miles, through the immense forests and over the rugged hills which abounded in the then unimproved country comprised in the counties of Washington and Athens. Under such circumstances and disadvantages Mr. Tompkins early became imbued with an ambition to rise in the world. He became attracted to the law, a profession to which his great mental vigor and declamatory powers eminently fitted him. Entering the office of Lawyer James, of Zanesville, he prepared for the bar under the tuition of that gentleman, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1836. As indicative of the great affection and anxiety of his mother regarding his future, it is related that she rode a distance of seventy miles on horseback, over the precipitous hills of southern Ohio, to witness his examination. It was creditably passed. He at once commenced practice, locating at McConnellsville, where he built up a reputation as a sound lawyer and powerful advocate. He was soon brought into great prominence as a stump speaker,

and during the exciting period just preceding the war he became widely known as an eloquent and effective orator. Before the republican party came into existence he was a whig; but, on the organization of the former party, he identified himself with its interests, and was very pronounced in his denunciation of the institution of slavery. In 1846 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Morgan county, a position which he filled very acceptably for one term. In 1857 the appreciation of the people was given expression to by electing him to Congress from the fifteenth district, serving two terms. He was tendered a third term, which he positively declined, preferring to retire to private life and to the practice of his profession, to which he was earnestly devoted. As a lawyer none stood higher in the community, nor, indeed, in southern Ohio. He achieved especial distinction as an advocate by reason of his eloquence and influence over juries. One of the greatest efforts of his life was made before a jury in an important case shortly before his death. He was very fortunate in his social and business relations, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all his friends and business acquaintances. He was married to Mary Ann Fouts, January 29, 1839, by whom he had three children, two sons and one daughter. The mother and two children are dead. Emmett Tompkins is the only living representative of his father's family. He inherits the mental vigor and fine physique of his father, and is following in his footsteps; a promising young lawyer who, at the early age of twenty-six, was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Athens county, and is now filling his second term. He has also been mayor of Athens and city solicitor, being elected to the latter office at the early age of twenty-two, and to the former two years later.

BENNITT, JOHN, M. D., Dean of the Cleveland Medical College, was born March 24th, 1830, at Pultney, Steuben county, New York, as the twentieth child of Daniel Bennitt, who was the father of a family of twenty-two children, eleven sons and eleven daughters. In 1796 his father removed from Orange county to Pultney, taking with him his newly-married wife, and entered with a stout heart and strong arm upon the severe labors and hardships incident to a pioneer life. He built his log house in the depths of the primeval forests, disturbing the home of the bears and panthers. In 1837, when the subject of our sketch was seven years old, his father removed to Steuben county, Indiana, then a frontier settlement. Here he attended the common district school till he was fifteen years old. Then he entered the La Grange Collegiate Institute, taking the classical course, and at the same time teaching a common district school three months each winter. On the completion of the two years' course, being then seventeen, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Marsh, of Orland, Indiana, with whom he continued two and a half years, in the mean time attending a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. In July, 1849, he left Orland, and continued his studies with Dr. S. D. Richardson, of Centreville, Michigan, attended a second course at Cleveland, and graduated in March, 1850, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. Immediately on his graduation he returned to Centreville, and began the practice of medicine, in partnership with Dr. Richardson. During this connection, which continued five years, he spent some months in New York City, perfecting himself in his profession, attending hospitals and lectures of the more eminent professors of

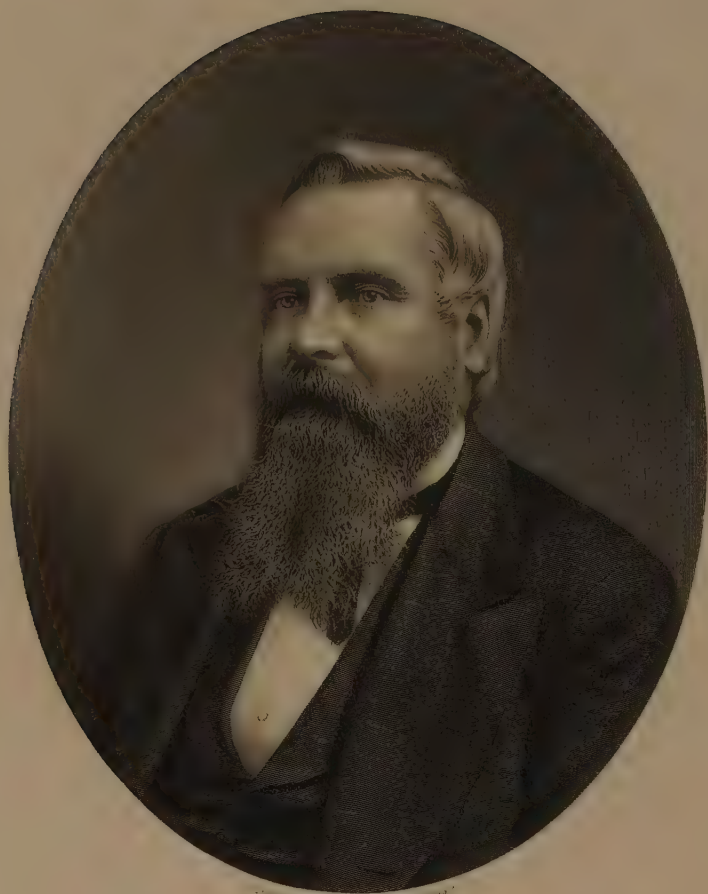
the science in the different colleges, in particular the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Crosby street and the University in Fourteenth street. In 1855, the partnership with Dr. Richardson having been terminated, he opened an office in the same town and continued in a very successful practice till 1862, when he entered the Union army as Assistant Surgeon in the 19th Michigan infantry, and in July, 1863, was promoted to the position of Surgeon in the same regiment. With this brave regiment he shared all the hardships and vicissitudes of its three years of service. He was captured near Nashville, Tennessee, with a detachment of about two hundred, and voluntarily accompanied the prisoners to Richmond and Libby, being unwilling to leave some who were sick, destitute of proper medical care. They were taken by way of Chattanooga, and after spending a few days in Libby, he was returned to the Union lines. His regiment was in Sherman's grand army that marched through Georgia to the sea; was present at the surrender of Johnson's army, and at the final review of our armies at Washington on the close of the war. He greatly endeared himself to the officers and men of his regiment by his devotion to the sick and wounded. No sacrifice of strength was too great in the line of duty. On one occasion he stood at the operators' table thirty-six consecutive hours; and in all his experiences with the soldiers, whether in camp or in the field, he was untiring in his efforts to ameliorate their sufferings and add to their comfort. He returned home from the war in June, 1865, and resumed the practice of his profession, entering immediately into a greatly enlarged and rapidly increasing practice. While in the army the faculty of the Cleveland Medical College tendered him the chair of Practice of Medicine, which professorship he accepted in the spring of 1866, entering on its duties in October of the same year, and still fills the position with acceptance and distinguished ability. He is the honored head of the College, having been elected Dean by the faculty on the retirement of Dr. Cassels, in 1873. He removed his family to Cleveland in March, 1867, and immediately entered on a lucrative practice. He is one of the consulting board of physicians for the Cleveland City Hospital. In 1855, he united with the Baptist Church at Centreville, was soon after chosen deacon, and for many years was the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He enters heartily into all Christian and benevolent enterprises, catholic in spirit and liberal in his charities, giving freely of his means. He is now a member of the Wilson Avenue Baptist church; is teacher of the adult Bible class, and is beloved by his associates and honored and esteemed by the general public for his ability as a physician and worth as a man. He was married in December, 1852, to Mrs. C. M. Williams. They have had seven children; three only are now living, four having died young.

CHISHOLM, HENRY, an extensive manufacturer of iron and steel, at Cleveland, was of Scottish birth. His father was Stewart Chisholm, a mining contractor, who lived at Lochgelly, in Fifeshire, where his son was born on the 22d of April, 1822. The father died when Henry Chisholm was only ten years of age, but the boy had previously had an opportunity for attending school, and continued there until he was twelve years of age, when he became an apprentice to a carpenter. He wrought at this trade for five years, until his term of indentures was completed, when he removed to Glasgow, the commercial metropolis of Scotland. Here he stayed for the next three years, then emigrating to Canada,



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John V. Bennett M.D.



Henry Chisholm

where he found employment in Montreal. He remained in that city for seven years, during the latter portion of the time being in business on his own account. In this he had excellent success; his establishment soon became one of the largest upon the St. Lawrence. Foreseeing the future prominence of Cleveland, he removed to that city in 1850, when he was twenty-eight years of age. In association with a friend from Montreal he built a breakwater for the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, at the lake terminus of their road, giving the work his own personal supervision. This occupied him about three years. It was done thoroughly and substantially, and on its completion he received numerous offers from other persons and corporations for like work. For some time after he was kept busily employed in building piers and docks along the lake front of Cleveland. In 1857 he began as a manufacturer of iron. There was very little then made in Cleveland or its vicinity, or even in the State of Ohio. He united other parties with himself, under the firm name of Chisholm, Jones & Co., in the manufacture of railroad iron at their rolling-mill. In a short time the name of the firm was changed to Stone, Chisholm & Jones. The capacity of the mills at that time was about fifty tons a day, to produce which about one hundred and fifty men were employed. A part of the work was the rerolling of old rails, the materials for new rails being iron from Lake Superior ores, reaching Cleveland by the lakes. In 1859 an important addition to the works was made, being the erection of a blast furnace at Newburg, the first built in that part of Ohio. The next year another furnace was erected, and additions were made to the rolling-mill for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of merchant iron as well as rails. He next erected a rolling-mill in Chicago and two blast furnaces in Indiana, with which to partially supply the Chicago works with pig iron, manufactured like the pig iron of the Cleveland furnaces, from Lake Superior and Missouri ores. The Chicago mill was placed in charge of Mr. Chisholm's oldest son, William, as manager. In 1864 the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones organized the Cleveland Rolling-mill Company, into which the partnership merged, and the Lake Shore Rolling-mill was added to the property by purchase. In 1865 the company constructed the second Bessemer steel works in the United States, one of the most successful and perfect works of the kind in existence. The product of their mill immediately came into request. Beginning with a capacity of twenty thousand tons annually, it has been enlarged until its capacity now reaches one hundred and fifty thousand tons yearly, giving employment to six thousand men, and manufactures twelve millions of dollars annually. The steel rails from this manufactory are shipped to, all parts of the country, and the demand has been continuous. But steel rails do not form the only products of this immense mill. At least ten thousand tons of other classes of steel, such as tire, merchant, and spring steel, are made. A wire-mill was also added, which turns out from twenty-five to thirty thousand tons of steel wire annually, from the coarsest size to the finest hair. All shapes of steel forging are also produced at the Bessemer works. The furnaces are supplied with ore from the company's own mines in Lake Superior, where about three hundred men are kept in steady employment. The value of the products of different establishments of the company in Cleveland is about fifteen million dollars annually. In 1871 he organized the Union Rolling-mill Company of Chicago (independent of the

Cleveland Rolling-mill Company), which does a business of about three millions. In connection with his Chicago partners he also erected a rolling-mill at Decatur, Illinois. The business of all these concerns aggregates twenty-five million of dollars annually, and they give employment to eight thousand men. This is all the outgrowth of the small concern established in Cleveland in 1857. Perhaps no achievement in the iron business of the United States has ever paralleled the enormous growth from such small beginnings in such a short space of time. When he landed at Montreal, in 1842, he had not a dollar, but he commenced the iron manufactory in 1857 with twenty-five thousand dollars saved from his earnings as a contractor, and in less than eighteen years the business which he had begun with such a moderate capital came to represent an investment of ten millions. No panics materially affected the business of these great concerns, and from the heavy amount of capital controlled they were able to give material aid to many of the large and small railroad companies of the country, carrying them over periods of depression, and helping them out of their difficulties when money was not easy to obtain. He was a man of great energy and endurance. He knew no such word as fail. His industry was untiring. In political affairs he took no part, except to perform his duty as a good citizen. His heart was large. Nothing meritorious appealed to him in vain. The religious and benevolent institutions of Cleveland will miss his helping hand. To every institution of this kind he contributed liberally, and those engaged in charitable and philanthropic enterprises learned to put assurance in his sympathy and support. His employes were treated by him, after he had attained riches, in the same hearty, genial manner they had been when his income was small. They were sure of his rectitude of action. He was accessible to the humblest workmen in his mills, and a high esteem was entertained by them for him. They looked upon him as belonging to their own class, and as having simply been more fortunate than they. He was a man of strong domestic attachments, and loved to be at home, surrounded by his family and friends. He was a trustee or director of four of the charitable institutions of the city, and for twenty years was an active member of the Second Baptist church of Cleveland. He was a heavy stockholder in several banking and manufacturing institutions. He was married before leaving Scotland to Miss Jean Allen, of Dumfermline, Fifeshire. He had three sons and two daughters, all now living. The oldest son, William Chisholm, is a thorough and energetic business man, full of life and energy, and has taken his father's place in the Cleveland rolling-mill. He was for seventeen years vice-president and general manager of the Union Rolling-mill Company at Chicago. When that was sold out he came back to Cleveland, and for a year before his father's death acted as his general assistant, relieving him of many cares. He is now president and director of the Cleveland Rolling-mill Company. Stewart H. Chisholm, the second son, is the vice-president, and Wilson B. Chisholm, the third son, is the superintendent and general manager of the works in the eighteenth ward. The two daughters are Mrs. A. T. Osborne and Mrs. C. B. Beach, who both reside in Cleveland. Henry Chisholm died May 9, 1881, after a short illness of three weeks. The news of his death affected the community like a blow. The men in his employment immediately closed work and went to their homes. They could not go on. The societies with which he was connected passed appropriate resolutions, the works were

closed down, and the community felt that one of their best men had been taken from them. He was a man of great power, but above all of love for his fellow-men, and as such is regretted.

SANDERS, MOSES CHAPIN, M. D., physician and surgeon, was born in Milford, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 27th May, 1789, and died at Peru, Huron county, Ohio, on the 5th May, 1856. Having received what was considered at the time a good English education, together with some knowledge of the construction of the Latin and Greek languages, he for a time taught in an academy, and while yet a youth removed with his father's family to Saratoga county, New York, where he studied medicine and attended medical lectures in the city where he graduated. When twenty-four years old he began the practice of the profession of medicine in Manchester, near Canandaigua, and from thence he removed to Peru, Huron county, Ohio, in 1818, where, with the exception of three years in Norwalk, Ohio, he passed the remainder of his life. Though in no sense a politician, he was conspicuously public spirited. He was once elected representative to the State legislature, in which he served his constituency faithfully and acceptably. He found, however, public life incompatible with his devotion to his profession, and never afterward accepted any political preferment. This whole period of nearly forty years, with the exception mentioned, was assiduously devoted to the duties of his profession, which were relinquished only when illness prevented continued application. He was for many years medical censor in the Cleveland Medical College, and was held in high estimation by its faculty. Doctor Sanders married twice, his first wife being Miss Harriet Maria Thompson. From this union there were born four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is now Mrs. Olive Isabella Smith, resident in California; the second, a daughter, Rhoda, who died in infancy; the third, a son, now W. D. Sanders, D. D., of Jacksonville, Illinois; and the fourth, also a son, now Dr. John C. Sanders, of Cleveland, Ohio, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. His second wife was Mrs. Pearly C. Douglass, who bore him one daughter, now Mrs. R. L. Chase, of Kenton, Ohio. His first wife died when her youngest child was four years old, and his second wife survived him only a few months. The most prominent traits of his mind were force and accuracy. He never seemed to think feebly, and made but few mistakes; not content with a superficial view of any given subject, he grasped it as a whole, and effectively mastered it. This mental force gave him great executive power and ability to accomplish in a short time whatever he undertook. No person could be associated with him without feeling that he was in the presence of a mind possessing quick perceptions and a discriminating judgment. Hence he was not easily imposed upon, but having a very accurate knowledge of men, he soon understood those with whom he had to do; and the opinions he formed of them were generally confirmed by the developments time usually affords. Another trait of his character was frankness. He could not dissemble. No one that knew him could feel that he was a man to arrive at his point by indirect means. Open in manner, ardent in temperament, with warm social feelings, a kindly spirit, and vigorous common sense, he drew around him a wide circle of admiring friends, to whom he was devotedly attached; and when, at length, he retired from active employment, their society to him was a source of great satisfac-

tion. In his love for his profession, which was abounding, he carefully discriminated between theory and practice. He believed that some things had by the wisdom of the past been established, which should as landmarks be maintained by the profession; but he also believed that while some systems and theories had the sanction of time, much yet might be learned from the observation and practice of the men of our own day. He well knew that the science of medicine was susceptible of indefinite improvement; but, while ready to receive light from men of experience, he readily discriminated between pretension and quackery and those well-established principles founded upon actual scientific knowledge. In medical as well as general literature, he kept abreast with the times. As a pioneer physician he brought with him all the knowledge attainable at the time in the schools of older settled States. There were in his early day no medical societies in the West, and having been instrumental in organizing district and State medical societies, he constantly attended their meetings, participated in their discussions, and presented valuable papers, always characterized by originality and force, being as useful to others in the profession as he was amiable in all the relations of his private life. At that time surgery, as an art, was but little known so far West, for which reason the doctor was much sought after, he being eminent in all the most difficult surgical operations then known to the profession. He was an ardent promoter of education, and chiefly through his exertions was founded the Peru Academy, at Peru, Ohio, conspicuous for many years for its high culture and influence. He was musical in his tastes, and for many years was the leader of the choir of the Presbyterian church at Peru, in which he was, for the later period of his life, a beloved member. No cold calculations ever turned him aside from that which he regarded a duty, and if he erred it was from excessive sympathy or pity, as there was scarcely any thing of personal comfort or advantage he would not sacrifice to a generous impulse. The poor shared his time, tender care, and professional ministry equally with the rich. Eminently skillful, self-sacrificing, sympathetic, and devoted to his home and children, he will long be remembered as an ornament to his profession and a Christian gentleman.

PRENTICE, NOYES BILLINGS, physician and surgeon, of Cleveland, was born November 25th, 1827, at Unionville, Lake county, Ohio. He is the third son of N. B. Prentice, Sen., who was a saddler by trade, and for many years captain of a cavalry company—a man highly esteemed for his natural ability and social qualities. The family removed to Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, when the subject of this sketch was about twelve years old. At this period of his life a disastrous change in his father's affairs made it absolutely necessary for him not only to care for himself but to assist in the maintenance of the family. A less noble nature would have shrunk from the responsibility and toil connected with such a necessity, but with a manly energy above his years, he grappled with and overcame the difficulties lying in his path. The errand boy's duties honestly performed, the laborer's toil cheerfully submitted to, the clerk's position earnestly and faithfully filled; these were to him only preparations for higher walks of life, and the traits of character developed at this formative period gave indications of no common future. His educational advantages were very limited, but during the winter months he attended



Moses C. Sanders.



C. H. Grosvenor

the common schools and academy. When about nineteen, in order to accomplish a cherished purpose to become a physician, at the suggestion of Dr. James Stoddard, who took a kindly interest in him, he began the study of dentistry, designing by the practice of it to obtain means to secure a medical education. He was with Dr. Stoddard studying and practicing for two years, and at the age of twenty-one began the study of medicine with Dr. John C. Hubbard, of Ashtabula, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College in the term of 1850-51. In the Spring of 1851 he went to Canfield, Mahoning county, where he read and practiced medicine for a year with an elder brother, Walter M. Prentice. Removing to Ravenna, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alvin Belding of that place, and while associated with him attended lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, graduating in March, 1854, graduating also at Cleveland Medical College in 1856. He then formed a partnership for the practice of medicine with his brother mentioned above, who had previously removed from Canfield, and opened an office on the west side of the city. This connection continued until 1863, at which time his brother, Walter M. Prentice, went into the army on the staff of General Frye, and became distinguished as a surgeon of rare ability. The appointment of city physician was held by him for many years, but as he was compelled to be frequently absent—spending his winters in the South on account of his health—the position was filled by Noyes to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. The latter was also appointed surgeon at the commencement of the war, under Colonel George B. Senter, and was stationed at Camp Taylor and afterward at Camp Cleveland, on the "heights." In 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and had charge of one of the divisions in the general hospital. In this position it was his duty to examine recruits and also drafted men at the office of the provost marshal; and more than ten thousand men were examined by him. In the same year he was made chief surgeon in charge of the marine hospital at Cleveland, and continued in that position, with the exception of nine months, till appointed United States marshal, July 1st, 1872. During this short period he was superseded by Dr. Blair, but was reinstated in his old position in a manner that was gratifying both to himself and his friends, and which must have had its foundation in real personal worth and distinguished professional ability. He received the appointment of United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio on the date last mentioned, being selected for this position by President Grant, July 1st, 1872. He served two terms, being reappointed in 1876, at the expiration of which he resumed the practice of his profession at Cleveland. He appointed the first colored deputy marshal, and selected the first United States colored jurymen in his district. He has also served as coroner of the county and member of the Board of Health. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay, even from his boyhood, and on the formation of the republican party supported its distinguishing principles. He stood firmly by President Lincoln's administration, and in the darkest days of the conflict never doubted its issue. During the last presidential canvass he was a strong Sherman man, having devoted nine days in Chicago in his behalf, but on the nomination of General Garfield he became his hearty supporter. The doctor is a man who always endeavors to discharge his duties faithfully and honestly. The public record bears out

how well he has succeeded. For many years he has taken an active part in local politics, occupying responsible positions on important committees, always with great acceptance to the public, who honor his conscientious devotion and superior ability. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church, and is liberal in his charities, contributing freely to worthy objects. May 20th, 1853, he married Miss Georgia A. Crary, of Monroe, Michigan. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Dr. Prentice's father died September, 1881, at the age of eighty-five years; his mother died three years before, at the age of eighty-two.

GROSVENOR, CHARLES H., lawyer, soldier, and ex-speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, was born at Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, September 20th, 1833. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant of John Grosvenor, founder of the line in America, who died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1690, leaving a family of six sons. From this stock, it is believed, have sprung all who bear the name of Grosvenor in America. The tombstone of John Grosvenor bears the coat of arms of his family. Thomas Grosvenor, grandfather of General Grosvenor, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving on the personal staff of General Washington, with the rank of colonel. He afterward became distinguished as judge of the Circuit Court of Connecticut, and was also for several years a member of the governor's council. The parents of our subject were Peter Grosvenor and Ann (Chase) Grosvenor, who removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1838, locating in Athens county. Peter had served in the War of 1812, and rose to the rank of major of militia. The early education of our subject was acquired in the district schools of Athens county, supplemented by private study, in which his mother, a lady of marked character and intelligence, afforded him great assistance. It is, no doubt, due, in a large measure, to her assiduous care in directing his early education that many of those rare qualities that have since distinguished him in public life were developed. He was early thrown upon his own resources, a circumstance that incited him to exertion; and, in order to obtain means to further prosecute his studies, he taught school for a number of terms in the various district schools in Athens county. General Grosvenor studied law under the direction of Hon. Lot L. Smith, reading as he could while teaching school, attending store, and working on a farm. He was admitted in 1857 at Athens, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. He, in 1858, formed a law partnership with Hon. S. S. Knowles, which lasted until the breaking out of the war. Returning, he went into partnership at Athens with J. M. Dana, Esq., and the firm of Grosvenor & Dana lasted nearly fourteen years. He is now a member of the law firms of Grosvenor & Jones at Athens and Grosvenor & Vorhes at Pomeroy. This latter firm has continued since 1868, and does a large business. General Grosvenor has a very large practice in Southern Ohio. He has had special success as a jury lawyer in both civil and criminal cases. His practice is in all the courts of his section of the State, and in the Supreme Court of Ohio. While admitting some defects of early regular education, it can be said of him that he is a strong, ready, energetic, and successful lawyer. He was a presidential elector in 1872 on the Grant ticket, and was selected to carry the returns from Ohio to Washington. He was again elector at large in 1880 on the republican ticket, and

made over seventy speeches during the campaign, in five States. Early in the commencement of the war, with the true martial spirit of his ancestors, he shouldered a musket as a private soldier, but was immediately promoted to a majority, and in June, 1863, was again promoted, to a lieutenant-colonelcy. At the battle of Nashville he commanded a brigade, and for gallant service on the field was recommended for promotion by General Steedman, whose recommendation was thus indorsed by General Geo. H. Thomas: "Respectfully forwarded and earnestly recommended. Lieutenant-Colonel Grosvenor has served under my command since November, 1862, and has on all occasions performed his duties with intelligence and zeal." He was then breveted colonel and brigadier-general. In April, 1865, he was raised to the full rank of colonel, with the brevet title of brigadier-general. At the close of the war General Grosvenor returned to Athens, and resumed the practice of his profession, and was nominated for the State Senate, but did not secure an election. In 1873 he was elected to the General Assembly from Athens county. While acting with this body, he served on the committees on the judiciary, on insurance, and on revision; was also a member of the select committee on express companies and telegraphs and on the investigation of public works. At the election of 1875 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and at its organization was chosen speaker of the House. As a legislator General Grosvenor made an exceptionally high record. His great oratorical powers, united with indefatigable industry and a remarkable conception of requirements, rendered him a formidable antagonist in debate. A republican of the pronounced type, he was jealously watchful of the interests of his party, as many of his speeches attest. His speeches are replete with sentiment and sound logic, and the manner of their delivery forcible and convincing. In a public speech delivered at Hillsboro, Ohio, August 24th, 1878, in his arraignment of the democratic party, he uttered the following characteristic sentiment, occasioned by a former determined opposition on the part of the democracy of Ohio to the establishment and maintenance, as a State institution, of the Soldiers' Home:

"The Bashi Bazouk stays his murderous hand at sight of the yellow flag of the hospital, the Cossack his thirst for blood and vengeance in the presence of helpless women and children. The red hand of the commune of Paris, which had destroyed the Louvre and defiled the grandeur of the Tuileries, and covered itself with the blood of the saintly archbishop of Paris, stayed its wild career and was awed into stillness at sight of the Hôtel des Invalides. Think you, if the trained and bronzed hordes of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, under Lee and Early, in its famous campaign of 1863, had reached Washington, that the hands of its brave men would have been laid in vandalistic destruction upon the Soldiers' Home, the work of Scott and his compeers? Nay, verily; the latent angel of Southern chivalry, blinded and defiled as she was by the fierce hates and heart-burnings of that time, would have stood across the avenues of approach to that sacred spot, and, with her flaming sword, have driven back even the stragglers, who, perchance, shrinking from sight, might have been tempted to desecrate one flower or blade of grass found within its sacred precincts."

The Maine campaign of 1879 has been reverted to as the "greatest speaking campaign of modern times." At its inauguration most republicans considered the State hopelessly democratic—a conclusion forced upon them by the fact that the democratic-greenback majority in that State the year previous was fully 13,000 votes. The Hon. James G. Blaine and other distinguished republican leaders in that State appre-

ciated the need of effective speakers for that campaign. Mr. Blaine dispatched a very urgent request for the services of General Grosvenor. General Grosvenor accepted the invitation, and left Ohio for Maine August 10th, and spoke at Portland on August 13th. He spoke, in all, thirty times, his stay covering a period of several weeks, in which he fully vindicated his reputation as one of the most eloquent and popular orators of the day—an orator after the people's own heart. The following is a reproduction of a portion of his speech delivered at Searsmont, Maine:

"I appeal to you that you stand by the record this grand old Pine-tree State has made since 1861. I appeal to you that you go not back upon the record you made in war. I conjure you, by the pride you have in your past, in making the history of the great rebellion, you do not undo the results your gallant dead lost their lives to achieve. Could they to-day look down upon these scenes of political strife, and hear the bitter utterances of the Blackburns and Stephens of the late rebellion from that 'eternal camping-ground' where their 'silent tents are spread,' they would join me in this appeal. You owe something to the glorified dead of your proud State.

"The dead of Maine! The dead of Maine!
On every field they lie—
On every field of strife made red
With bloody victory!
Their bones are on our Northern hills,
And on the Southern plain;
By brook and river, mount and rills,
And in the sounding main."

"Stand by the record this State has made in the councils of the nation in all this long night of reconstruction and restoration of national credit. Stand by the men of your State who, in Congress and cabinet, have shed unfading luster upon your name. To your State has been assigned more than once in Congress the post of leader, when great questions have been met and settled. To the strong and unerring statesmanship of your sons, and the audacious but patriotic and wise leadership of the peerless 'plumed knight' of the gallant old State of Maine, the people of this country owe a debt they can not pay."

December 2d, 1880, the republican presidential electors of Ohio, and other distinguished citizens, visited President-elect Garfield, on which occasion General Grosvenor was chosen the spokesman of the party to convey to Mr. Garfield their congratulations on the successful issue of the campaign just closed. He was married, December 1st, 1858, to Samantha Stewart, of Athens county, who died April 2d, 1866, leaving issue of one child, a daughter. He was again married, May 21st, 1867, to Louise H. Currier, also a native of Athens county, and has two children (daughters) of the latter wife living.

SHAEFFER, S. THEODORE, of Lancaster, probate judge, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 9th, 1842. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Martens) Shaeffer, natives of Ohio, and of German ancestry. His father was a farmer in Fairfield county, where the boy's early life was spent. He was brought up to the labors of the farm, and his educational facilities were such only as were afforded in the common schools of the community where his father resided. However, he improved every opportunity in and out of school for the acquisition of knowledge, and at the age of nineteen had received sufficient instruction to begin teaching in the public schools of his county. In this vocation he was more successful than most men, and having a liking for the calling, he continued to teach for seventeen successive years. In the meantime, from the ages of twenty-six to thirty-six he was a magistrate in Clearcreek township,



Edwin Dowles

where he then lived. Here he first made apparent the superior judicial character of his mind, filling the office so acceptably that it quickly became evident that sooner or later he would be called to more important stations in life. This came in the spring of 1878, when, without his seeking, and, in fact, against his protest, he was made the democratic candidate for probate judge of Fairfield county, and, at the following election in October, he was chosen to that office. Soon after his election he moved to Lancaster, where he has since resided. He assumed his new responsibilities with confidence, and is now discharging the duties of the place in such an acceptable manner as to call forth the highest encomiums from the attorneys at the Lancaster bar. To say that the future has still greater successes for him is but to repeat the almost universal statement of those who know him best. Judge Shaeffer is democratic at all times, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. He was first married to Miss Louisa C. Barr, daughter of Samuel and Catherine Barr, March 6th, 1866. His second marriage was to Miss Nannie A. Barr, September 12th, 1878. He is the father of four children, all of whom are living. Few persons furnish so conspicuous an example of a self-made man as does the subject of our sketch, and none are more entitled to a place in American biography than Judge S. Theodore Shaeffer.

COWLES, EDWIN, editor, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Austinburgh, Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 19th, 1825. He is of Puritan and Huguenot descent. On the Cowles's side he was descended from John Cowles, one of three brothers who emigrated to this country about 1635, and settled in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, where his grandfather, Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles, D. D., was born. Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first clergyman of Connecticut, was one of his ancestors. On the side of his grandmother, Abigail White, a native of Stamford, Connecticut, he was descended from Peregrine White, who was the first white child born in New England. His great-grandmother, on the White side, was descended from a Huguenot family by the name of De Grasse, which name was subsequently changed to Weed. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Foote, the first settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His father, Dr. Edwin W. Cowles, was a practicing physician, and died at the residence of the son, in Cleveland, in the year of 1861. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Cowles, was a Congregational clergyman, who, after having preached in Bristol, Connecticut, eighteen years, emigrated to Austinburgh in the year 1810. He erected the first church edifice with a steeple on it on the Western Reserve, if not in Ohio. In this pioneer church he preached till 1830. Mr. Cowles accompanied his father to Cleveland in 1832, and was there educated and learned the trade of a printer. At the age of nineteen years, in partnership with Mr. T. H. Smead, he embarked in the printing business on his own account. This copartnership lasted until 1853, and upon its dissolution he became a member of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., established as the publishers of the *Daily Forest City Democrat*. This journal was the result of a consolidation of the *True Democrat* and *Forest City*, which, as losing ventures, had been published separately by Messrs. Joseph Medill and J. C. Vaughan. On the formation of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., the printing office of Smead & Cowles was added to the *Forest City Democrat* property, and in 1854 the name of the journal was

changed to the *Cleveland Leader*. The year following, his partners disposed of their interest in the business to him, emigrated to Chicago and purchased the *Chicago Tribune*—of which his brother, Alfred Cowles, became the business manager—leaving him sole proprietor of the *Leader*. During the winter of 1854-55, the germ of the great republican party was first formed in the editorial room of the *Leader*, resulting in the first republican national convention ever called, which was held in Pittsburgh. The gentlemen who were first connected with the movement were Messrs. John C. Vaughan, Joseph Medill, J. F. Keeler, Richard C. Parsons, Judge R. P. Spalding, and some others. This movement resulted in the consolidation of the know-nothing, whig, and free-soil parties all into one great party—the history of which is well known. He carried on the paper alone until 1866, when he organized the *Leader* Printing Company, in which he retained the controlling interest. For several years he acted only as business manager of the paper, and it was not until 1860 that he assumed the chief editorship. From this time he steadily rose to prominence as an editor because of the strength and boldness of his editorial utterances; and his progressive and decided views on popular topics soon made his journal one of the most powerful in the West. His pen was especially potent in the cause of republicanism immediately after the election of President Lincoln, when he was among the first of the editors of the country to take a firm stand in favor of using the army and navy of the United States to suppress the heresy of secession. He was severely denounced by republican, conservative, and democratic journals for what they termed his precipitate action; but he held on unflinchingly until the subsequent history of the nation had justified his course. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland, an office he ably filled for five years. During his administration he established and perfected the system of free delivery of mail matter by carriers, and under discouraging circumstances succeeded in making it so effective that the returns to the department showed a larger free delivery business than did those of almost any other city of the size of Cleveland, and was held up by the department at Washington as the pattern for other post-offices. The *Leader* was the first paper to come out in favor of the nomination of David Tod for governor of Ohio in 1861, and was the first to publicly suggest the name of John Brough for the same office in 1863. It was in 1861, shortly after the battle of Bull Run, that he wrote and published, in the columns of the *Leader*, his article entitled, "Now is the time to abolish slavery," which called forth the severest denunciations of numerous journals of both shades of politics. Some of them even called upon the President to remove him from the postmastership as a peace offering to the South, for his having doubted the immunity of slaves, over all other property, from interference by Federal military authority. In the article named, he took the ground that the South, being in a state of war against the general government, the latter had the right to abolish slavery, as it had to capture and destroy property, burn towns, etc., as a military policy. In less than one year after the publication of this article, Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, which embodied precisely the same views that were contained in Mr. Cowles's editorial. In the winter of 1870-71, he was the first to suggest, in his journal, the erection of the great viaduct five-eighths of a mile long and seventy feet high, at a cost of \$3,000,000, to connect the west side of Cleveland with the

east side, and thus avoid the necessity of crossing the "valley of death"—a name given to the flats on account of the great danger incurred in crossing the numerous railroad tracks which traverse them. His plan met with the strongest opposition at first, but it was ultimately submitted to a popular vote and adopted almost unanimously. From the date of his assuming the editorial control of the *Leader* a rapid success was achieved, and the influence of the paper was made apparent in a circulation which reached two hundred thousand readers. His chief characteristic as an editor was his fearlessness in treating all questions of the day, and, like most men of his decided views and determined character, he had bitter enemies as well as warm friends. It was his aim and ambition to have the *Leader* take the lead in the promulgation of advanced and progressive ideas; to elevate humanity to as high a scale as possible, and to oppose in every shape tyranny and injustice, whether of church, state, capital, or trades-union. His success in life has been attained under extraordinary disadvantages. From his birth he was afflicted with a peculiar defect in his hearing, causing the impediment he labors under in his pronunciation. His hearing is somewhat of the nature of color-blindness, and it was not discovered till he had reached the age of twenty-three, when Professor Kennedy, a distinguished elocutionist, became interested in his case. He made the discovery that Mr. Cowles never heard certain sounds of the human voice, that he has never heard the sound of bird's music since he came into the world, and that until then he had always supposed the music of the bird was a poetical fiction. A room may be filled with canary birds, and they may all sing at once, and he would never hear a note, but could hear their wings flutter. He never hears the hissing sound of the human voice, consequently not knowing of the existence of that sound, he grew up to manhood without ever making it in his speech. A portion of the consonants he never hears, yet he can hear all the vowels. He never could distinguish the difference between the soft and hard sounds of "s" and "g," consequently, in his conversation, he mixes those sounds sadly. He was taught arbitrarily how to make the hissing sound, but never hears it in his own voice; consequently he frequently omits that sound in his speech without knowing it, and when he does make it he labors in doing it, which accounts for the peculiarity of his pronunciation. Many words he pronounces literally according to their spelling, which gives an additional peculiarity to his speech. For instance he used to pronounce the word "parochial," just as it is spelled, until he was corrected, and he now pronounces it "parokial." He can not hear the difference between the sounds of "ch" and "k" when embodied in a word. Before he was taught to make the hissing sound his pronunciation sounded the same to other people that theirs did to him. About a quarter of the sounds of the human voice he never hears, and he has to watch the motion of the lips and be governed by the sense of the remarks in order to understand what is said to him. Take the sounds of the consonants "b" "t" "d" "p" "c" "g" "v." If he was not governed by the words in which they were embodied, or by the motion of the lips, or by the sense of the sentence, he would only hear the sound of "e," which is embodied in those letters; in other words, they would all sound alike to him if pronounced each by itself with his eyes closed, so as not to see the motion of the lips. He never hears the upper notes of the piano, violin, and other musical instruments, and yet he

could hear all the notes below the seventh octave. The fife, in martial music, he never hears, although he would hear the drum. He has stood by the side of a policeman and seen him blow his whistle and not hear it, when it could be heard half a mile away. He has consulted aurists and surgeons in reference to ascertaining the cause of his peculiar hearing, and they all tell him that there is not a similar case reported in the books. When he writes he is frequently in doubts when to place a terminal letter "s" when not governed by grammatical rules. The letter "r" sounds like "ah," and he used to give the latter sound to that letter till he was corrected. From this it can be seen how Mr. Cowles's deafness has affected his pronunciation. Yet he is generally understood without any difficulty. Owing to his deafness and peculiarity of speech, he was the butt of the office in which he learned his trade, and many a hard-fought battle did he have to go through to defend himself from abuse. He fought grown-up journeymen printers as well as apprentices of his own age. Out of the ten or twelve printers who were in the habit of abusing him on account of his physical impediments, not one prospered in life, and most of them were their own worst enemies. As a citizen he is ever active in all benevolent and charitable enterprises, giving liberally to them according to his means, and devoting the influence of his journal to their support and encouragement. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of the late Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, New York, and they have five children.

TAYLOR, JOHN, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, December 25th, 1796. He was the son of John and Barbara Taylor, who left Virginia to get rid of slavery, and removed to East Tennessee—not, however, finding it much better there. One day Mr. Taylor heard the screams of a slave who was being whipped. It excited him, and he remarked to his wife, "I can't stand this; we will have to move again." So, in 1807, they moved to Champaign county, Ohio, where they remained until the period of their deaths. The subject of our sketch had but little education, as there were so few advantages where he lived at that time, both as regarded schools and teachers, as to preclude his attendance. He lived with his father until he was twenty-one years old, and then went on a piece of land given him by his father, which he worked until 1834; then selling it and buying another tract, which he improved. In turn he sold this, adding to his capital by hard labor and each transfer. He next bought one hundred and sixty acres in Concord township. In 1848 he went to Defiance county, taking up five hundred and twenty acres of land at one dollar and fifty cents per acre—all wild. On this he went to work and cleared up a farm. Others thought the land was worthless, because it was so wet; but he saw that it could easily be surface drained, as it sloped on two sides from the middle. His first crop of wheat brought him thirty-three bushels to the acre. He lived on his farm until 1875, when he went to live with his son in Richland township. The first office he held was that of constable in 1827. In 1830 he was elected justice of the peace. In 1837 he was appointed by Governor Lucas to fill a place on the common pleas bench for the remainder of a term of three years. He gave such good satisfaction in every respect that he was honored with the next full term of six years, making nine consecutive years on the bench, where he received more education than



J. C. Sanders

during his whole previous life. In 1843 he was appointed assessor of damages by the State board of public works, the chief duty of his office being to appraise damages to the farmers caused by breaks in the canal. He served in this office five years. In 1848 he was commissioned by President James K. Polk as register of the United States land office. Soon after this Governor Chase appointed him director of the Ohio penitentiary, where he served three years. In 1852 he was elected to the State senate by the democrats. In 1854 he went to a democratic convention, held for the purpose of nominating a State senator, and found it packed with land sharks. He refused to act with them, and withdrew. The people took him up, running him as an independent candidate, and electing him by eight hundred majority. He did some good work for the people while in the senate. His acts in public life were always marked with a true honesty of purpose. The masses could always trust him as their friend and champion. Monopolies looked on him as their enemy. He was brought up a Hard-shell Baptist, and is still a member of that church, but does not believe in close communion. His heart is too large for such an illiberal doctrine. He is independent in politics, siding with neither party. He supports the candidate who, in his judgment, is the best man. He was married November 6th, 1817, to Anna, daughter of Ezekiel and Dolly McCollister. The fruit of this marriage was seven children—William, born January 10th, 1820; James, born December 14th, 1821; David, born May 13th, 1825, who, at the solicitation of Salmon P. Chase, served as paymaster in the army with the rank of colonel, until he died February 21st, 1879; Polly, born June 15th, 1827; Nancy, born October 16th, 1829; Benjamin, born November 30th, 1831; Sarah, born April 7th, 1836. The children lost their mother December 21st, 1875. Mr. Taylor has been a granger for many years, and was appointed deputy-master of the Ohio State grange, July, 1881. He feels very proud of the fact that he has shaken hands with every governor of Ohio. His character is of the highest. He has always maintained a high moral character in public life as well as private. He has, during his long and active career in Defiance county, had the respect and esteem of all who know him, and is thoroughly liked.

SANDERS, JOHN CHAPIN, M. D., physician, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Peru, Huron county, Ohio, July 2d, 1825. His father, Moses Chapin Sanders, M. D., whose biography appears in this work, was a practitioner of medicine and surgery of forty years' experience, and distinguished for energy, endurance of toil, accurate judgment of disease and superior skill, and one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet M. Thompson, died during his infancy. His academical studies were pursued at Milan, Ohio. His professional studies were under the pupilage of his father, who took great pains in his training. When his studies were sufficiently advanced, he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve college, at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated therefrom at the close of the session of 1847-48. This was a period in the history of the college distinguished by the teachings of Professors Kirtland, Delamater, Ackley, and St. Johns, who were then in the prime of their powers, and constituted an extraordinary corps of teachers scarcely equaled by any other faculty in the country. After graduating in medicine, he engaged in the practice of his profession with his father. He

had no sooner taken up its duties and began to feel its responsibilities than he became more and more impressed with the need, and more and more apprehended the worth of a broader and more thorough scholastic preparation for his life work. He had the nerve to surrender a most promising practice, and to break away from the fascinating ties of partnership with his father, whom he dearly loved and honored, in order better to qualify himself to enter and work on the higher planes of his profession. After eighteen months of practice with his father, he entered on his classical course, at Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, in which he spent two years. At the close of his sophomore year, he entered Yale as junior, where he graduated in 1854. On leaving Yale, Dr. Sanders returned to Huron county, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Dr. A. N. Read, of Norwalk, assuming the place vacated by his father's retirement. He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, dividing its rewards and responsibilities with his partner. On the 25th October following, he married Albina G. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio. Remaining in Norwalk until his father's decease (three and a half years), he became convinced that his health could not longer endure the strain of a ride embracing so large a field as is involved in a conjoint town and country practice, and removed to Cleveland. Soon after his arrival in that city, he was called on by an old and valued professional friend, who interested him by his experiences in the investigation of homœopathy. Doubting the practical merits of a theory with which he was not unfamiliar, he was invited by this friend to visit his patients with him, and judge for himself as to its practical verities. This he was glad of the opportunity to do, and entered upon it with a determination earnestly and carefully to scrutinize his friend's cases, treatment, and results. They were submitted to a most rigid examination and analysis. After a few months of such clinical observation, he became greatly interested, but not fully convinced. In order to enlarge the field of his observation and clinical inquiry, to the great surprise and mortification of his professional brethren, he entered his friend's office, and studied his clinical experiences almost exclusively for one year. His conviction became complete, and he at once gave in his adhesion to the principles of homœopathy, and then entered upon its practice. His great success and recognized ability led to his election, in 1859, to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Homœopathic hospital college at Cleveland, and, in the following year, to the presidency of the same, which office he held until 1868. The college soon felt the force of his influence in establishing and maintaining an improved standard of culture and requirement. He was the first to suggest the application to medical examinations (and this college was the first medical school to adopt the plan) of written answers in examinations for degree as a substitute for the old thesis system, so capable of abuse. He was the first to suggest the application of the graded system of instruction to medical education, and this school was the first to adopt it. He has contributed largely to the reputation of the college in all the elements of its fame. He has given to it not only of his substance, but the best powers of his years. With the exception of two sessions, he has delivered the yearly course on obstetrics for over twenty years. He occupied the chair of physiology for one session, the chair of the principles and practice for two entire sessions, and delivered parts of this course for two other sessions. In whatever department he lectured,

his characteristics were pronounced and uniform, accurate, scholarly, and eminently practical. These qualities of his teaching secured the undivided and earnest attention of his pupils, who always became his enthusiastic admirers. In the department of his specialty, he has contributed valuable papers to the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State, of which society he is and has long been the treasurer; to the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he has been once vice-president, and in which he held for a series of years the chairmanship of the bureau of obstetrics. He is much sought after, far and near, for consultation and help in difficult and exigent cases, especially in obstetrics. He has five children living, three sons and two daughters, on whom he is bestowing every possible privilege of education and culture. The doctor's eldest son, John Kent Sanders, a graduate of Illinois college, having passed his degree of doctor of medicine, is now associated with his father in practice.

GREGORY, JOHN BELLI, chief engineer of the public works of the State of Ohio, was born in Scioto county, Ohio, May 29th, 1830. He is a son of Moses and Harriet E. (Belli) Gregory, the former of whom was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and the latter of Scioto county. His paternal ancestry were residents of Virginia for many years back, and of English descent. His mother's ancestry were Kentuckians, and also of English stock. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Gregory, Cynthia Harrison, was a cousin of the hero of Tippecanoe. Her husband, Major John Belli, was a Frenchman, who emigrated to this country about the year 1781, and was appointed by General Washington deputy quartermaster-general for the Northwest, with the rank of major. He held a position at Fort Washington during the various campaigns with the Indians in the Northwest Territory. In 1795 he resigned his military post, and turned his attention to financial and commercial pursuits. He aided in starting the first bank, the first Masonic Lodge, and the first newspaper ever established in Lexington, Ky. About the year 1800 he moved on a farm in Scioto county, Ohio, where he died in 1810. The paternal grandfather, David Gregory, was a mechanic, a machinist, and a man of powerful physical endurance. He built one of the first mills ever constructed on the Scioto river. His residence was near Jameson's tavern, not far from the historical spot called the "Hermit's Cave." He died about the year 1801. His widow removed to Chillicothe, where she was married to Henry Sheely, who, in 1805, removed with his family to Portsmouth, where the father of the subject of this sketch, Moses Gregory, was brought up. The early educational facilities of Moses Gregory were very meager; but so zealously did he occupy every spare moment in self-improvement that he became one of the cultured and learned men of his time and region, and was called upon to fill many important offices of public trust. During the keel-boat period of transportation he was for a few years a boat-captain on the Scioto and Kanawha rivers. Early in life he was apprenticed a tanner, but soon forsook this trade to engage in other pursuits. In 1824 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Scioto county under his uncle, William Carey, who died in the Autumn of 1826, just at the expiration of his official term. Moses Gregory was elected to succeed his uncle as sheriff, and re-elected in 1828, holding the office four years. In 1830 he was chosen auditor of his county, and by re-election held the position ten years. In 1841 and 1842 he was elected representative to the State Legislature

from the counties of Scioto, Gallia, and Lawrence, and in 1843 and 1844 was sent from the same district to the State Senate of Ohio. While he was a member of the State legislature he attended medical lectures in the evenings, and, upon completing his course, received the degree of doctor of medicine, though he never attempted to practice. He was a zealous member of the whig party, and was for many years very active in politics, being an eloquent and effective stump-speaker. From 1845 to 1851 he was city civil engineer of Portsmouth and surveyor of Scioto county. In 1847 and 1848 he built the Junior Furnace railroad, one of the first ever constructed in the State. In 1850 he was employed by a company of mine speculators as surveyor and civil engineer on a mining expedition to California. The undertaking was unsuccessful, and after one year's absence on the voyage and in California Mr. Gregory returned to his home in Portsmouth. From 1851 to 1857 he was principally employed as a contractor in the construction of railroads in different parts of the State. The same year he retired to a farm a few miles below Portsmouth, known as the Lone Willow Farm. In 1865, his health failing, he moved back to Portsmouth, where, in 1871, he died. The subject of this biography, John B. Gregory, was brought up in Portsmouth, where he received his scholastic training, graduating from the high-school of the place at the age of twenty. In 1850 he was employed as division engineer on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad, and in 1853 was promoted to assistant civil engineer, superintending the completion of the road from Portsmouth to Hamden. He remained in this position till 1856. In the following year he was employed as engineer and surveyor in the construction of a blast furnace in Carter county, Kentucky, of which he was one of the projectors and part owner. In 1857 he was appointed by the board of public works resident engineer for the southern division of the Ohio canal. In 1858 and 1859 he was engaged in railroad engineering and in the running of railroads. In 1859 Mr. Gregory was elected a member of the board of public works, a position he held for three years. He was renominated in 1862, but was defeated with the rest of the republican State ticket. The same year he was made financial agent of the furnace company, filling that position till 1864, and at the same time rendering valuable service to the cause of the Union as military agent of the government, keeping watch of rebel movements, and reporting whatever was discovered to the Federal officers in the field and to Governor Dennison. In 1864 he was appointed by the treasury department at Washington to make a survey and execute a plat of the country along the Mississippi river, with a view to confiscation. In 1865 he removed his family to the furnace site in Kentucky, where he remained as manager of the business till 1867. In this year he sold his interest in the furnace and returned to Portsmouth. In 1868-69 he was engaged in engineering and constructing a turnpike road two miles out from Portsmouth, now forming a part of the Portsmouth and Buena Vista pike road. This was a work of considerable labor and one of the most difficult of the kind in Ohio, and was made under the greatest possible disadvantage. In 1869 the Atlantic and Lake Erie railroad company (now the Ohio Central) was formed, Mr. Gregory being selected as its chief engineer. In the autumn and winter of that year he made the surveys from Pomeroy to Toledo, and completed them the following year, when work was begun, and continued under his supervision till the fall of 1871, when he resigned.



W. H. W. & Co. Engravers, N. Y.

John B. Gregory



Western B. & P. Co

A. C. Briggs

In 1872 he was appointed on a commission for the inspection of the public works of the State, and was directed to report on their condition to the legislature. He was subsequently employed in laying out the Columbus and Ferrara railroad, now a branch of the Ohio Central railroad. He continued engineering and surveying during 1873 and 1874. During the years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive, he was city civil engineer of Portsmouth and surveyor of Scioto county, and in the mean time contracted and built twenty miles of the Scioto Valley railroad. May 22d, 1880, he was appointed by Governor Foster, and confirmed by the Senate, as chief engineer of the public works of the State, a position he is still occupying with great efficiency. December 2d, 1854, he was married to Miss Kate Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Wheeling, West Virginia. The offsprings of this marriage were three children, two of whom are still living. Harry Gregory, the older son, died at the age of sixteen. The other two are Hiram D. and Harriet E. Gregory. The son is a civil engineer by profession, a graduate of the Ohio State University, and engineer in charge of the surveys of the Ohio Central railroad.

CROSS, D. W., of Cleveland, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Richland township, now called Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, November 17th, 1814. He received a liberal education at Hamilton Seminary, one of the first institutions of learning in the State, and on leaving it, in 1836, he removed to Cleveland and commenced the study of law in the office of Payne & Wilson, who were then among the leading lawyers of the vicinity. In 1837 he was appointed to the office of deputy collector for the port of Cleveland. He still continued the study of law, and in due time was admitted to practice in the State and United States courts. The following eighteen years, with one vacation, were devoted to the service of the United States government. During this time he introduced many improvements in the management of the custom-house departments, in appreciation of which he at one time received a compliment from the Secretary of the Treasury, in the shape of a check for \$500. His policy was ever to protect the interests of commerce. In 1844 he formed a law partnership with Robert Parks, who was collector for the port of Cleveland afterward under Pierce and Buchanan. The firm of Cross & Parks continued until the death of the latter, in 1860. In 1848-49 Mr. Cross was elected township clerk, an office which then existed for the purpose of collecting taxes for "outside lots," disbursing moneys for the poor, etc., an important office in those days. He was elected to this post by the largest majority ever given up to that time to a candidate for a city office, and had a majority in every ward. In 1849 he was elected to the city council. In 1855 he commenced investigating the coal deposits at Mineral Ridge, and, in company with the late Oliver H. Perry, purchased about one hundred and fifty acres of coal lands, besides leasing several tracts. The first cargo of Mineral Ridge coal ever brought to Cleveland was shipped by Perry, Cross & Co., the total cost delivered on the docks at Cleveland being \$2.90 the ton. The coal was shipped by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal. Mr. Perry's interest was purchased by Nathan P. Payne, in 1859, and the business continued under the name of D. W. Cross & Co. In 1860 the company formed a coalition with Lemuel Crawford, owner of the Chippewa and Brier Hill mines, which was discontinued at the expiration of one year. At this time Isaac

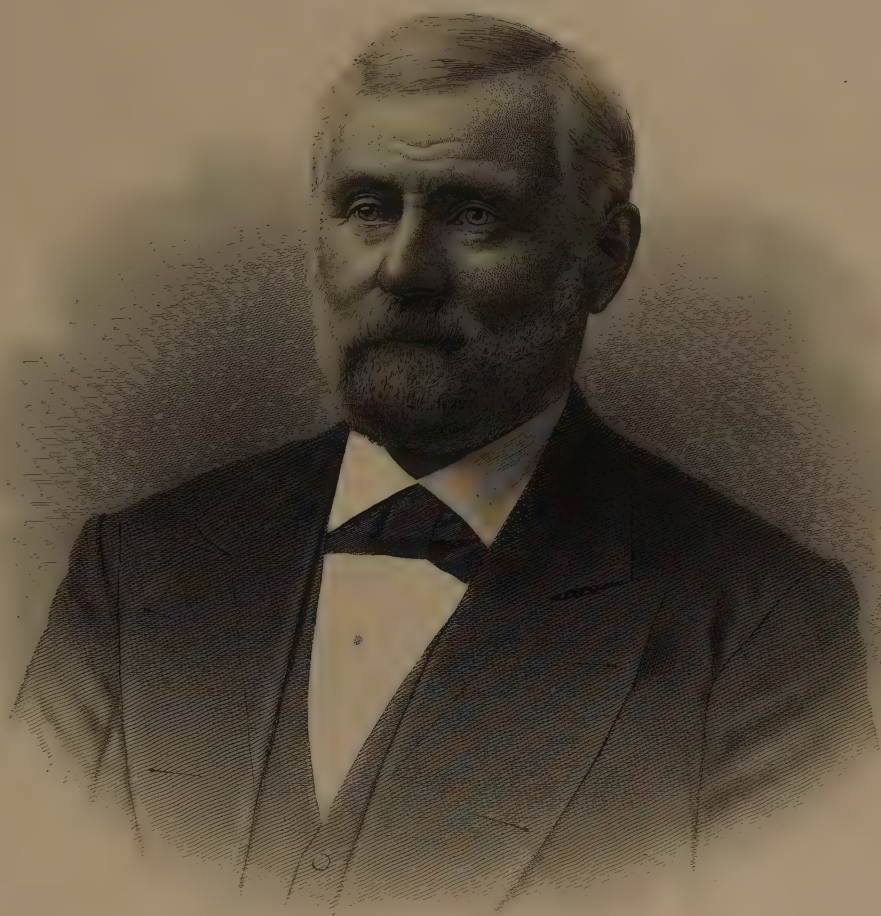
Newton was admitted to a share in the business, the firm being known as Cross, Payne & Co., and operations were commenced on a more extensive scale. They discovered the Summit Bank coal deposits, which they connected with the canal at Middlebury by a railroad three miles in length. They repaired the feeder canal from Middlebury to Akron, built extensive docks and shutes, capable of handling four to five hundred tons of coal each day, and employed a working force of about one hundred and fifty men. The coal was of superior quality, and the nearest mines to Cleveland then open. New lands were purchased and leased from time to time, tenement houses erected, and the business reduced to a system. In 1867 he partially retired from the coal business, retaining, however, his interests in coal lands, and continuing active in this and other business. He has been one of the most prominent in encouraging and developing the manufactures of Cleveland, fully realizing that those interests would be best subserved by bringing cheap coal to the market. His efforts in this direction have proved most successful. Fifteen years of his life have been devoted to the mining of coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He owns large coal interests in Brier Hill coal lands in the former State, and also in the coal lands of Straitsville in the latter. He is president of the Winslow Car Roofing Company, and of the Cleveland Steam Gauge Company, and is also a director and stockholder in the Amherst Stone Company. In his earlier years he was very fond of deer hunting, and was a very successful hunter. From 1838 he spent thirteen consecutive seasons in pursuit of this and other game in Paulding, Van Wert, and Henry counties, in the north-western part of Ohio. He is said to have killed the last deer in Cuyahoga county, in 1856, in the vicinity of Lake Abram. He is a member of the famous Winons Point shooting club, which owns about ten thousand acres of fine hunting ground in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay. On one of the annual excursions to this resort, he killed the largest number of wild geese ever killed by a member of the club. He is also a great lover of the fisherman's art, and, in company with Oliver Perry, was the first to discover trout fishing among the rocks in Lake Superior. In the matter of hunting and fishing Mr. Cross is an enthusiast, and he is also a scientist. He is the author of a most complete and exhaustive work on the subject, entitled "Fifty Years with the Gun and Rod," which he published in 1880, and dedicated to the members of the "Winons Point Club," the oldest organization of its kind in the State. This work is a remarkable one and of invaluable service to the sportsman. The whole matter is treated in a purely scientific manner, and the book is such as only a man who combines the gentlemanly and learned scholar with the sportsman of almost a life-time experience could produce. In it he gives page after page of the velocity of the different sizes of shot, the angles, the elevations, the power of the different weapons in use, the flight of the various birds, their times of incubation, and the various modes of rising and flight, together with the speed of flight of the different species. Mr. Cross has been for a number of years a contributor to the columns of the *Forest and Stream*, of New York, and the *American Field*, Chicago, and has aided persons in several States in the effort to transplant the wild celery (*Valisneria spiralis*) and the giant lily (*Nelumbium*) to marshes where waterfowl might be attracted to feed upon them. He has been at great pains to send seeds and roots of these wonderful food-plants to gentlemen in Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, and New York,

and to other parts of Ohio, as he has strong faith that these additions to the food which birds can find will result in attracting canvas-back ducks and other waterfowl to the marshes where they grow. He, together with E. A. Scoville, with the aid of John Hyland, of Danville, New York, were the first to succeed in planting California mountain trout in the streams of Ohio. In the spring of 1880 they planted fifteen thousand of these fish in Ohio streams. In the spring of 1881 two were caught weighing over four ounces each, they being hardy and of very rapid growth. For the sportsman these fish are fine amusement, being a very "gamey" fish. In 1881 he purchased in Oswego county, New York, of Wm. C. Pierpont, the Salmon River Falls tract, containing about three hundred acres of wild land, and about two miles of the river above and below the falls. Salmon were formerly very abundant in this river below the falls, but now mill-dams have obstructed their passage, and but few enter the river and none get to the fall-hole. Fishways are being put in, and it is hoped they will finally replenish this noble river with that splendid fish. Through the aid of Seth Green, State commissioner of fish culture, John Hyland and C. H. Cross, he planted fifty thousand of these California mountain trout in that river and its tributaries. He was elected secretary of the celebrated military company, the Cleveland Grays, in 1837, and kept a thorough and correct history of the organization. The Cleveland Lyceum, an old-established and important debating society in early times, also elected him its secretary for some years, dating from 1839. In 1840 he married Miss Loraine P. Lee, of Bloomfield, New York. In 1873 his wife, with their only son, visited Europe for the benefit of her health. After an absence of about eighteen months she returned, and died January 23d, 1875.

QUAYLE, THOMAS, shipbuilder, Cleveland, was born on the Isle of Man, May 9th, 1811, and emigrated with his parents to this country, and settled in Cleveland, in 1827. In his native country he had commenced to learn his trade as ship-carpenter, continuing it on his arrival here. Being a very thorough workman, he speedily advanced, and in 1847 he engaged in the business of shipbuilding on his own account, forming a partnership with John Cody. This firm continued nearly three years, when Mr. Cody withdrew from the business, and went to California. Soon after, Mr. Quayle formed a partnership with Luther Moses, and later on with John Martin, when the business was considerably enlarged and extended. In one year this firm built no less than thirteen vessels. In the Spring of 1874 Mr. Martin died, and Mr. Quayle then formed a partnership with his sons, Thomas E. and George L., the firm then being Thomas Quayle & Sons. In 1880 Mr. Quayle withdrew from active business, and the firm at present writing (1882) is known as Thomas Quayle's Sons, comprising his three sons, Thomas E., William H., and George L. The firm has grown to be one of immense magnitude, and is one of the largest in the entire Northwest, building crafts of all descriptions and dimensions. In 1881 they built several large steam-vessels. In 1882 they completed and launched one of the largest vessels ever built at the port of Cleveland, the *City of Cleveland*. This ship was so immense that on her first entry into port at Chicago she attracted a wondering crowd to the docks to see her. Old captains spoke of her as "the biggest thing they ever saw," her tonnage was immense, and her model magnificent. It is said that vessels of their build outnumber those of any other firm on the

lakes—many of them remarkable for the elegance of their lines, their staunchness of build, and fineness of finish. Mr. Quayle is now enjoying, in his elegant home, in the society of his wife, that peace and repose which is only earned by a well-spent life. Both being of artistic tastes, they have surrounded themselves with many beautiful works of art. Starting in life without any peculiar advantages, he has, by the development of his natural ability, application, perseverance, and integrity, combined with the thoroughness with which he accomplished all his work, attained to his present position, and has the happiness of seeing his sons follow after him in a well-established, large, and profitable business. It is to such men as Mr. Quayle that our country is largely indebted for its manufacturing enterprises and development. Though now somewhat advanced in years, he is still in the enjoyment of good health, with the prospect of many years of life before him.

SESSIONS, FRANCIS C., president of the Commercial National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, February 27th, 1820. He is a son of Francis and Sophronia (Metcalf) Sessions, the former a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the latter of Lebanon, Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, Robert Sessions, was a clerk in Boston in 1773, and was one of the "forty or fifty" spoken of by the historian Bancroft as being the men who took part in the celebrated "Boston Tea Party." Among the maternal relatives of Mr. Sessions we note Mary Ruggles, his grandmother, a sister of Benjamin Ruggles, three terms United States Senator from Ohio, being first elected in 1815. Darius Sessions, another relative, was governor of Rhode Island at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and his labor and zeal in behalf of the freedom of the colonists are a part of the history of that period. The subject of our sketch suffered the loss of his father when but two years of age. Subsequently he made his home with his uncle, Robert Sessions, where he was employed at manual labor on a farm, alternated with attendance at the common-schools during the winter season. His tastes and preferences in boyhood and youth were very largely for intellectual pursuits, and, in consequence, he availed himself of every opportunity for the study of good books and for the perusal of general literature. In 1838 he graduated at Monson State Institution. He was now prevented from taking the collegiate course, which had been his ambition, by ill health, which rendered a sedentary life no longer possible. He next turned his attention to the Great West, then being rapidly populated by Eastern emigration. In 1840 he came to Columbus and accepted a clerkship in a store. Three years after he formed a copartnership with Mr. Ellis for mercantile purposes, which continued for two years, when he purchased the interest of his partner, continuing the business until 1856, when he sold his store and engaged in the wool trade. Since the establishment of the Commercial bank in 1869 he has been its president and principal business manager. During the late civil war Mr. Sessions rendered valuable services to the sanitary commission, which rendered such aid to the federal army, being noted for his untiring energy and zeal in behalf of the sick and wounded. Their reports make especial mention of his kindness and philanthropy in a way that is highly commendatory. All through life Mr. Sessions has manifested an exceedingly charitable and benevolent nature, and, in consequence, has



Thomas Quayle



F. C. Sessions

endeared himself to a large circle of friends who speak of him in words of the warmest praise. He has held many benevolent and educational trusts; has been a trustee of Marietta and Oberlin Colleges, of Columbus Medical College, and Central College, of Wilberforce University, the Ohio Blind Asylum, and the Ohio Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Sessions has always been a man of great business energy and constant activity. He has several times in life been at the head of important industrial enterprises, and has always acquitted himself with credit. He is a progressive business man; has always given aid to every movement calculated to enhance the moral interests of his city and State. He is a man of varied and extensive information, a good conversationalist, polite and courteous in his bearing, and a ready and versatile writer. He is the author of a well-written book of nearly three hundred pages, entitled "On the Wing Through Europe." This admirable little volume describes scenes, people, and incidents, the result of the author's own observation while on a recent trip through the continent, written in a pleasing and attractive manner. The press of the country, and the critics in general, have given this work their warmest approbation, which its value justly merits. Among the numerous compliments bestowed upon this volume we note the following from *Harper's Monthly*, for October, 1880: "'On the Wing Through Europe,' by F. C. Sessions, Columbus, Ohio, is the title of just such a journal of a flying tour of Europe during the year of the Paris Exposition as we might expect from almost any one of our clear-headed and sensible men of business writing for the entertainment of friends at home. Lively, concise, straight-forward, touching lightly, but intelligently, upon a multiplicity of topics, without falling into sentimentality on the one hand or lapsing into too prosaic literature on the other, it is an agreeable, unaffected record of travel. Its author's brief description of places of transatlantic life, manners, customs, and scenes, and of memorable places and buildings, are distinguished by the business man's faculty for close and sharp observation of men and things, and of arriving at natural and just conclusions concerning them." We also subjoin an extract from an autograph letter of ex-President Hayes to Mr. Sessions, under date of July 21st, 1880: "They" (referring to Mr. S.'s notes of travel in Europe) "strike me as altogether worthy of the beautiful dress in which they now appear." August 18th, 1847, Mr. Sessions was married to Miss Mary Johnson, daughter of Orange Johnson, Esq., of Worthington, Ohio, a most intelligent and estimable lady.

CHASE, PHILANDER, D. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, from February 11th, 1819, to September 9th, 1831, and subsequently of Illinois, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, December 14th, 1775, and died at Peoria, Illinois, September 20th, 1852. His American progenitor, Aquila Chase, emigrated from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. The father of our subject, grandson of Aquila, removed to a township on the Connecticut river, above what was then called "Fort, No. 4," and founded the town of Cornish, New Hampshire. After receiving his preliminary education, Philander entered Dartmouth College and graduated from the same in 1796. Having determined to enter the ministry, he took a course of study in theology; was ordained deacon May 10th, 1798, and priest November 10th, 1799. For several years subsequently,

he engaged in missionary labors in western New York, and in 1805, went to New Orleans and took an active part in the organization there of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Having returned North in 1811, he officiated as rector of Christ Church, at Hartford, Connecticut, until 1817, and February 11th, 1819, was consecrated Bishop of Ohio, whither he went and engaged in the organization of his diocese. Knowing the value to it of a college and theological seminary, in 1823 he went to England for the purpose of soliciting aid to establish Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, his visit being very successful, and the work of building up these institutions was prosecuted for several years, before the difficulties with his clergy, growing out of his disposition of the funds he had collected, and other matters, culminated in his resignation of the diocese September 9th, 1831, and removal to Michigan. March 8th, 1835, he was elected to the diocese of Illinois, and thereupon made a second visit to England on behalf of education in that State. In 1838 he returned with sufficient funds to found Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Peoria, Illinois. Though not especially distinguished for learning, he possessed great diplomatic talents, intuitive knowledge of human nature, and shrewdness, qualities more effective in the business in which he engaged than are great talents and scholastic acquirements. He wrote and published in aid of the operations in which he engaged respectively for Ohio and Illinois, "Star of Kenyon College" in 1826; "Defence of Kenyon College" in 1828; and "Plea for the West" in 1835. A serious injury, caused by being thrown from his carriage, hastened his decease, and which occurred a few days after the accident. His life was one of useful enterprise and activity.

TRIMBLE, ALLEN, the seventh governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 24th, 1783, and died at his homestead in Hillsboro', Highland county, Ohio, February 3d, 1870. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish on both sides, and had settled in the valley of Virginia from an early day. Here exposed to the attacks of Indians, John Trimble, the grandfather of Allen, was killed defending his home and family, and James, his only son, then a lad of fifteen, taken prisoner with others and hurried to the Indian encampment on the west side of the Allegheny mountains, where they were followed by a party under Colonel Moffit, a stepson of John Trimble, the Indians surprised, and the prisoners rescued. When twenty-one years of age, James Trimble participated in the decisive battle of Point Pleasant, fought by the valley troops under General Lewis in 1774 with the combined Indian forces under their chief Cornstalk. He also, during the Revolutionary war, commanded a company of border militia, whose engagement was to protect the border against British and Indians. In 1780, he married Jane, a daughter of James Allen, whose brothers perished on the battle field, the one at Grant's defeat near Fort Duquesne, and the other at Point Pleasant under Lewis. In 1784, Captain James Trimble, having previously located in Kentucky the land warrants he received for military service, formed with his young family part of a company of over five hundred men, women and children, who, under command of General Knox, of Revolutionary service, traversed the wilderness on horseback from Virginia to the western part of Kentucky, depending upon their rifles for supplies of food and defense against the Indians. Our subject, as an

infant of eleven months old, was carried during this perilous journey in his mother's arms. Captain Trimble had located his land at McConnell's station, now Lexington, Kentucky, and there he resided until his death in 1804. In 1802, guided by his moral and religious convictions, he resolved to manumit his slaves, and make his home in the territory northwest of the Ohio river, and preparatory to doing this, he with his son Allen visited Ohio, and selected lands in the Scioto and Paint creek valleys, and one tract of twelve hundred acres on Clear creek, in Highland county. On the latter having determined to locate his family, in April, 1804, with a sufficient working force he built on it a comfortable double cabin, after the manner of those days, cleared the land and planted an orchard of five or six acres, the trees for which were carried on horseback from his Kentucky home, and which his son Allen managed during his absence. The following October, Captain Trimble suddenly dying, left these arrangements all, except the manumission of his slaves, attended to during his life-time, to be carried out by his son, then approaching his twenty-first birthday, who thus became the responsible head of the family. Having received a good English and thorough business education, inherited a disposition self-reliant and courageous, and influenced by a strong sense of duty to a mother and younger brother and sisters, he was very well fitted for the delicate trust; and, with that energy that distinguished him in after life, he proceeded to settle the disposition of his father's estate in Kentucky, and in October, 1805, took possession of the residence prepared by his father in Ohio. Four years afterward he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas and county recorder of Highland county, positions which he occupied seven years. These appointments caused him to change his residence to Hillsboro', the county seat, and where he made his home until his death. In the war of 1812, he supplied a substitute for the performance of his civil duties, and, as colonel of one of the regiments recruited for thirty days' service under General Harrison, went with his regiment to the relief of the garrison at Fort Wayne, and performed the duties required of him there in manner to elicit the complimentary approval of the commanding general. In 1813, at the call of Governor Meigs he marched a regiment of volunteers to Upper Sandusky, but for want of necessary supplies, General Harrison was compelled to dismiss this patriotic force to their homes. In 1816, our subject was elected by a large majority to represent Highland county in the Ohio legislature, and the next year was elected to the senate from the district formed by Highland and Fayette counties. To this seat he was returned four successive terms of two years each, by large majorities. At the session of 1818 he was elected speaker of the senate over General Robert Lucas, the former speaker, and was by almost common consent kept in that position until elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Colonel William A. Trimble. At the October election of 1826, he was by an unusually large majority elected governor of Ohio over his competitors, John Bigger, John W. Campbell, and Benjamin Tappan—their united vote being but one-sixth of the vote polled for Governor Trimble. The liberal and enlightened views of public policy which had marked his career as a legislator, also characterized him, and were eagerly pressed upon the legislature by him, as chief executive. At the session of 1826, he was by the legislature authorized to select the half million acres of land granted by Congress to the State for canal purposes, and having asso-

ciated with himself Mr. Louis Davis, of Cincinnati, an early pioneer, spent several weeks of the summer of 1827 in the Maumee and Sandusky valleys, and received at its subsequent session the thanks of the legislature for the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his important trust. In 1828, General Jackson's popularity was in excess of all competitors for the Presidency, while Governor Trimble had been from his first appearance on the field an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. Supported by the whig party, after the most severe contest known to that time in the State, not only Governor Trimble was elected, but a majority of both branches of the legislature, while the State, in the November election following, was carried triumphantly for Jackson with several thousand majority. Their success in the State election increased the previous partiality of the whigs for their governor, attributing as they did that success to his popularity. His administration was wise and economical; he was reelected in 1828, and by his wisdom and prudence maintained the whig party in a majority until the year 1832, when with Jackson's second election, and the retirement of Governor Trimble from political life, the democratic party again got the majority in the State. Though but forty-seven years old when he thus retired, he had been for thirteen years as representative, senator, speaker of the senate, United States senator, and governor of the State, in the most prominent official positions, and thus with gratified ambition he could thenceforth devote himself to the pursuit of agriculture, to which from boyhood he had been trained, and which always afforded him pleasure. To aid in building up this important interest of Ohio, he gave time, influence and money, and witnessed, during his long subsequent life of forty years, the result of his efforts made in connection with others like himself, enlightened friends of this great interest. From deep conviction of his duty as a responsible and free agent he had, after earnest consideration of the subject and the force of his example, attached himself in 1828 to the Methodist Episcopal church amid circumstances of peculiar and extraordinary interest, that at the time attracted much attention in the locality; and his subsequent conduct as a consistent member of that denomination was influential for good, while his death, held in holy and tender remembrance by his surviving friends and relatives, was the death of the righteous. The year after he settled in Ohio, Governor Trimble married Miss Margaret McDowell. This union lasted but three years, when Mrs. Trimble died, after giving birth to two children. Soon after he married Miss Rachel Woodrow, who for sixty years subsequently shared his joys and sorrows, and eight months after his death followed him to the spirit land. She bore her husband sons and daughters.

BARTLEY, MORDECAI, thirteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, December 16th, 1783. Until his majority his life was spent upon his father's farm in that locality. In 1804 he married Miss Welles, and five years afterward removed to Jefferson county, Ohio, where upon the bank of that river, near the mouth of Cross creek, he purchased a farm, and engaged in the business of agriculture. Here his peaceful labors were interrupted by the declaration of the war of 1812, when in a few weeks he enlisted a company of volunteers who elected him their captain, and took the field under General Harrison. At the close of the war he removed to the almost unbroken wilderness of Richland county, where



Engraved by J.C. Buttre

THE RIGHT REV. PHILANDER CHASE, D.D.

— OF THE CHURCH OF MASSACHUSETTS —

Mansfield, of the present, was the only settlement in it. West of that place he secured a sufficiently large space to satisfy him, and there, with his axe, he opened a clearing in the forest, and erected his home. Upon this farm he worked diligently and successfully for twenty uneventful years, and then, removing to Mansfield, the county seat, he there, with the savings of his long years of farm labor, entered into mercantile business. He early developed character that won the confidence of those who knew him best, for in 1817 he was elected to the State senate, and appointed by the State legislature to the then important position of Register of the land office. This gave him charge of the Virginia military district school lands. In 1823 he was elected to Congress, and served four terms, when he declined reelection. In Congress he was the first to propose the conversion of the land grants of Ohio into a permanent fund for the support of common schools, and secured an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors of Cleveland, Sandusky City, Huron, and Vermillion. In 1844, having retired from Congress, and engaged in mercantile and agricultural business, he was elected governor of Ohio on the whig ticket, and both parties have testified to the ability of his administration, and his unselfish devotion to the public interests. In 1846 the war with Mexico was strongly opposed by the anti-slavery people of Ohio, they regarding its proclamation in the interests of slavery extension, and, in response to the call for troops, they were not in favor of Ohio filling her quota. But Governor Bartley maintained that Ohio, in common with every other State, was constitutionally bound to respect the requisitions of the National government. He, therefore, adopted the proper measures, and the necessary number of volunteers were enlisted, and transferred to the authorities under his personal supervision. The messages he wrote during his administration were papers of ability, and plainly made apparent his thorough knowledge of the rather complex system of United States government. He declined a second nomination though strongly urged to accept, and retiring to his home at Mansfield, passed the evening of his life in the bosom of his family, dividing his attention between the practice of his profession as a lawyer and in the management of his farm near that city. He died October 10th, 1870.

PUTNAM, RUFUS, soldier, statesman and pioneer, was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, April 9th, 1738, and died at Marietta, Ohio, May 4th, 1824. His father, Elisha Putnam, was a useful and influential citizen, while his cousin, the famous Israel Putnam, a general officer in the Revolutionary army, our subject was often mistaken for, especially in later life, after he became a general officer himself. His father died when he was but seven years old, and he had scarcely any opportunities for education. This was a source of great regret to him during his whole life, for he was called to fill important offices of trust and influence, and during the war of the Revolution and subsequently he was in correspondence with generals of the army and the most eminent civilians. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a mill-wright, but received none of those opportunities for learning which were often furnished by masters to their apprentices. "I was zealous to obtain knowledge," he writes, "but having no guide, I knew not where to begin, nor what course to pursue." In later years he always urged his children and others not to neglect the education of any under their care. In March, 1757, in his nineteenth year, he entered the provincial

service, and thus took part in the war of England against France. He was in the army most of the time for four years, his several periods of service being about a year each. He endured many hardships, and proved himself a faithful and excellent soldier. In his third campaign he was orderly-sergeant until he was detailed, against his will, to erect a saw-mill near Lake George. He afterward was employed at times as a mechanic in building block-houses and fortifications. Before his fourth campaign he received a commission as ensign, corresponding to our second lieutenant. This bears date March 12th, 1760, in the reign of George II, and is signed by Governor Pownall, of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. (This commission is in the library of Marietta College, as are some seventeen others, extending from 1760 to 1796, when he received from President Washington a commission as surveyor-general of the United States.) In March, 1761, he returned to his home in New Braintree, and pursued his business as a mill-wright for seven or eight years. He was then engaged in practical surveying till the war of the Revolution, having learned the art from Colonel Timothy Dwight, of Northampton, the father of President Dwight, of Yale College. He had been in April, 1761, united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ayers, of Brookfield, a lady who died in November following. In January, 1765, he married Miss Persis Rice, of Westborough, Massachusetts, a lady, of great force of character and much intelligence. An industrious woman, she managed his property during the Revolutionary war, and governed her household while he was engaged as an officer in the field, and unable, consequently, to attend to his home duties as a husband and father. He lived with her fifty-five years in great harmony and the enjoyment of much happiness. Having been selected in 1772 as one of several officers who had served in the French war, to explore the lands in the South granted to the Provincial troops, he proceeded with his cousin Israel, Captain Enos, and Thaddeus Lyman to perform that duty; but, after the party had made surveys above New Orleans, in what is now the State of Mississippi, Governor Chester received orders from the king, George III, prohibiting further grants by him, and much disappointment to parties who were about to avail themselves of the benefit of these grants was the result. When, three years afterward, the storm burst that had been culminating during these years, he at once offered his services to his country, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Colonel David Brewer's regiment, stationed at Roxbury as a regiment of General Thomas's division of the Provincial army, after the battle of Lexington. Though he disclaimed any knowledge of engineering, the fact that he had worked as a mechanic under British engineers in the French war having become known to the commanding general of the Revolutionary army, then at Cambridge, he was directed to plan and construct the fortifications around Boston. His plans met the entire approval of General Washington, while General Lee spoke after their erection in the strongest terms of the advantage of those constructed at Jewell's Point. All the works at Roxbury, Dorchester and Brookline were constructed under Colonel Putnam's direction, and also the fort at Cobb's Point. It will be remembered that winter overtook those employed in these operations, and by the time it became necessary, in the opinion of the commanding general, to fortify Dorchester Heights, as the high ground that projected itself (now called City Point) between South Boston and Dorchester Bay, was then called, midwinter prevented any

of the usual style of operation for that purpose. Colonel Putnam being directed to consider the manner, in view of this fact, the height could be fortified, borrowed a work on engineering, and after for a short time studying its rules and instructions, decided upon a plan of operations which was at once endorsed by Colonel Gridley, who had constructed the works at Cambridge, and Colonel Knox, of the artillery. They were to construct with stout timbers ten feet long, into which were framed upright posts of the same, five feet high and five feet apart, buttresses to be placed in parallel lines with embrasures for guns between, and then these buttress frames filled in with bundles of fascines strongly picketed together. In this manner heavy breastworks of almost solid wood, and moveable when necessary, would receive the shot from the British ships of Lord Howe. On the night of the 4th March, 1775, the works were erected and placed, and on the morning of the 5th what appeared to the British naval and military commanders formidable defensive works on that ground beyond all other that commanded the harbor, surprised and mortified them. The military commander was so exasperated that he decided on sending his troops at once and carrying those works by storm; but, on second thought, he saw the folly of such an attempt, and at once sent word to General Washington that he would evacuate the city and harbor if his shipping were not molested while his men and stores were being placed on shipboard. General Washington consented, and the evacuation was accomplished without the shedding of blood. Colonel Putnam was then by the commanding general ordered to New York, to call at Providence on his way, examine the defenses of that town and aid Governor Cook with his advice in the construction of additional defenses. He also erected additional defenses at Newport, and, April 6th, met General Washington at Providence in council. His integrity, uprightness, patriotism, and intelligently successful operations had won for him the earnest friendship of his commanding general, and which was evinced subsequently during his whole life; and, while engaged at New York Colonel Putnam received the following letter: "NEW YORK, August 11th, 1776.—*Sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that Congress has appointed you an engineer, with the rank of colonel, and pay of \$60 a month. I beg of you to hasten the sinking of vessels and other obstructions in the river at Fort Washington as fast as it is possible. Advise General Putnam constantly of the kind of vessels you want and other things, that no delay that can possibly be avoided may happen. I am, sir, your assured friend and servant, G. WASHINGTON." This appointment was wholly unexpected, as was his recognition by Congress in this honorable manner, and so far out of that customary as to create for him a position until then unknown to the Continental army. Nevertheless, as he preferred service at the head of a regiment in the field, he applied, on the 8th of the following December, to raise such a regiment, and the application was by the commanding general thus acknowledged: "BUCKS COUNTY, near Cogell's Ferry, December 17th, 1776. *Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 8th from Peekskill came duly to hand. Your acceptance of a regiment to be raised on Continental establishment by the State of Massachusetts Bay is quite agreeable to me, and I sincerely wish you success in recruiting and much honor in commanding it. Your professions of attachment are extremely gratifying to, dear sir, your most obedient servant GEO. WASHINGTON." It was with the belief that the French engineers he had then engaged

could do the work upon which Colonel Putnam had been employed, General Washington thus allowed him to pass into other service; but this belief was not well founded. An extract from his letter on the subject to Congress will support us in this assertion. This letter was written but three days after the date of the letter just written to Colonel Putnam, and the extract is as follows: "I have also to mention that for the want of some establishment in the department of engineers, agreeable to the plan laid before Congress in October last by Colonel Putnam, who was at the head of it, but who has quitted and taken a regiment in Massachusetts, *I know of no other man tolerably well qualified for the conducting of that business.* None of the French gentlemen whom I have seen with appointments in that way appear to know anything of the matter. There is one in Philadelphia who, I am told, is clever, but him I have not seen." Thus it was that the educated French officers, who by this time had flocked to the standard of the Continental army, were found to be deficient in that species of practical knowledge in which Colonel Putnam excelled. After taking command of his regiment, he was, consequently, by the order of General Washington, made superintendent of the fortifications of West Point on the Hudson, then in course of construction. He arrived there in March, 1778, and found the works that for many months had been in course of erection so inefficient that they had to be abandoned, and the work begun anew under his direction. For this purpose he was authorized to employ the men of his regiment, and they built the main fortress named by General McDougal, in honor of its engineer, "Fort Putnam," and to-day it stands, commanding the plain and the point, a fine example of his practical engineering ability. In 1779, Colonel Putnam was appointed to the command of a regiment of light infantry in the brigade of General Wayne—a body of men composed of the selections by General Wayne himself from the whole army; and from this time until the close of the war he commanded this regiment. January 8th, 1783, Colonel Putnam was commissioned by Congress a brigadier-general in the army of the United States, and served as such until the declaration of peace and the ratification of the treaty in September, 1783, released him from military service. During this year he was in constant communication with the commanding general, whose full confidence and friendship he enjoyed, and who appointed him to many posts of honor and profit. He was consulted by General Washington in the arrangement for a peace establishment of the army, or such portion of it as was necessary, and he planned the project in a draft of thirty pages (the original of which is to be found among his papers in the library of Marietta College,) which the commanding general embodied in his report to Congress on the subject. Our space here will not permit extended reference to the great act of his life in time of peace. It will be found in detail in our sketch of the history of Ohio, with which our work opens. Suffice it here to say that with the formation of the Ohio Company, and that legislation by Congress that made the great Northwest free territory for ever, to be inhabited by intelligent American yeomanry, General Rufus Putnam's name and fame is indissolubly united. Appointed superintendent of all business relating to the settlement of the lands of the Ohio Company, he was also appointed judge of the first court of common pleas, and one of the only three judges then in the territory; and, shortly afterward, he was made surveyor-general of the United States. The friend of

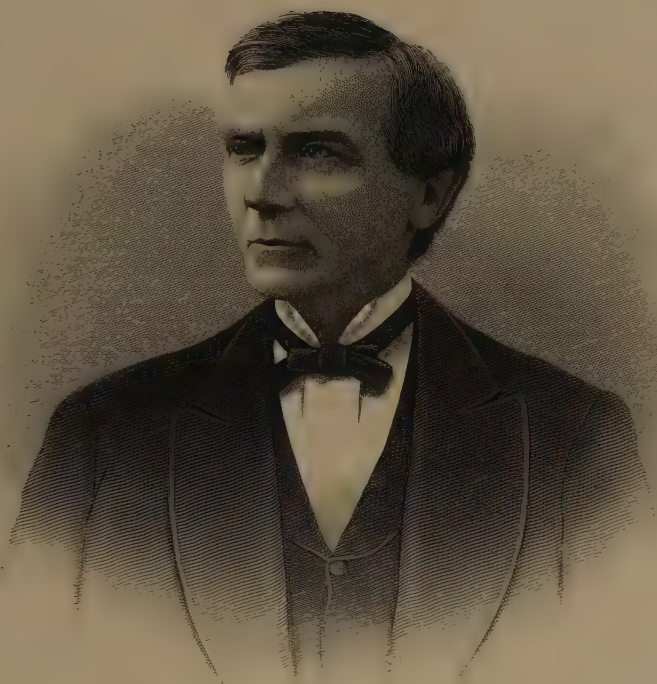
every mental and moral improvement, with foresight he regarded the requirements of the future, and evinced his wisdom by recommending the setting apart of one section of land in every township for the support of education. By his accurate surveys he prevented litigation and loss to the settlers. Imbued with the love of liberty and humanity, he lived for his country and her people's good. Himself without the advantages of education, he was ever ready to help others. Before he left Massachusetts he gave £100 to the academy at Leicester. In 1797, at his suggestion, steps were taken for the erection of the Muskingum Academy at Marietta, believed to be the first structure of the kind in the Northwest. He was a trustee of the Ohio University from its founding till the close of his life. In 1792, President Washington appointed him a brigadier-general in the regular army, and in the same year he was sent to Vincennes to negotiate a treaty with the Indians. He was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1802. Of the Congregational church, formed at Marietta in 1796, he was one of the original members, and he was through life an humble, devout Christian. His influence was always on the side of right, and every good cause found in him a true friend and an earnest advocate. His intellect was strong and solid, rather than quick and brilliant. By his native force of character, by his genuine good sense and excellent judgment, and by his unbending integrity, he succeeded, in spite of his early disadvantages, in accomplishing whatever he undertook. He was eminently fitted to be the leader of the first colony from New England to the great Northwest. Beginning at the lowest round he ascended the ladder of success, and ultimately won the highest distinction he ever coveted—to be ever useful to his fellow-men. No monument of brass is necessary to indicate his greatness. So long as the history of his country shall be written and read, the part he played in that history will be found occupying one of its broadest and brightest pages.

HOLGATE, CURTIS, an eminent citizen of Defiance, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, August 28th, 1773. He was of English and Scotch descent, and was a son of Asa Holgate, whose father came from England, while we were colonies of Great Britain, as a surgeon in the British army. He died while in the service, and was buried at sea between Boston and Halifax. Dr. Holgate left one son, Asa, who at seventeen years of age, being without a home, enlisted as a private in the British army, and was engaged in the old French and Indian war. At the close of this war he married a daughter of Captain Kathan, a Scotchman, who had settled upon the Connecticut river, near Brattleboro, Vermont, and owned fine lands for nine miles along the river. Curtis Holgate was born on a farm, and was one of the younger children of a large family. While yet a child his father moved to Lake Champlain. The young man toiled vigorously at whatever he found to do, and at the age of thirty-six had accumulated a capital of about fifteen hundred dollars, the savings of his own labors. He received nothing from his father, as the fine landed estates on the Connecticut river had been lost to the family. His first wife having died, he married Miss Alvira Prentice, the daughter of a physician in northern Vermont, and shortly after, gathering together all of his worldly possessions, he removed to Burlington, Vermont. It had considerable commercial importance, but was without a wharf, though situated upon the broadest and most exposed part of the lake, and where one would be of the

greatest value. Many had been built, but none of them permanently enough to stand, on account of the exposure of the coast to heavy storms and ice-drifts. Mr. Holgate felt confident that he could build a dock that would withstand the storms, and applied to the legislature for a sole right to wharf privileges, which was granted to him for the term of fourteen years. He had nearly completed his first structure when it was all swept away in one night by ice and a heavy storm. Arriving at the scene the next morning he saw where the weak points were, and decided to try again. To give up was not in his character. He was called the Napoleon of Burlington, on account of his energy and perseverance. Having no money, but the full confidence of all who knew him, he went to a leading capitalist, and laid the case before him, telling him if he would lend him the amount he needed to build another wharf, he would give him one hundred per cent interest. His application was successful. The required aid was granted, and in a short time the second dock was built. It answered his expectations, and stood for a long time against all storms, thereby giving to the city of Burlington an accommodation indispensable to its commercial interests and prosperity. The wharf is still in existence, and has made it the chief city of the State. It was completed, together with the necessary warehouses, just before the war of 1812. The commencement of the war found him with all the debts for the construction of the wharf paid up in full, according to contract, and a very prosperous business on his hands. Commodore McDonough found the dock of great use during the war of 1812, for here he fitted out for the battle of Plattsburg, where he gained his great victory over the British. Previous to this battle the British considered themselves masters of the lake. Their ships of war went sailing up and down its broad expanse, firing into the villages and towns. One of their largest vessels anchored opposite to Burlington, but three miles distant, and sent a gun-boat within about a mile of the place, which commenced cannonading the town. A prominent object was the house of Mr. Holgate, which stood on the wharf. One ball entered the roof of the house, passed into the dining-room, struck a corner post, bounded back and rolled under the dining table, from which the family had just been hastened to the back country. Other balls struck his yard and garden fences, leveling them to the ground. Going to Commodore McDonough, Mr. Holgate asked him to fit out a gun-boat to drive off the British marauders, and agreeing to furnish the men necessary for that purpose. The commodore granted his request, and furnished the boat with cannon. Mr. Holgate and his fellow-citizens set forth, and in a very short time silenced the British gun-boat, driving it back to the ship. At the close of the war Mr. Holgate sold the dock to Messrs. Mayo & Follett for twenty-two thousand dollars, and moved on a farm two miles south of Burlington, also buying eight hundred acres of land across the lake opposite Burlington. Having some money left, he purchased six or eight vessels, and put them on the lake. On the tract of land opposite Burlington he laid out a town, calling it Port Douglas, and building a wharf, warehouse, hotel, store, and saw-mill. About this time the "Steamboat Company of Lake Champlain," which was very wealthy, laid out a town in opposition to his, about three miles to the north, and called it Port Kent. Mr. Holgate feeling that his investment would prove a loss if Port Kent should succeed, offered to sell out to the steamboat company if they would give him first cost and interest, which they declined to do. He thereupon sold

his farm, moved to his hotel at Port Douglas, stocked up his store with goods, built a turnpike three miles through the mountains to Keeseville, a great center of the iron business, and now a noted pleasure resort in the Adirondacks, and started a line of stages to connect with the line of packets from Burlington, thereby causing their boats to stop at Port Douglas instead of Port Kent. Mr. Holgate secured the business of the Peru Iron Company at his dock and also a large lumber trade. These enterprises he carried on for one year in competition with the steamboat company without charge, when that corporation offered to accept the terms of sale made to them a year previous, on the basis of which Port Douglas was closed out to them, he receiving all his expenditures, together with six per cent interest. About 1823 he had made a trip west with his own team to see the country, pursuing the line afterwards followed by the Erie canal, passing through and spending some time at Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Newark. This trip occupied the whole summer. He formed a very high opinion of the prospects of the towns and country which he visited, and, after disposing of Port Douglas, arranged to remove to the west. He went by way of Whitehall and the Northern Canal, in his own boat, and, stopping at Troy, he bought a stock of general dry goods in New York, taking it to Syracuse, and opening a store at Salina, now a part of Syracuse. In that place he bought two salt works, which he carried on about one year in connection with the store. About this time he lost three children with the measles, who died and were buried within the space of three weeks. This so disheartened him that he sold out all of his property and moved to the city of Utica, where he lived until he had educated his children, engaging in no business. But while here the part of the New York Central Railroad from Schenectady to Utica was located, and he became one of the original subscribers to the stock, taking about twenty-eight thousand dollars. Shortly after and before the road was completed, he sold his stock at a premium of twenty-eight and a half per cent, and then made a trip to the west, purchasing property in Buffalo and in and near Fort Wayne, Indiana. About 1835 he visited Toledo, and bought an interest in Manhattan property; then going to Defiance and purchasing the interest of Benjamin Leavell, one half of the town of Defiance and one-third of the town of Napoleon, together with some adjacent land. In 1836 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and thence to Defiance, Ohio, in the fall of 1837. He and his family were very much prostrated by sickness up to his death, which occurred January 15, 1840, at the age of sixty-six years. When about sixty years old he united with the Presbyterian Church. He took very radical grounds on the side of temperance, as will be shown in the following instance. In the summer of 1839, when help was very scarce, he applied to the canal contractors for men to help harvest his wheat. The contractors were willing, but the men refused to go unless they were permitted to have liquor on the ground. Mr. Holgate told them he would not allow that, but would give them two dollars per day, the regular wages being one dollar and a quarter. They agreed to this offer, and the wheat was harvested. Though Mr. Holgate resided at Defiance with his family but a few years, death calling him away, his memory is fresh in the minds of the people, who feel that they owe a great deal to his help in the infancy of their town. He was almost the first citizen that brought any capital with him into the place. Strict moral principles governed him in every walk of life.

HOLGATE, WILLIAM C., banker, lawyer, and capitalist, was born November 23, 1814, at Burlington, Vermont, of English and Scotch descent. He has in his possession an ancient English coat of arms, without date, of which he has no knowledge save that it has been handed down from his ancestors. He was the son of Curtis and Alvira (Prentice) Holgate. A sketch of his father will be found on another page. William C. Holgate attended the academy and select school at Utica, New York, and was admitted to Hamilton College in the year 1832, graduating in 1835. In 1841 the college bestowed upon him the degree of A. M. He studied law with Willard Crafts, of Utica, and then with Horace Sessions, of Defiance, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio in the year 1838. About this time he was appointed clerk of the court, which office he resigned in 1839, then receiving the appointment of prosecuting attorney for Williams county, in which position he had his first experience in the practice of law. His first case in a court of record was where Morrison R. Waite, now chief justice, delivered his maiden speech as opposing counsel. In the winter of 1844-1845, he went to Columbus with a petition for the erection of Defiance county, and succeeded in securing the passage of a legislative enactment establishing the county. The bill was drafted by him, and by his untiring efforts carried through the legislature, amid the most violent opposition, in the short space of three months. On his return home with a certified copy of the law, he met such a reception from his fellow-citizens as was never given to any other man in the county. Well they might, as the project had been tried time after time, but with no man capable of carrying it through. About 1851 a Mr. Allen, with his agents, was found listing and taking possession of nearly all the vacant land surrounding the town of Defiance, under a contract with the governor of the State, by virtue of an adroitly framed resolution of the legislature, reading in such a way as to mislead the members passing it, and also the governor and auditor of State. Ascertaining that this contract would put Mr. Allen in possession of nearly forty thousand acres of land in close proximity to Defiance, and so smother the growth and prosperity of the village and surrounding country, and believing there must be a great fraud and wrong underlying the matter, Mr. Holgate called upon the leading men of Defiance to see if they would join with him in an attempt to thwart the proceeding. He found that nearly all of them had already been interviewed by Allen, and been led by him to concur in the legality of his claim. "But," said they, "if it is wrong, what can we do about it, with all the leading officials of the State against us?" Mr. Holgate replied that he would show them what "we could do about it," and immediately called a public meeting of the town, in which, as chairman of a committee appointed by the meeting, he made an elaborate report of the law and facts relating to the matter, which was received and adopted, and, with appropriate resolutions, was published in the papers of the town and republished throughout the State. A great consternation was aroused among the people on the subject. The officials of the State were led to review and reconsider their action in the matter, and to hedge Mr. Allen's procedure with difficulties. The auditor soon brought the lands to sale, and the most of them were bought by actual settlers. Mr. Allen, having failed in getting action of the supreme court in his favor, finally abandoned his claim to the lands, and thus were the great interests of the State as well as the



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Mr. C. F. Colgate

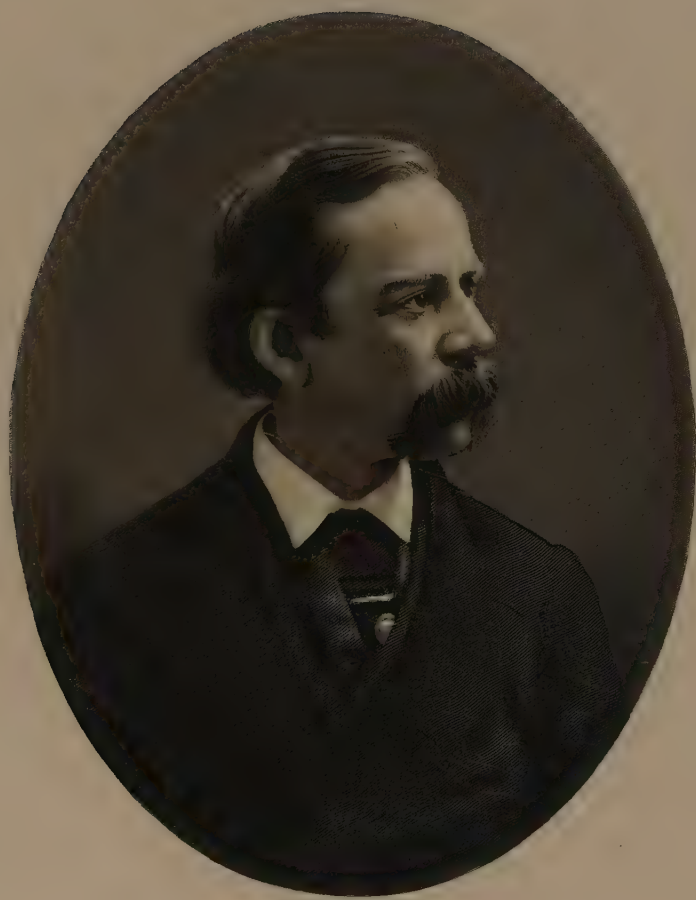
people of Defiance saved by the action of Mr. Holgate. When the Michigan Southern Railroad and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad went through the State, cutting off most of the territory tributary to the business interests of Defiance, business men talked about removing to other places, and every thing looked as though the doom of the town was sealed, and no one to lift a helping hand, only to say there was no hope. It was then that William C. Holgate came to the front once more and secured to the town the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway. None can now appreciate the really hard mental as well as physical work it took to accomplish this object. Late at night and early in the morning Mr. Holgate worked and worked on. He corresponded with nearly every railroad man and interest—east as far as Buffalo, and south as far as Cincinnati, and west as far as Lafayette—and the correspondence would now fill a volume. Nearly every railroad meeting within those limits was attended by him, and he depicted in vivid colors in the newspapers of the town the advantages of railroad routes through Defiance. The strain upon him in doing this work, in connection with his law office and large real estate interests, and infirmities produced by a bilious and debilitating climate, caused his health to give way in 1853 to such an extent as to render him unfit for active business for the succeeding twelve to fifteen years. He could not read or write for much of this time, and was compelled to give up his law practice, and now rarely attends to any but that in which he is personally interested. Though tolerably comfortable, Mr. Holgate has never entirely recovered from the prostration that came upon him in 1853. In 1864, when the land contracted to the town fourteen years previously for the Defiance Female Seminary had been forfeited to the place for the non-payment of purchase money, and a bill was about being passed by the legislature requiring the State auditor to sell the same, he went to Columbus, and secured the passage of an act authorizing a deed of the land upon payment of the money due. Mr. Holgate and Horace Sessions advanced the money from their private funds, and secured the deed, thereby saving to Defiance the twelve hundred and eighty acres. It was about the year 1869 the citizens felt the want of increased railroad facilities to accommodate the manufacturing interests of the place, and this again brought him to the front as the champion of the people. Several lines for a railroad were proposed and urged by the leading citizens of the town. Feeling that the most important route for the next railroad through the place would be from the southern bend of Lake Michigan, as Chicago could be most directly connected through it with the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Holgate organized a company in Ohio and Indiana, its line surveyed two years later being accepted and built upon by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. The beneficial effects of this railroad upon the business prosperity of the town are incalculable. He was appointed director in this new road. The city and county of Defiance are almost wholly indebted to William C. Holgate for securing to them that great improvement in their interest known as the "Second Street Bridge." A board of commissioners adverse to its construction in 1873 had advertised the letting of a contract for the construction of a forty thousand dollar stone and iron structure at the crossing of the Auglaize river at Hopkins street, which, if proceeded with, Mr. Holgate saw would so exhaust the bridge moneys of the county that it would cut off all hopes or prospects of a bridge at Second street. It was found

that, in addition to the hostility of the commissioners, no direct relief to prevent the letting of the Hopkins street contract could be obtained by injunction from either judge residing in the county, and the case seemed hopeless. Already contractors from several States had begun to crowd the hotels, when, as a desperate alternative, Mr. Holgate entered the auditor's office with responsible parties and gave security, and so caused the transfer of the papers relating to the commissioners' proceedings about the Hopkins street bridge, by appeal, to the clerk's office of the court of common pleas. When the hour for letting came, the commissioners found they had no papers on their files in proper shape authorizing a letting, and dismissed the assembled bidders. Mr. Holgate was fully conscious this appeal would not, on final hearing, be sustained, but knowing it would tide over the dangerous emergency, he waited until a good case could be made up for an injunction before judges outside of the county, in the absence of those resident within. He took the appeal as his only chance. The case was now in court, with some few of the leading attorneys of the town, supported by Morrison R. Waite as their adviser. All the county commissioners and the other prominent officials of the county sought to get the case out of court, so that they could proceed with the letting, while Mr. Holgate tried to keep it in, in order that the people of the county might have an opportunity to rally and elect a board of commissioners that should take care of their own and the great public interests affecting the matter. It suffices to say that in this, as in the first case in court in which Mr. Waite was the opposing counsel to Mr. Holgate, the latter's success was complete. The case was ended late in the year 1874 by a decision of the supreme court of the State against the commissioners. While this suit was pending, two new commissioners were elected in the interest of constructing the bridge over the Auglaize river at Second street, and they caused its erection in the summer of 1875. While the proposed Hopkins Street Bridge was on the outskirts of the city, with its approaches narrow and crooked, Second street is a broad avenue running by the court house through the center of the business part of the town, in a straight line across the Auglaize river to a point half a mile east. This had a direct outlet given to it by an old county road to the east and by another one running south. The town of Holgate, twelve and a half miles east of Defiance, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, laid out by citizens of Defiance, was named as a compliment to Mr. Holgate for his efforts in securing that road to their place. He always took a warm interest in the real estate improvements of the town, and his brain teemed with projects to promote its growth. His efforts, with those of his partners, have secured to the place many important factories and other interests, together with the Toledo, Delphos, and Burlington Railroad, which adds greatly to the prosperity of the town. Holgate avenue was originally a road graded by Mr. Holgate about 1844, through a fifty acre tract owned by him, adjacent to the city of Defiance on the west, on which, in 1858, he built a house for his residence. After lining the street with shade-trees and making it inviting to those seeking homes, he opened it to the public, and the village soon spread over his land and extended its limits a mile westerly. Holgate pike reaches from the north end of the Maumee river bridge in Defiance on section lines to Williams county. About the year 1850 Mr. Holgate secured the passage of a special act for the locating of the Williamstown and Ridge-

ville free turnpike road on this line. Its name, by another special act of which he secured the passage, about the year 1856, was changed to that of the Defiance and Michigan free turnpike road, but the people called it the "Holgate pike," by which name only it is known. After the Defiance County Agricultural Society located its fair grounds on this road in 1875, Mr. Holgate added to it a strip of land forty feet wide, for a mile and a half north of the river, making it one hundred feet wide. He has planted three rows of maple trees along this pike, which are already giving it a pleasant and beautiful appearance. Assisted by his son Curtis, he is now engaged in opening in this vicinity one of the best stock farms in the State. It consists of about nine hundred acres at the mouth of the Maumee, embracing what is known as "Sulphur Hollow," and two hundred acres south of that river. In "Sulphur Hollow" there is located a very valuable mineral spring. Mr. Holgate is opening out, grading, and building roads on most of the subdivision lines of sections through this tract, making of his farm a beautiful park. He keeps about one hundred head of cattle, about twenty-five of which are thoroughbred short-horns of the finest pedigrees, the increase of which will soon make his whole herd full-bloods. He has other farming lands not adjacent to the city, amounting to five thousand acres, besides a large amount of city property, which he is improving every year. Mr. Holgate's expressed wish and desire seems to be to hold only such lots and lands as he can properly improve, all the remainder being for sale. He was the prime mover in organizing the Defiance County Agricultural Society, drafted its by-laws, performed the duties of secretary, and took upon himself nearly all the business management for five years, when he was compelled to resign on account of sickness. In politics he was formerly a whig, and since a republican. Mr. Holgate has always been too much engrossed with important matters affecting his own interests as well as those of the public to devote much of his time to the business of politics. Being a man of great determination, he has always been eminently successful in all his undertakings, whether of a private or public nature, and especially has this been the case in matters of public interest, which he has always pushed to success regardless of personal inconvenience, and yet he has never held or sought any public office. Strictly honorable in all his dealings and prudent in all his business matters, he has acquired a handsome fortune, without sacrificing the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he is regarded in the highest manner—and especially is this the case among those who have known him from pioneer days down to the present time. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is president of the Merchants' National Bank of Defiance, and also of the Defiance Manufacturing Company, a strong organization, manufacturing hubs, spokes, and bent work. He was married January 5th, 1851, to Miss Mary Hillrich, who died June 6th, 1865. They had two children born to them, W. Curtis, November 19th, 1854, and Fanny Maud, October 2d, 1856, both now married.

KENT, CHARLES, a prominent lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, was born April 21st, 1821, in Suffield, Portage county, Ohio. His father, Martin Kent, Jr., and his mother, Sophronia Adams, were both natives of New Hampshire, although the father's family were from Connecticut and the mother's from Massachusetts. Both his parents' families moved to

Ohio in 1806, then a wild forest and with but few inhabitants. His early experiences were not different from other boys of those pioneer days. His early education was such as could be obtained in log school-houses until his tenth year, when he was sent to a boarding-school kept by E. T. Sturtevant, at Tallmadge, Ohio, which, in those days, was a noted institution. His father dying when Charles was only thirteen years of age, the boy was sent by his grandfather to such neighboring schools as there were, and fitted for college. In 1837, then sixteen years of age, he was sent to Western Reserve College, where he graduated in 1840, thus completing a four years' course in three, and with the honor of attaining the highest scholarship of any student of the college up to that time. One of his classmates, who entered college at the same time, was Omar D. Conger, now United States Senator from Michigan, although the latter did not graduate till the year afterwards. They were afterwards admitted to the bar at the same time and place. Shortly after graduating Mr. Kent began the study of law in the office of Goddard & Convers (now both dead), in Zanesville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1843, at Ravenna, Ohio. He commenced practice soon after at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, remaining there till April, 1853, when he removed to Toledo, where he has ever since continued in the successful practice of the law. During the war Mr. Kent was appointed provost-marshal of the tenth district of Ohio, an office he filled with characteristic zeal and integrity, leaving an official record that will bear the closest scrutiny. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Kent was elected city solicitor of Toledo, filling the place with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the city. Mr. Kent is recognized by the bar as a man of great legal ability and versatility of powers. He is a man endowed with intellectual capabilities and physical energy rarely excelled. Able to grasp and comprehend the complicated questions of law and argue his points with such clearness and force as to divest them of all ambiguity, always arguing more from principle than precedent, in the trial of cases Mr. Kent has few equals in northwestern Ohio, and is considered a strong adversary to cope with. He is possessed of a legal mind and intelligence that would do credit to the supreme bench; and were he a man who sought preferment or position he would to-day, without doubt, be occupying some exalted place in his profession. On the contrary, he has always accepted the honors attending the successful advocate as sufficient to satisfy his ambition in that direction. During his long residence in Toledo Mr. Kent has led a very active professional career, his superior legal ability having secured for him a wide reputation and large practice. He at present is senior partner in the firm of Kent, Newton & Pugsley, all of whom are very able lawyers. In 1878, upon the organization of the Bar Association of Lucas county, Mr. Kent was made its president, acting as such for two years, when he declined the honor again proffered him, in order that an older member of the bar, Mr. J. R. Osborne, might be made its president. June 24th, 1846, Mr. Kent was married to Mary S. Towne, who is still living. The result of the marriage is five children, three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Arthur C., now thirty-one years of age, is engaged in land abstract business in Toledo. The next, Henry T., is engaged as a civil engineer, having charge of a division of the Oregon extension of the Union Pacific Railroad. He is a graduate in the classical course and also in the civil engineering course of Michigan University. The third son, Charles E., who is



Geo. W. Howe

twenty-one years of age, is studying law with his father, having recently graduated at Minnesota University. The daughters are both living at home. Politically Mr. Kent was first a whig, but upon the birth of the republican party joined it, and was formerly quite a political speaker.

HOWE, GEORGE WILLIAM, collector of customs at the port of Cleveland, was born October 29th, 1832, in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts. He comes from an old English family, the American branch of which dates its origin back to 1632, when John Howe, its founder, arrived here from England and settled in Massachusetts. The name of Howe has since become illustrious in our national history, and known the world over. William Howe, father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, May 12th, 1803, and married to Miss A. T. Stone, of Chanton, Massachusetts, in 1828, was the inventor of what is so widely known and extensively used as "The Howe Truss Bridge." Elias Howe, cousin to George William, was the inventor of the sewing machine, an achievement that ranks him among the greatest of inventors. George William Howe, after receiving a substantial education at Springfield, Massachusetts, came to Cleveland in 1852, where he engaged with Stone & Witt, railroad builders, who were then contractors on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad. He afterwards became connected with the Lake Shore Railroad. In 1859 he abandoned railroading to engage in the milling business with Messrs. Hubby, Hughes & Co., under the firm name of Hubby & Howe, which, however, not proving a financial success, was discontinued. He established the first works in Cleveland for manufacturing lubricating oil from petroleum. Cleveland has since become the great center of the country for the manufacture of the various products of petroleum. On the breaking out of the war he abandoned all his business interests, and, upon the organization of the 1st Ohio Volunteer Artillery, he enlisted. He was commissioned quartermaster, and equipped eleven out of the twelve batteries that went to the front. He accompanied General Barnett (of Cleveland) and his staff up the Cumberland river to Nashville, reaching that place two or three days after its evacuation by the Confederate army. He was attached to General Thomas's division, and ordered to Pittsburg Landing. His services in the cause were valuable and meritorious. He remained in the army until after the evacuation of Corinth, when he returned to Cleveland and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. His health becoming impaired, to benefit it he went to Europe, where he spent six months in travel and recreation. In 1867 he returned to Europe, there to establish the business of Elias Howe, in which he proved eminently successful. With headquarters in London he organized branches in all the principal cities of Europe, besides looking after the exhibits of the Howe company at the Paris Exposition. In 1870 he returned to the United States and established the business of the Howe company in Northern Ohio. In 1872, while in California, he was urged to go to China and Japan to put the business there on a good footing, but preferring Europe, he was delegated to Vienna to represent the Howe company at the Vienna Exposition. Whilst there, owing to some trouble with the American commissioners, he, with three others, was appointed to act as commissioner until Jackson S. Schultz should arrive. As a recognition of valuable services rendered in that capacity, as well as other important matters, he received from the emperor of Austria as a token of regard, esteem, and

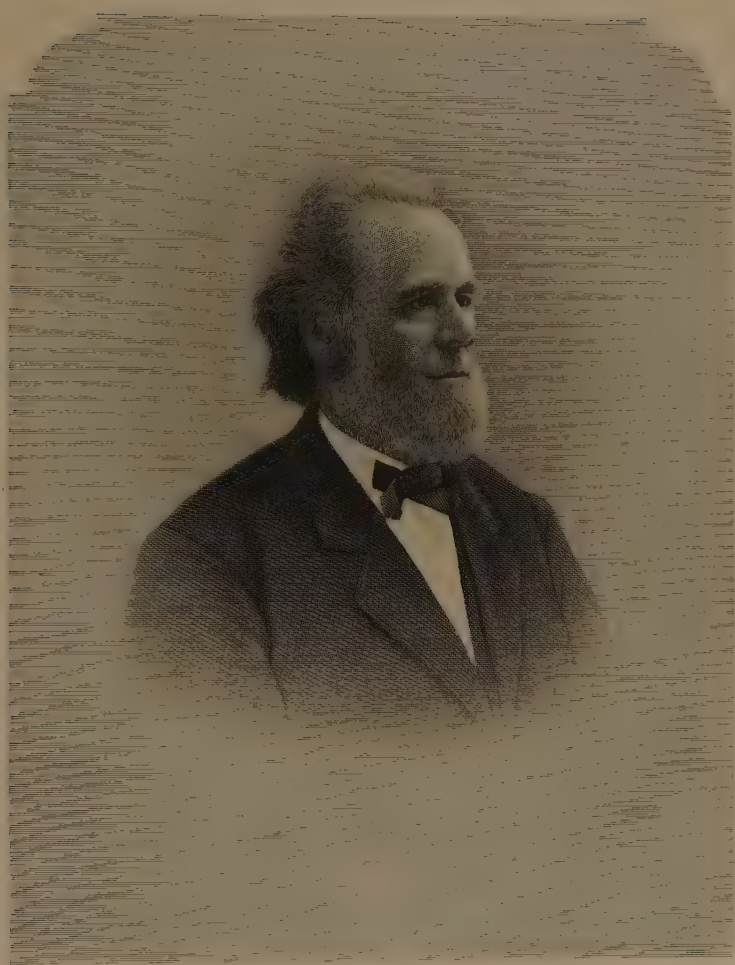
acknowledgment, the decoration of the "Order of Francis Joseph," one of the highest orders of the Austrian Empire, corresponding with the "Legion of Honor" of France and the "Order of the Garter" of England—an honor that has been but in very few instances conferred on an American citizen. He was also made a member of the "Society of Arts and Sciences" for Lower Austria, and received their diploma and silver medal. He returned to Cleveland in 1874. In 1876 he was connected with the Ohio Department at the Centennial Exposition, where he remained seven months in the discharge of his various duties. In November, 1876, shortly after the inauguration of President Hayes, he was appointed collector of customs at Cleveland, which position he still occupies with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the government. In all the business and official positions he has occupied he has been a man beyond reproach. In private life he is highly esteemed for his many excellencies of heart and mind. He is generous, frank, amiable, and upright in life, and those who know him best admire him most. He has been a member of the Northern Ohio Fair Association from its organization, serving three years as its secretary. From 1876 to 1879 he was a member of the board of police commissioners of Cleveland. He is a Mason in good standing and high up in the order, having taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Holyrood Commandery, of which he is treasurer, having been made a Knight Templar in 1857. In politics he is an ardent republican. In religious matters he is liberal, not being a member of any church. A man of strong literary taste and development, his extensive travels, observation, and study have made him an erudite scholar and a thorough business man. He was married in November, 1854, to Miss Kate Leman, the estimable daughter of William Leman, of Cleveland.

VANCE, JOSEPH, the tenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born March 21st, 1781, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and died at Urbana, Ohio, August 24th, 1852. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father, a poor man, with his small family, emigrated to the Northwestern territory, when Joseph was a toddling baby two years old. He located and built a strong block house on the southern bank of the Ohio river, where his neighbors could join him when alarmed by the scouts that patrolled the river, of which, as mentioned in the sketch of that pioneer, Governor McArthur in those days was one. In 1801, the father with his family resolved to move to the north side of the river, and eventually located in Urbana, where he became a permanent resident. From the migratory manner of living, our subject learned but sparsely that which is taught in our common schools, while he became an expert with axe, plow, and rifle. His first wages he invested in a yoke of oxen, and subsequently having purchased several barrels of salt, he traveled through the scattered settlements, selling his salt in such quantities as required by the settlers. To surmount the difficulties that one thus employed met with at the time, indicated character of no common order. The roads were nothing better than a trace through the woods, swamps, and streams, often obstructed with windfalls, and miles of such pathways might be traveled before reaching the cabin of a settler. At night, and alone with his cattle, this brave lad of fifteen would make his camp, build a large fire to keep off the howling wolves and panthers, and not

seldom have to stand guard for many hours of the night to protect his oxen from the ferocious beasts of prey. He often suffered severely from hunger and exposure, as not unfrequently he would find a stream so swollen that it was necessary for him to wait in the tangled forests of its banks for hours and sometimes days before it had fallen sufficiently to permit him to cross it. But through all, this persevering youth worked until he had sold his load, and returned home. When twenty-one years old, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana, and two years afterwards was elected captain of a rifle company, which, during the years immediately preceding the war of 1812, was frequently called out to fight the Indians. As a rendezvous for his company he built for it a strong blockhouse on the edge of the prairie a few miles north of Urbana, and thus protected the settlers from the incursions of the savages, who had to pass there, and could not do so unseen. In 1812, with his brother John, Joseph Vance piloted Hull's army through the pathless forests to Fort Meigs, and in 1817, with Samuel McCulloch and Henry Van Meter, he formed a company to take the contract to supply the northern army with provisions—a most arduous undertaking. On foot they drove cattle and swine, scores of miles, through the forest, while the deadweight was transported on sleds and wagons. With the extraordinary versatility of occupation characteristic of the young men of his time and circumstances, Joseph Vance was engaged in this manner, and subsequently in mercantile business in Urbana and Fort Meigs (now Perrysburg), for three years. In the midst of these labors he was elected to the legislature, and continued a member of that body four successive years. Having by this time increased in wealth, he with two others purchased a large tract of land upon the upper waters of Blanchard's Fork and there founded and had laid out the town of Findlay. At the same time he was elected a representative to Congress, and for fifteen years was reelected a member of that body. Always at his post, attending to the business of his constituents, while seldom attempting to speak, he was highly regarded for his sound judgment. In 1836 he was elected governor of Ohio, and served out his term with nothing of especial interest occurring during those two years. He then retired to his farm near Urbana, and there peacefully lived until 1842, when he was again elected to Congress. In 1850 while attending the Constitutional Convention, he was smitten by paralysis, and died two years afterward. Of great energy of character, he left the record of an industrious man, an enlightened patriot, and faithful, conscientious public servant.

WADE, JEPHTHA H., the telegraphic inventor, banker, and capitalist, was born in Seneca county, New York, August 11th, 1811. He was the son of Jephtha Wade, a surveyor and civil engineer. His father died when the boy was still young, and the youth began to learn the carpenter's trade, becoming a skillful and thorough workman. But he was also, like the elder Stephenson, noted for what he did outside of his regular business. He made and repaired clocks, mended pumps, devised new machinery to take the place of old, constructed musical instruments and played upon them in church and in bands with success. He was an excellent workman. Fifty and sixty years ago there was fine gunning in the Montezuma marshes and in the woods which bordered either side of the Seneca river, as well as in the higher and more southern parts of the county, and here Wade was at home.

His skill as a shot and his power in control of men early made him the commander of the militia when in their annual muster they closed up by a target-shoot. Although there were four hundred men in the ranks, many of them familiar with rifles their whole lives, Mr. Wade showed that he was the right man in the right place. He was the best shot present. When he reached twenty-one years of age he became the owner of a large sash and blind factory, but three years later determined to become an artist. Under the tuition of the celebrated portrait painter, Randall Palmer, he improved rapidly, and throughout the States of Louisiana, Michigan, and New York became well known for the skill with which he counterfeited life on canvas. He was but a little over thirty years of age when he became interested in the discoveries which had been made by Daguerre, in regard to fixing images on a sensitive plate. These experiments were only a few days prior to those of Professor Draper, in New York, and as soon as the matter became known to the scientific world others followed. Mr. Wade was then at Adrian, Michigan, and sent for a camera. On its arrival he studied out the method, assisted only by printed instructions, and took the first daguerreotype ever made west of New York. His health, however, had suffered during his long and exhaustive confinement indoors, and he looked around for something with which he could occupy himself in the open air. Just about this time there was a great excitement occasioned by the passage of words over a telegraphic wire from Washington to Baltimore. It seemed marvelous, and those who looked at it most carefully foresaw that the art would have immense possibilities. Mr. Wade was then in New Orleans, but returned to Detroit, where, after a short time spent in studying the principles of the new science, he began constructing a line. This was in Michigan, along the Michigan Central Railroad. He opened and equipped the Jackson office, and acted as operator and manager for a time. This was the first road constructed west of Buffalo. After a little while he entered the field as a proprietor, and began building lines in Ohio and other western States. These lines were known as Wade's. It should be remembered that at the beginning of telegraphic construction there were no shops especially devoted to the making of wires, insulators, and the machines required; there were no learned electricians and no skilled operators. Managers were expected to do every thing, even if the material was not forthcoming. There was much competition and much discouragement. One prominent trouble was that of imperfect insulation. Mr. Wade met this by the invention of an insulator, which still bears his name. He was the first to inclose a submarine cable in iron armor (across the Mississippi river at St. Louis), for which invention the world and its telegraph system owes much to him, as it was this important discovery and improvement in their construction that made telegraph cables a success, and made the crossing of oceans and other deep waters a possibility. The House Printing Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Rochester, New York, then the richest company extending westward, were induced to join the Wade, Speed, and other competing line companies throughout the Western States in a grand consolidation, with the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Wade as its general manager. This effectually cured the gravest of telegraphic ills—competition. The telegraph patrons were well aware that telegraph companies during a "break" gave their messages to the express companies or mail for delivery, rather than



J. H. Wade

hand them over to rival lines, but the consolidation not only insured delivery entirely by telegraph, but insured long connected circuits instead of frequent stoppages and repetitions. Success was thus attained practically and financially. He is undoubtedly entitled to more credit than any other one man for the successful construction of the trans-continental railway, as it was his energy, foresight, judgment, and determination which conceived and carried into practical operation the Pacific telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco, thus bringing the isolated gold-seekers into instantaneous communication with the Eastern world, establishing telegraphic supply stations, and otherwise attracting the attention of capitalists to the feasibility and necessity of a railway. The railway was built, following substantially the route of his telegraph, and at such an unprecedented rate as to astound the world. But he furnished the builders their example. The locating of the line and the manner of carrying forward the enterprise were turned over by the company entirely to him. He purchased a sufficient number of teams, wagons, tools, and material for the entire line, together with tents and provisions for the men, including over one hundred head of fat cattle, to be driven with the party and killed for beef as they were needed. Thus amply equipped, the caravan started westward from the Missouri river in the spring of 1861, taking the precaution to arm each man with a knife, a pair of revolvers, and a sixteen-shooter rifle for protection against the numerous and hostile Indians, completing the line as they went, and being obliged, in some places, to draw timber for posts two hundred and fifty miles, and for much of the route all the water for men and teams had to be drawn from inconveniently long distances. Notwithstanding the many obstacles to be overcome, the line was completed on the 24th of the following October. In California he found the same difficulties of competition and confusion among the local companies. With rare diplomatic tact he succeeded in uniting all of the conflicting telegraph interests on the Pacific coast, thus securing their harmonious and successful communication with the East. After strenuous efforts, and in the face of much opposition he succeeded in inducing the railroad companies to establish telegraph lines for their own exclusive business, and the result was a saving of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. He was made the first president of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and upon its consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company was made president of the entire combination, which position he filled with great credit and success, until his serious illness in 1867 warned him that he was being overworked, and he resigned, to enjoy the quietude of home, with the large fortune which he had accumulated purely through industry, perseverance, and his capacity for executing great projects. His early habits of ceaseless activity did not, however, permit him to remain idle. As a leading director in many of the largest factories, banks, railroads, and public institutions, his clear head and accurate judgment were highly valued. At the organization of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association of Cleveland, in 1867, he was elected its president. The originator and president of the Lake View Cemetery Association, whose magnificent grounds of over three hundred acres were opened to the public in 1871, he gave evidence of his taste, public spirit, and untiring perseverance. As the owner of the charming and extensive tracts of land in the Seventeenth ward, adjoining Euclid avenue, known as the "Wade Park," he beautified them at his own expense for the

enjoyment of the public. His well-known enterprise in opening, improving, and adorning streets and localities, and his liberal and unostentatious charities, endeared him to the people of Cleveland as one of its benefactors. He is a director of the Second National bank, of Cleveland; a director of the Cleveland Rolling-mill Company, Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and Union Steel Screw Company, and the president of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, and president of the Chicago and Atchison Bridge Company. He is also a director in several railroad companies, and the president of the Kalamazoo, Allegan, and Grand Rapids, and the Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad Companies. He is besides president of the Valley railway, running from Cleveland towards the coal fields of Ohio. This is a valuable acquisition to the interests of Cleveland. In addition to his other manifold duties, Mr. Wade has been appointed commissioner of the city sinking fund, park commissioner, and director of the Work-house and House of Refuge. He is one of the trustees of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, and has built for that purpose, at his own expense, a magnificent fire-proof building sufficiently large to accommodate from one hundred to one hundred and fifty children. The building is located on St. Clair street, an enduring monument to the man. Few men have achieved as much as Mr. Wade. There has been in his case no servile adherence to old and fossilized views, but he has struck out new paths to fortune.

SABINE, HYLAS, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Union county, Ohio, July 5th, 1829. He is a son of John F. and Euphemia (Clement) Sabine, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New York. John F. Sabine came to Ohio with his father's family at an early day, stopping at Worthington, but later removed to Union county, settling in the southern portion of that county, where he remained for many years. In 1854 he removed to Marysville, Ohio, where he still resides. In 1853 he was elected auditor of Union county, holding the office for one term. The subject of this biography was brought up on his father's farm and participated in its labors, alternated with an attendance at the common-schools of the county. At the age of eighteen he entered Delaware University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he took the regular course of study for two years. Subsequently he went to Kentucky, where he engaged in teaching for about two years. After the election of his father as auditor he returned to Union county, Ohio, where he served as his father's deputy. In 1855 he was elected as his father's successor to the office of county auditor. At the expiration of his term he began the publication of *The Union Press* at Marysville, of which he was the editor and manager—so continuing for five years. Toward the close of this period Mr. Sabine entered the law department of Harvard University, where he remained for two years. Upon his return from Harvard he removed to Richwood, in the north part of Union county, staying there thereafter, devoting his time principally to agriculture. In 1877 he was elected to the State Senate from the counties of Union, Logan, Hardin, and Marion, serving in the Sixty-third General Assembly. His party (the republican) it will be remembered, was in the minority that term, so that his part in legislation could be little else than negative. Mr. Sabine, however, did good service in the counsels of his friends. He was recognized as a cool, prudent, and wise counselor on almost all questions,

and of especial worth when political history and statistical record was to be employed in the discussion of questions arising in or coming to the senate. After the expiration of his senatorial term he went back to the farm. February 25th, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Foster to the position he now fills with so much credit to himself and to the State. October 8th, 1857, Mr. Sabine was married to Miss Annie Ware, daughter of J. R. Ware, Esq., of Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Their only children are Annie and C. W. Sabine. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. Hayes in 1876, and an alternate at the Chicago Convention which nominated General Garfield in 1880. Mr. Sabine is a quiet, affable gentleman, treating all alike with polite civility. He has a large fund of general information, and is especially qualified for the office he holds. He is making a careful, prudent, and zealous official; gives attention to detail, and it is believed by the community at large that his forthcoming report will be of greater value to the State than any similar document ever issued from the office. His private character is unassailable and his public life above reproach.

OGLEVEE, JOHN FINLEY, Auditor of State, Springfield, Ohio, was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, May 17th, 1840. He is a son of John and Eliza (Hanna) Oglevee, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The early life of our subject was spent on the farm, where he was inured to the hardest labor. The educational advantages of young Oglevee were such only as were afforded by the common-schools of the country. His labor on the farm was alternated by attendance at the public-schools for about three months in the year. Here he made the very best use of his time, so that when he entered Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, at the age of twenty, he had acquired a fair education, and was well prepared for the higher branches included in the course of study in that institution, excelling especially in mathematics. He entered at once upon the regular course, and pursued it uninterruptedly till he reached the senior year, when, August 6th, 1862, he left school to enter the service of the United States, enlisting in company "C," 98th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Webster, of Steubenville, Ohio, who fell in the battle of Perryville. Soon after enlistment the 98th was ordered into Kentucky, and became a part of General Nelson's force, being with him on his retreat from Lexington to Louisville. At the reorganization of the army, following General Buell's retreat to Louisville, the 98th became a part of the thirty-fourth brigade, tenth division, of General McCook's command. Thus organized the army went in pursuit of General Bragg in his retreat from Kentucky, engaging him in a hot contest at Perryville, where the division and brigade commanders of the Union forces were killed. At this battle the 98th suffered a tremendous loss, having fully one-third of its soldiery killed or wounded. After this, for several months, the regiment was principally employed on detached duty, and keeping an eye on that slippery rebel, General John Morgan. February, 1863, the regiment, with other forces, moved to Franklin, Tennessee, where they constituted the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland. During the remainder of this year the 98th was with that army and participated in all its battles, so that the history of the Army of the Cum-

berland is the history of the 98th Ohio. At the battle of Chickamauga the regiment formed a part of General Mitchell's brigade of General Steadman's division, and was in that memorable movement from the left to the right wing of the army, precipitating a desperate encounter with the Confederate forces, entailing a loss on the regiment as great as that at Perryville. At this battle Mr. Oglevee was color-bearer, and was severely wounded. As a reward for his valor in this terrible contest he was recommended for promotion, and, November 23d, 1863, he was commissioned second lieutenant. In the spring of 1864, having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment just before the beginning of the "Atlanta campaign." During a greater part of this campaign Mr. Oglevee was in command of his company, and at its close was again promoted to the adjutancy of the regiment. He was with General Sherman in the celebrated march from Savannah through the Carolinas to Raleigh, and was present at the surrender of the Confederate army under command of General Joseph E. Johnston. After the surrender he marched *via* Richmond to Washington City, and participated in the grand review, May, 1865, and soon after was mustered out of the service. Returning to Cadiz, Ohio, he took a temporary position as teacher of mathematics in Franklin College, from which he had gone a few years before as a student. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Springfield and began reading law in the office of General J. Warren Keifer. In October, of that year, Mr. Oglevee entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained till the spring of 1867. In December he was admitted to the bar, and entered regularly upon the practice of law. January 1st, 1868, he formed a partnership with General Keifer, and for three years subsequently practiced law under the firm name of Keifer & Oglevee. Soon after this Mr. Oglevee was elected to the city council of Springfield, thus beginning his career in public life. Then, as now, he advocated or opposed measures which to him seemed right or wrong with an energy and zeal highly commendable. October, 1871, he was elected auditor of Clark county, and re-elected in 1873, holding the office four years. Subsequent nominations for the same office were tendered him, which he declined. In 1875 he was unanimously nominated by his party as a candidate for representative to the State Legislature, his election to the General Assembly following in October. A similar nomination and election occurred in 1877. While serving in the Sixty-third General Assembly, as a result of his second election, in May, 1879, the republican State convention was held at Cincinnati where, on the first ballot, he was nominated to the office of Auditor of State. The campaign which followed was the most closely contested and exciting of any ever seen in the State. The position of Mr. Oglevee in that campaign was a peculiar and critical one. He had just emerged from an active and aggressive career in the legislature, wherein he had made himself known on almost every question that came before that body without consulting the likes or dislikes of cliques or factions, and had, therefore, naturally antagonized many "pet schemes" of the lobby and hangers-on. Two of his opponents were recognized as the strongest on the opposition tickets. With these facts staring him in the face, it is natural that he should feel a "vague unrest" as to the result. However, his canvass was bold, dignified, and highly honorable. The result of the election surprised the whole country, for the republican ticket



Yours truly,
H. Labrie

throughout was elected by majorities greater than the most sanguine had ever claimed even during the hottest of the canvass. Mr. Oglevee was elected by the surprising majority of seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-two, and, as a consequence, is now discharging the duties of State Auditor with marked care, zeal, and judgment. June 23d, 1869, he was married to Miss Jennie M. Eagleson, daughter of William Eagleson, Esq., of Harrison county, Ohio. Socially Mr. Oglevee stands very high. He is hospitable, kind, and obliging, and being well informed on current topics, is an interesting and entertaining conversationalist.

HITCHCOCK, PETER, a chief justice of Ohio for twenty-five years, was born October 19th, 1781, at Cheshire, New Haven county, Connecticut, and died on the 4th March, 1854, at Painesville, Lake county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools until he was seventeen, when he entered Yale College. His father's means being limited he was compelled to defray the greater part of the expenses of his education by his own efforts. For this purpose he taught school during the vacations and part of the college terms, in this way supporting himself but seriously lessened his facilities for study. Leaving college, he studied law and in March, 1804, was admitted to practice. He had studied diligently and showed such aptitude for his chosen profession, that his examination was decidedly creditable. Having opened an office in Cheshire, for two years he practiced law with fair success, earning the reputation of being well qualified, diligent and attentive to business. In 1806 he decided on trying his fortune in the West, and moved to the Connecticut Western Reserve of Ohio, settling at Burton, Geauga county, where he took up a farm and retained his residence upon it until his death. His life at that period was laborious and his rewards scanty. At times he taught school, practiced in the courts when clients could be had, and spent the remainder of his time in clearing and cultivating his farm. His distance from the county seat when travel was slow and tedious, was a drawback also, but he steadily won his way in the good opinion of the people. His law business increased until it spread over the entire Reserve, throughout which he soon acquired the reputation of a leading lawyer. The lawyers with whom he was brought into competition were many of them men of distinguished ability, possessed of intellectual and material advantages of which he had been deprived by his circumstances, yet he held his own with the best of them, and secured and maintained a leading place. The confidence reposed in his abilities and character by those who knew him best was shown by his election in 1810, to represent the county in the lower branch of the Ohio legislature. On the conclusion of his term he was in 1812 chosen to serve in the senate, and reelected in 1814 when he served a portion of the time as speaker. In house or senate he always took a prominent part in the business of the State, and in the fall of 1816, after a warmly contested election he was returned to Congress and took his seat in the House of Representatives in December, 1817. Before the close of his term he was in 1819 elected by the Ohio legislature a judge of the supreme court of the State for the Constitutional term of seven years. In February, 1826, he was reelected for a similar term, but at its close in 1833, political differences preventing his continued reelection, he was sent by his district to again represent it in the State senate for the term of 1833 to 1835, and for one session presided in that body. In 1835 he was again elected to the

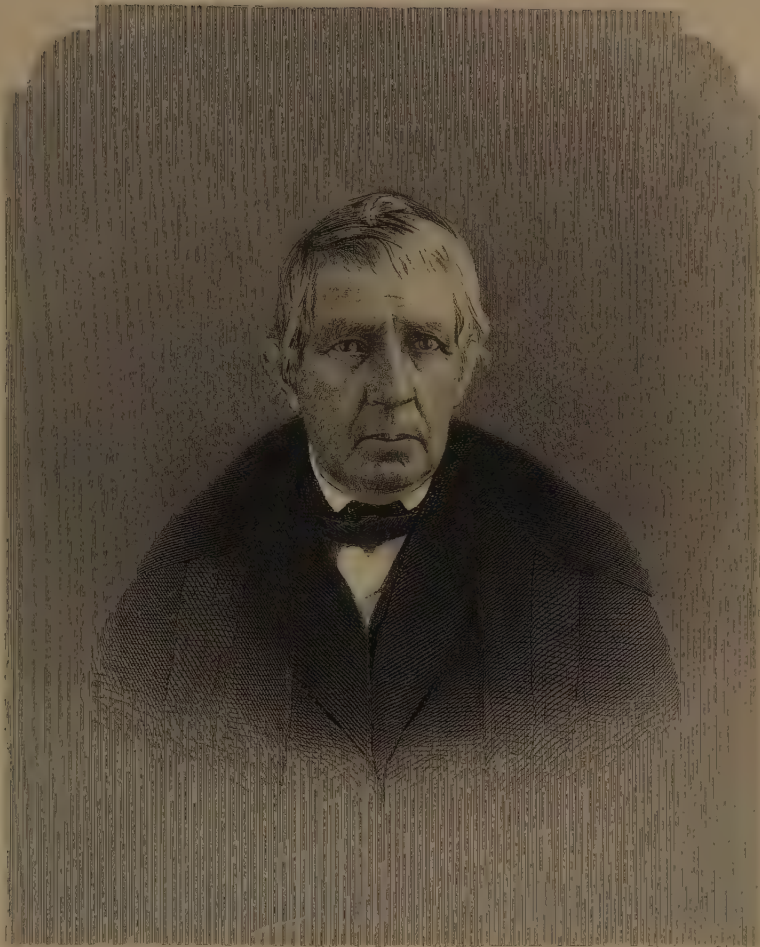
supreme bench, when at the close of this term partisan opposition again successfully kept him from the bench until 1845, when he was again elected and retained his office of chief justice until 1852, when being seventy years old he retired from public service, after a life spent in law-making and law-expounding of more than forty years, and during the whole of which period he enjoyed alike the respect of political friends and opponents. A practical test of public opinion in regard to him was furnished in the election of delegates to the convention for the revision of the Constitution of Ohio, in the spring of 1850. The district in which he resided was entitled to three delegates, and preëminently the home of free soilism, as that party outnumbered each of the others by from 500 to 1,000 votes. The free soil men placed in nomination a full ticket of men of their own party. The whigs and democrats combined to defeat this ticket. With a majority of votes the whigs had not sufficient to give them a full claim to a majority of the delegates, so it was proposed that the democrats should have the nomination of the whigs to be put on the ticket. The offer being accepted, the democrats, with great unanimity named Judge Hitchcock as their first choice, although he was the leader of their political opponents, and the man of most influence among them. At this time he held the office of chief justice of the State, and very reluctantly accepted the nomination. Having done so, however, and with the whole ticket elected in spite of the united free soil opposition, he took his seat at the opening of the convention, served faithfully on the most important committees, thoroughly examined every subject discussed, and took a prominent part in the most important debates. He had a thorough knowledge of the old Constitution and its workings, and his ripe experience was especially valuable in pointing out the defects of the whole and suggesting remedies. Some of his suggestions were embodied in the new Constitution and others rejected, as too far advanced for public opinion at the time. With the instrument as finally adopted he was not quite satisfied but he voted for it, as it was a great improvement upon that of 1802, and used his influence to have it adopted by the people. His labors in the convention did not prevent the performance of his usual circuit duties on the bench, nor those of chief justice, but the two offices occupied his whole time, and made that year one of hard work. He had the satisfaction, however, of receiving the hearty approval of his constituents. As a judge he was laborious, systematic, punctual and attentive, despatching business with peculiar facility, although not without deliberation. Rarely if ever in a hurry, he was always full of business. He readily ascertained the bearings of a case which were decisive of the merits it presented, and his experienced mind seemed at once to reject everything immaterial. Having read all the papers in a case, his memory was so retentive that, having noticed it at once, he would almost uniformly state with accuracy the exact point upon which it hinged, and the evidence that bore upon it. This faculty enabled him to concentrate his mind upon the question in hand, to recur in debate, and without loss of time, to the proof that would correct or strengthen a first impression, and, united with his habit of persevering to the end of an investigation once begun, enabled him to dispose correctly and rapidly of a mass of business, that apparently quicker but less methodical minds would not be able to dispose of with equal readiness. Possessing a strong physical frame, and during the greater part of his life favored with robust health, he was capable of uncommonly severe mental

endurance. His strong natural faculties had been improved by constant habits of sobriety, personal self-denial and untiring industry. A sincere Christian, he was ever a helper and friend to the needy and the afflicted, a liberal supporter of benevolent enterprises, and a good neighbor, while his domestic affections were especially strong and tender. In 1805 he married Nabbie Cook in his native town, and reared to maturity three sons and four daughters. He died at the house of his son, Hon. Reuben Hitchcock, in Painesville, Ohio, on the 4th March, 1854, when on his way home from attendance in the supreme court at Columbus, where overwork had brought on severe illness. The event was mourned throughout the State as a severe public loss, and resolutions of respect adopted by the legislature and the bar generally.

LIPPELMANN, HERMAN HENRY, was born in Prussia, April 5th, 1831. He remained in his native country until he was twenty-one years of age, when he took ship for America. His savings in that time had been only enough to bring him to the New World, for when he landed at Cincinnati, in 1852, he had not a dollar to his name. He worked his passage on a boat down the Ohio River from Pittsburg, and was favored by the captain of the boat with his first job of work in the Miami Valley, in assisting to unload the boat. This put one dollar and fifty cents in his otherwise empty pocket, and was the beginning of the ample fortune that he now enjoys. Mr. Lippelmann is distinctively a representative of that class of intelligent, energetic, and thrifty citizens in our midst, of foreign birth, who, adopting this as their future home, love it none the less because it is not the land of their nativity; and the success that has attended him in his honorable, industrious, and energetic business career is a happy and proud commentary upon the character of our free institutions. We may not know or conjecture what would have been the condition of Mr. Lippelmann, in a property sense, had he remained in his native country, but we do know that he never could have acquired there the fee simple to over a thousand acres of land such as he now owns, in one body, in Shelby County, of this State, a princely estate in freehold, with a school-house and a little church standing among native forest trees, and upon ground donated for their use, with their open doors, where children may learn to read in the one and all may worship God in the other. His first employment as a laborer was in the brick-yard of Mr. George George, in Mill Creek bottoms, in the western part of Cincinnati. In 1856 he bought the canal boat *Nebraska*, and began a career as canal boatman, which continued for twenty-five years, during which period he owned and commanded, at one time, eleven boats. He was extensively engaged in the transportation of grain, flour, wood, etc. For fifteen years he was in partnership with the late James Beatty. They mostly built the town of Port Union, and were its proprietors until the death of Mr. Beatty. As partners they co-operated congenially in the conduct of their vast and increasing business. All their transactions were in this fertile valley, and their investments in real estate, out of their successful enterprises, became immense. In addition to his Shelby County possessions, above referred to, Mr. Lippelmann owns a fine farm in Paulding County, also valuable property in Dayton and Hamilton. These facts are alluded to to show the possibilities that attend intelligent and intrepid endeavor. Mr. Lippelmann is still actively engaged in business. He has his residence in the center of a twenty-seven acre tract of ground imme-

diately east of Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio, being half-way between the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Dayton Short Line. From his porches the trains may be distinctly seen for five miles on either road. The house is a substantial brick, standing back behind old forest trees, with luxuriant evergreen trees in abundance immediately around it. On the right may be seen beautiful Glendale, and on the left its elder sister, Sharon. The eminence upon which the house stands commands an entrancing view of the country in all directions. Mr. Lippelmann has never sought political distinction, but always preferred quiet business channels for the exercise of his unusual abilities. He has been a director in the German National Bank since its organization; is a Republican as to political connection; takes a deep interest in the perpetuity of our form of government; is liberal in his donations in behalf of political enterprises having in view that end. His first wife was Mary, a daughter of the late Hon. John Gerke, at one time treasurer of Hamilton County. She died 1864. He afterward married (1866) Sophia Tucker, by whom he has nine children, now living: William H., Herman H., John G., John H., Andrew E., Clara, Mary, Annie, and Alice. These now constitute his family, and as such occupy the homestead above described. Mr. Lippelmann's example is an encouragement to all who, like him, are compelled to begin life in the same humble way. The position which he holds to-day in business circles, and the community at large, is worthy of the emulation of every young man.

HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY, soldier, statesman, and ninth President of the United States, was born February 9th, 1773, at Berkeley, Charles county, Virginia, now known as Berkeley Springs, the county seat of Morgan county, West Virginia. He was the third and youngest son of the Hon. Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and three times governor of Virginia. He died in 1791. He was a man of large stature, cheerful disposition, and very popular with all classes. His son William had all the advantages that moderate wealth and the intellectual companionship of his father could afford, and after graduating with honor at Hampden Sidney College, in his eighteenth year, had just entered upon the study of medicine when his father's death changed his plans. Being by that event made dependent upon his own efforts, he decided to enter the army, was commissioned an ensign by President Washington, and assigned for duty with the army of General St. Clair. Delayed in his journey west, he did not arrive until after the command had been transferred to General Wayne, whom he joined, and was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and, after Wayne's great battle, in which Lieutenant Harrison highly distinguished himself, he was, in 1795, made a captain, and put in charge of Fort Washington, around which John Cleves Symmes, as owner of all the land in the vicinity not then the property of the government, had laid out the town of Cincinnati. Having in 1797 married a daughter of Mr. Symmes, Captain Harrison resigned his commission, and shortly afterward was appointed secretary of the territory of which St. Clair was then governor. In 1801 this territory was divided, and Secretary Harrison appointed governor of the territory of Indiana, so-called, then embracing the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and which was at that time nearly all in the possession of the Indians. These, in 1811, having become much too hostile in their demonstrations,



Peter Hitchcock

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

Governor Harrison, with eight hundred volunteers and regulars, marched to Tippecanoe, then occupied by the main force of Indians, under the command of their principal chiefs Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet, so-called. Here Governor Harrison, having encamped his force, was furiously attacked, but successfully repelled that attack, beating the Indians so badly that were it not for the war just then proclaimed with Great Britain they would probably have then come to terms. After Hull's surrender, Governor Harrison in September, 1812, was placed in command of the Northwestern frontier, with the rank of brigadier general, but not until the following year, and when he had been promoted to the rank of major-general, was he enabled to begin active operations. Then mistakes of his subordinate officers caused several mishaps to his troops, but Perry's victory on Lake Erie enabled him to recover so much of the territory of which he was governor as had been occupied by the British troops, and he pursued them into Canada where, October 5th, they were totally routed in the battle of the Thames. Peace with the northwestern Indians soon followed, and with the conclusion in 1815 of the so-called war of 1812, they finally ceased to trouble the settlers. In consequence of misunderstandings with Mr. Armstrong, the then Secretary of War, General Harrison soon after resigned his commission as major-general; and Indiana being admitted as a State in 1816, Governor Harrison retired to his estate a few miles below Cincinnati on the north bank of the Ohio river, and from where, as part of the Cincinnati Congressional district, he was in that year elected to Congress. After serving a term in that body, he was elected to the State senate of Ohio, and held that position two years. In 1824 he was elected to the United States Senate, and on taking his seat was, instead of General Jackson, appointed chairman of the military committee in that body, on which he served until in 1828 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams, minister to the South American Republic of Columbia. Having accepted the appointment, he proceeded to Bogota, but General Jackson having been elected, he, in 1829, cancelled the appointment, and General Harrison returned to again live in retirement upon his North Bend estate. Being in very moderate circumstances he accepted the position of clerk of Hamilton county court, and held it twelve years. In 1836, he was, as a military man of distinction, brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and received 73 electoral votes, Martin Van Buren being elected. The disastrous financial condition into which the whole country was subsequently plunged, caused by the arbitrary conduct of President Jackson during his second term, weakened the Democratic party and created a probability that, were an available Whig candidate found, he would be elected. After canvassing the merits of all such candidates, including Henry Clay, as the father of the protective system, and General Scott as the head of the army, none more available than General Harrison could be found, and on the 4th December, 1839, he was by the convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, nominated. After a supreme effort continued during the eleven following months, the Whig party in such effort exhibiting the most surprising ability as an electioneering party, of the 294 electoral votes cast by twenty-six States, William H. Harrison secured 234. The popular vote was, for Harrison, 1,274,783; for Van Buren, 1,128,702, and for Birney, the abolitionist candidate, 7,609. Inaugurated on the 4th March, 1841, President Harrison very carefully and judiciously selected his executive cabinet, and his administration

promised to be all the country required, but, before any distinctive line of policy could be established, after an acute illness of eight days, following an attack of pneumonia brought on by exposure on the day of his inauguration, he died on the 4th April, 1841, and his body was removed to and interred in the tomb he had built on his estate at North Bend. The constitution of President Harrison's mind was of a high order; caution, cool judgment, and good sense influenced his every action, and he died regretted by the whole people, whose feelings had to their depths been stirred by the excitement attending his election. Not a stain sullied the fair escutcheon of his name, and throughout all time will that name be remembered with affection, and mentioned with respect by the people of the great territory of which he was first governor and defender.

LEE, JOHN C., a lawyer and soldier, of Toledo, Ohio, was born January 7th, 1828, in Brown township, Delaware county, Ohio. Hugh Lee, his father, and Mary A. Lee, his mother, were both natives of Virginia, though their parents came from Northern Ireland. Mr. Lee's father and mother removed to Ohio immediately after their marriage, and settled in Delaware county, where the mother died in 1837, the remainder of the family living there till 1844, residing the last six years in the county-seat of that county. The family then removed to Union county, and in 1847 to Tiffin, Ohio, whence, in 1851, they went West. The father resumed farming in the same year, and died in the State of Missouri, in 1859, aged sixty-one years. The early education of Mr. Lee began in a log school-house, and was there continued till 1838, when he began attending the village schools and academy at Delaware, the county-seat. He was thus enabled to prepare himself for college. In 1844 he entered a new institution called Central College, in Franklin county, but remained there only one year, and in 1845 entered the sophomore class at the Western Reserve College, where he graduated in 1848. After receiving his diploma Mr. Lee taught academies two years, one year at Atwater, Portage county, and one year at Tiffin. In 1850 he began the study of law in the office of R. G. Pennington at the latter place, where he remained till his admission to the bar, July 6th, 1852. Immediately after this event Mr. Lee became a partner of his old tutor, Mr. Pennington, and shortly afterwards succeeded him in his practice. He then received as a student N. L. Brewer, of Tiffin, for two years, and at the end of two years more took him as a partner. Mr. Brewer is at present engaged in a very large and lucrative practice at Tiffin. In 1857, at the age of twenty-nine, Mr. Lee was a candidate for judge of common pleas, but was defeated by a still younger man, G. E. Seney. The firm of Lee & Brewer continued till April, 1861, when Mr. Lee withdrew to enter the military service. He enlisted in the 55th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was immediately appointed its major, and, before leaving the State for active duty, was commissioned its colonel. In January, 1862, with a full regiment, he was ordered to West Virginia, where he reported to General Rosecrans. His first engagement was at Moorefield, where the rebels were repulsed and the town taken. Colonel Lee served for a month as a member of a court martial, convened by order of General Rosecrans at Charlestown, and then joined his regiment at Romney. Being the senior officer he was, by order of General Schenck, placed in command of the district of the South Potomac. He marched under command of that general to the re-

lief of Milroy at McDowell, in May, 1862. He also participated in the Shenandoah campaign, which culminated in the battle of Cross Keys. He was engaged in the battles of Freeman's Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Warrenton, Bristow's Station, New Baltimore, New Market, Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, Chantilly, the second Bull Run, and several others, in all of which he received the special commendation of his superior officers. In 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville, Colonel Lee, in command of a brigade of Ohio troops, composed of the 25th, 55th, 75th, and 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, did noble service in staying the tide of rebel success, he having a horse shot from under him. In this terrible battle his efforts were most determined and his brigade suffered great loss. On account of the death of a child and the severe sickness of his wife Colonel Lee was obliged to tender his resignation, which was received May 18th, 1863. Returning home he devoted his time to his family and the recovery of his wife. During the fall elections of 1863 he took a very active part, and did effective work in the contest between Brough and Vallandigham for governor of Ohio. In the spring of 1864, when the National Guard was called out by Governor Brough, he was commissioned colonel of the 164th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which did service around the fortifications of Washington. Here he remained in command of all the troops and fortifications between Chain Bridge above and Long Bridge opposite Washington, till Grant had settled around Richmond and Petersburg. In March, 1865, he was breveted brigadier-general. General Lee never failed to command the esteem, confidence, and good will of his soldiers. His high moral character added much to the courage and good behavior of his men. His command was noted for its excellent discipline and good conduct. As an evidence of his excellent discipline may be mentioned an occurrence at the second Bull Run, mentioned in the reports to the War Department. Colonel Lee's regiment had been sent to an advanced position, and in the midst of the fight the enemy had made a flank movement and formed a line at right angles with the union lines, so that a change of front had to be made by Colonel Lee's regiment. His regiment had been disorganized by the excitement of battle and its company organization was completely broken up; but hastily arranging his line without respect to companies or any thing else, the captains and other officers taking positions along the line at about equal distances from one another, Colonel Lee, right under the raking fire of the enemy, gave orders to change front by battalion instead of by company, as is the invariable rule, since to change front under fire is very dangerous, and especially so by whole battalions; but the order was promptly obeyed, and the feat accomplished. This merely shows the excellent discipline of his men and the confidence reposed in their commander. After returning home from the war General Lee resumed the practice of law with his old partner in Tiffin, where he remained till 1869, when he removed to Toledo. While in Tiffin he met with great success in his profession, and acquired a very large practice. He was there identified with all public enterprises. He was a member of the board of education for five years, and chief engineer of the fire department for seven years. Upon his removal to Toledo he formed a partnership with James M. Brown, who had formerly been a student under him at Tiffin. This firm still remains as Lee & Brown. In 1867 General Lee was nominated unanimously by the State central re-

publican committee as lieutenant-governor, to take the place declined by Samuel Galloway, and was elected. Again, in 1869, he was nominated by acclamation and elected, serving both terms with Governor Hayes. This office he filled with great credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the people, gaining the reputation of being the best parliamentarian that has ever presided over the Ohio Senate. He was three times presiding officer of State republican conventions. In 1868 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, that nominated Grant, and was a member of the committee on resolutions from his State. In 1872 he was one of the two presidential electors-at-large for the State of Ohio, and also the president of the electoral college the same year. In 1877 he was appointed United States district attorney of Northern Ohio, his term of office expiring March, 1881. In all his public capacities General Lee has shown rare ability, conscientiousness, and industry. As a lawyer he stands foremost at the bar—the industrious student of law, inveterate worker, and eloquent and forcible advocate. He is a man of great energy. General Lee has the reputation of being one of the most effective and eloquent political workers and speakers in northwestern Ohio. During important campaigns his services are in great demand, and he is often sent into other States. Possessed of an unusual gift of language and endowed with a strong and pleasant voice, his well-rounded sentences come with an ease and scholarly polish and accent which, with his great natural earnestness, make him most interesting and impressive. As a citizen he belongs to the highest type; he is public spirited, patriotic, and honorable. His social life is of the purest and noblest—a perfect gentleman and refined scholar. May 26th, 1853, General Lee married Charlotte E. Hoffman, of Tiffin, Ohio, a native of Germany. Three children have been born of this union, one daughter (who is now dead) and two sons. The oldest son, Frank A. Lee, is engaged in the postal service, and Henry E. Lee is studying law with his father, soon to be admitted, and was a graduate, in 1879, of the same college as his father. General Lee has been trustee of his *Alma Mater* for the last six years. He is not a member of any church, though he has been connected with both the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches for many years. He has always been an uncompromising temperance man, but never was connected with a political temperance party. Politically he was first a whig, and, on the organization of the republicans became an adherent of that party, which he has ever since zealously supported. Since his residence in Toledo he has repeatedly been requested by his friends to run for Congress, but has invariably declined, preferring his profession to political office. He has had many expressions of public confidence, but likes the practice of law and labors very hard in its pursuit. He has had great success as an advocate before juries.

BROWN, DAVID I., lawyer, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, October 4th, 1824, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Knightz) Brown. His great-grandfather, a Scotchman, was an officer in the British army, stationed in this country while we were colonies, but, with all the men under him, joined our cause at the commencement of the revolutionary war and fought with us till the close, ranking as brigadier-general. His grandfather was killed by the Indians in the war of 1812. His father, a wheelwright and



Western Bldg. Pub. Co.

J. C. Lee

chairmaker, was born in Licking county, February 22d, 1798; went to Pennsylvania when a boy, married there, and returned to Wayne county, Ohio, and, after living there a short time, removed to Marion county, and to Crawford county, and thence to Wyandot county, where he died, August 27th, 1880. David I. Brown lived among the Indians till he was twelve years of age, when he was enabled to attend a three months winter-school each of three years. The next winter he taught school in his own neighborhood, and at the close entered the academy at Marion for the summer term of five months, teaching the following winter, and then returning to the academy to spend another five months' term. At the end of this time he entered the college at Delaware, but was obliged to leave at the end of three months on account of his health. This misfortune compelled him to seek some out-door employment in order to regain it, and he engaged in selling oil-cloths and maps for the next two years, traveling through Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Ohio, teaching school, however, a part of the time. In August, 1847, he went to Putnam county, and taught a select school the following summer, and a district school in the winter. The next year he settled in Gilboa, and began the study of law with Judge Palmer, remaining his student until the fall of 1851, and teaching school most of the time. He showed remarkable diligence and receptivity in this, and it could easily be seen that he was destined to make no second-rate mark in the world. During the summer of 1851 he made a thorough canvass of the county in favor of the new constitution, which had been adopted by the constitutional convention, and was now offered to the suffrages of the people, and that fall he was elected clerk of the courts, serving two terms of three years each. During this time he carried on a large business in buying and selling stock. In 1858 he started a drug-store in Kalida, which made him the first druggist of the county, and continued in the business till January, 1861. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, and was one of the fourteen democrats who bolted the caucus rule, and voted to sustain all measures for prosecuting the war, contrary to the action of the majority of the party. In 1861 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after was appointed prosecuting attorney for Putnam county, holding the office till 1863. In the following year he resumed the stock trade, which he prosecuted very successfully for a number of years. In 1877 he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1879. He was the chairman of the standing committee on ditches, drains, and water-courses, and the author of the present drainage laws of the State. He also procured the passage of the pike laws as affecting Putnam county. In 1875 he ran for State senator, but was defeated by Perrysburg being thrown out. He was a member of the committee on federal relations, and caused permanent landmarks to be set up between Ohio and Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the committees on the judiciary and on colleges and universities, taking a very active part in the cause of education. In addition to his other business, he has dealt quite largely in real estate, both wild and improved lands. He joined the Masonic order in 1856, and the Odd-fellows in 1854. He was married May 1st, 1849, to Elizabeth, daughter of George and Dorcas Shaw, seven children being the result of the marriage—Remus R., Helen J., Ella A., David I., Jr., Flora B., Alice M., and Lizzie F. He is a man of positive opinions and fine social qualities, and possesses ability as a lawyer to a marked degree. He commands the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens,

and his standing in the community is excellent. He does not push himself forward, but goes into the work with his whole soul. He is a true friend. In politics his aim is to do right, party or no party.

MEIGS, RETURN JONATHAN, the second governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765. When twenty years old he graduated at Yale College with the highest honors of his class. Returning home he studied law and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year, when having married Miss Sophia Wright, he, with his bride, in the same year went to Marietta, Ohio, and in the neighborhood purchased a large tract of land. In 1788, when Mr. Meigs and his wife arrived at Marietta the whole region was an almost unbroken wilderness. Still, in the little cluster of log huts which were built in the form of a hollow square, called the Campus Martius, there were those who in intellectual culture, in social virtues, and in refinement of manners would have been ornaments to any community. Devoting himself to the cultivation of his land, and occasionally as a lawyer settling the difficulties which occurred among the inhabitants, Mr. Meigs soon gained the confidence of the community, and especially that of General St. Clair, who in 1790 sent him with dispatches to the British commandant at Detroit, remonstrating against the manner in which that functionary was inciting and supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition to prey upon the defenseless settlers. The remonstrance proved of no avail, although Mr. Meigs performed his mission to the entire satisfaction of the government, and in doing so met with adventures that would make a bulky memoir if printed. In the winter of 1802 he was by the Ohio legislature elected a judge of the Supreme Court. The associate judges were Samuel Huntington, subsequently governor of the State, and George Tod, whose son David Tod was the second war governor, so-called, of Ohio. The United States government having in 1804 purchased of France the vast territory then called Louisiana, extending from the mouth to the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri river, President Jefferson appointed Mr. Meigs to the command of the upper portion of that district of country, with the rank of brevet-colonel of the United States army. Having also the additional dignity of a judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, he performed the functions of judge and commandant for about a year, located at St. Louis, and then his health failing he resigned and returned to Ohio. Soon after, the President appreciating his abilities as a lawyer, appointed him United States judge for the district of Michigan, and he had but just entered upon the duties of this office when he was nominated as the second civil governor of Ohio, and elected over his opponent, General Nathaniel Massie, by a majority that would unquestionably have seated him had not the State senate declared his election void, under the assumption that by his residence in Louisiana and Michigan he had forfeited his citizenship. He never questioned the decision, and was immediately elected judge of the Supreme Court, and soon after elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. John Smith, who had resigned the seat to avoid impeachment for alleged complication with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. At the same session of the Ohio legislature, Judge Meigs was chosen for the full term in the Senate from March 4th, 1809. The next year, after a very hotly contested election, he was chosen governor by a majority of over 2,000 votes. His inaugural address stamped

him as a man of extraordinary ability and comprehensive mind, and the war of 1812 found him constantly exercising that ability to defend the frontiers of his State from the savage enemy. In this he greatly succeeded, and his tireless devotion won him national recognition to such extent that he was called by President Madison to the seat in his cabinet of Postmaster-General. Here he proved that the appointment was an excellent one, and for nine years, and until declining health made it necessary for him to retire, he discharged the arduous duties of his position in manner to gain the highest commendation of his fellow-citizens. His latter years he spent in his quiet home at Marietta, and died March 29th, 1825.

JONES, WILLIAM W., physician and surgeon, of Toledo, Ohio, was born September 28th, 1819, in Chenango county, New York. His father, Marquis Jones, was a son of Colonel Israel Jones, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and for several years a member of the General Assembly of that State. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut, having immigrated there in 1643. Dr. Jones's mother, Elizabeth Merrill, was a native of New Hartford, Connecticut. Her father was a prominent and public man. She died in Buffalo at the age of eighty-four, surviving her husband for many years. He died in 1827, at the age of forty-seven. The occupation he followed was chiefly that of a drover. William W. Jones's early education was derived in a district school in his native town, though at the age of ten he was sent to a private academy in the same place, where he remained till he was thirteen years of age. The succeeding two years were spent in an academy at Salem, New York, where he was enabled to possess himself of a very liberal English education. Desirous of learning some trade or business, he entered a printing office in Forestville, Chautauqua county, New York, where he remained several months, until the failure of the paper on which he was engaged led to his removal to Buffalo, where for a year or more he was engaged upon a literary paper, upon its failure becoming connected with what is now the *Commercial Advertiser* of that city, where he remained until his removal to Ohio in 1836. At that time a brother was engaged in an extensive flouring mill and in selling merchandise at Dresden, in this State, and the journalist was easily persuaded to adopt a business life which promised greater pecuniary rewards than the calling he was following. He became a partner with his brother in the mill, and acquired an insight into commercial business which was of great advantage to him in after life. While a measure of pecuniary success attended his efforts in business, his tastes for study and knowledge could not in this occupation be gratified to the extent he desired. Notwithstanding tempting offers were made him from time to time after he commenced the study of medicine in 1844, he declined them all, believing that making money did not constitute the chief end of man, but rather that true happiness could best be found in a life of usefulness to others as well as to himself. Dr. Jones began the study of medicine with Dr. W. W. Rickey, of Dresden, who was afterwards one of the charter members, and subsequently president, of the Ohio State Medical Society. For some time he was a private student of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, then professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo, where he graduated in the winter of 1848-49. Milard Fillmore, then President of the United States, was chan-

cellor of the university, and, as such, his signature appears upon the doctor's diploma. He immediately located in Toledo, Ohio, then but a small village, and entered upon the practice of medicine. Here his life work began and probably will end. Thirty-two years of his professional career, a long, useful, and honored one, are already spent. The same summer, and shortly after Dr. Jones located in Toledo, a cholera epidemic broke out in the village and vicinity, which gave him and the other resident physicians all the practice they were able to attend to. It was not long before he took a place in the foremost ranks of the old practitioners. The many cases that came under his charge were managed with such success, that a reputation was there and then established, that has abided with him ever since. Dr. Jones was the first surgeon to perform the operation of lithotomy in his part of the State, since which he has performed a number of similar operations. The number of stones that he has removed from the bladder, all of which he has preserved in his collection of such specimens, is surprising. Some were of the most remarkable size, so as to require crushing for removal. During the progress of Toledo from a town of 2,500 to a city of nearly 60,000 population, with its catalogue of consequent accidents, Dr. Jones has been called upon to perform a great number of surgical operations of every character and degree of difficulty. He has a reputation of being a very skillful surgeon. Probably no one in Northwestern Ohio has had a longer or more varied experience, or is more widely and favorably known in his profession than Dr. W. W. Jones. He is an active member of the American Medical Association and the Ohio State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1875, having been a member since 1849, the year of its permanent organization, and being one of three of the oldest of its living members. He is also ex-president of the Alumni Association of the University of Buffalo, an honorary member of the Michigan State Medical Society, Detroit Academy of Medicine, and Detroit Medical Society; also a member of the Detroit Library Association, the oldest living member of the Lucas County Medical Society, organized in 1851; a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society, Southern Michigan Medical Society, and Northern Indiana Medical Society. He is also consulting surgeon for the St. Vincent Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, and corresponding member of several scientific societies. He is also a liberal and able contributor to various medical journals throughout the country. In 1840, Dr. Jones became a Mason, the office of high priest being the highest he has ever held in that order. While he has borne a very prominent part in his profession, he has also been one of Toledo's most public spirited citizens. Of whatever has been of public good and for the honor of his city he has always been a zealous supporter, and whatever enterprises promised for the growth and progress of Toledo have always found in Dr. Jones a most liberal contributor of time and money. He is always willing and ready to bear his part in any thing and every thing calculated to promote the public welfare. In 1857 he was elected a member and president of the common council. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Toledo, and re-elected in 1873. In 1877 he was again called to that office by his fellow-citizens, thus acting as the city's executive for three terms, with the reputation of having been one of the most efficient in her history. He has been a member of the board of health of Toledo nearly ever since its organization in 1866. He has repeatedly been urged by his



N. W. Jones, M.D.



Dr. Woods M.D.

friends and party as a candidate for numerous political offices, State and national, but has invariably declined the honor, preferring professional to political honors. In politics he is an ardent democrat. On February 15th, 1851, Dr. Jones married Adeline Knaggs, daughter of John Knaggs, an early pioneer, born at Detroit, Michigan, whose father was Indian agent at Detroit during the war of 1812. At Hull's surrender he was taken prisoner and kept at Quebec till the close of the war. Five children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Jones, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living.

LUCAS, ROBERT, the ninth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, April 1st, 1781, and died at his home in Iowa City, Iowa, February 7th, 1853. His father was a descendant of William Penn; his mother was of Scotch parentage. Having become dissatisfied with the institution of slavery, Mr. Lucas manumitted his adult slaves, and made humane provision for them all. He then removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, as one of its earlier settlers. Being a man of means, he hired a tutor for his children, a Scotch schoolmaster, who taught Robert mathematics and surveying, and as a skillful surveyor he obtained remunerative employment before attaining his majority. When twenty-three years old he was appointed county surveyor of Scioto county, his elder brother, Joseph, being at that time associate judge of the court of common pleas. When twenty-five years old, Robert received the commission of justice of the peace for Union township, Scioto county. In 1810, he married Miss Elizabeth Brown, who died two years after, leaving an infant daughter, and in 1816 he married Miss Sumner, who with her parents emigrated from New England but a year or two previously. In those days every able-bodied man was a soldier, necessarily, and Robert Lucas passed through all the military grades to that of major-general of the Ohio militia. He accompanied Hull's army in their invasion of Canada east of Detroit, and took so active a part in all the movements there that many of the officers of that army, dissatisfied with General Hull, and inspired with confidence in the military ability of General Lucas, indiscreetly urged him to take the command, which he very properly refused to do. Had he done so, however, the story of Hull's shameful surrender would doubtless never have to be told. From this surrender our subject made his escape, by putting his sword into his brother's trunk, exchanging his uniform for a citizen's coat, and walking into the town ahead of the British troops, where, after taking note of all that there transpired, he embarked on board a small vessel and reached Cleveland in safety. He was commissioned as a captain in the regular army, and rose to the rank of colonel in that service, when other duties called for his retirement to civil life. In 1816 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature, and for nineteen consecutive years served in either house or senate. In 1820 and subsequently in 1828, he was chosen as one of the Presidential electors of Ohio, and in 1832 elevated to the distinguished honor of chairman of the Democratic National convention in Baltimore, that nominated General Jackson for his second term as President of the United States. Having thus become, in his fiftieth year, one of the most prominent men in the State, and his name and fame generally known throughout Ohio, he was in 1832 elected governor, and reelected in 1834. During the latter term the difficulty between Ohio and Michigan, that threatened to lead to civil war, was amicably

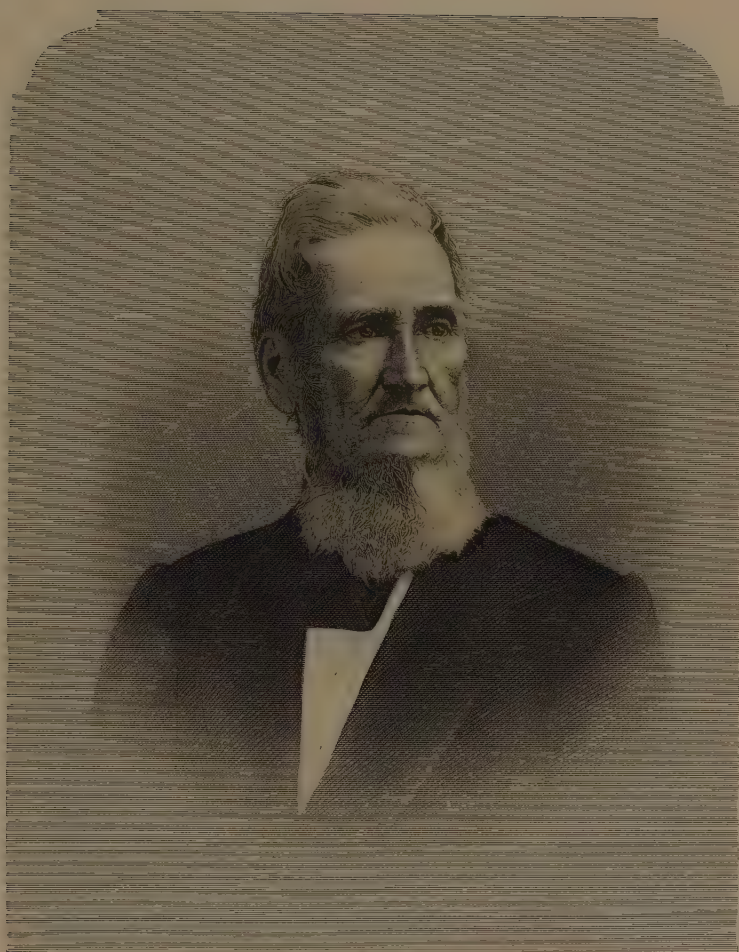
settled. Declining a third nomination, he was subsequently appointed by President Van Buren territorial governor of Iowa, and to this office were added the responsible duties of superintendent of Indian affairs. In 1838 a journey through the pathless wilderness to what is now the fertile State of Iowa occupied weeks, and exposed the traveler to peril and hardship. Accompanied by two companions, Jesse Williams as his clerk of the Indian department, and Theodore S. Parvin as his private secretary, Governor Lucas, leaving his family behind him at his home in Piqueton, Ohio, departed for his destination, Burlington, Iowa, then the temporary seat of government, on the 25th July, and arrived there on the 16th August. His subsequent history was troubled and eventful, as he was involved in many and serious political difficulties, through all of which he maintained his position without sacrificing his self-respect through the term of his official service. His death was peaceful and rendered happy by the presence of all the members of his family save one. His remains now repose in the cemetery adjoining Iowa City, and a marble shaft with a suitable inscription marks his grave. To him Iowa is much indebted for her prosperity. He zealously advocated the common school system, one of the crowning advantages enjoyed by her people at large, and arranged for its support in a proper manner by the appropriation of public lands. No gambler or drunkard could receive an appointment from him, and through his influence, as it has been generally acknowledged, Iowa prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors.

WOODS, JOSEPH THATCHER, surgeon and physician, of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, March 16th, 1835. His father, Amos Woods, was a native of Pennsylvania, and the son of a German emigrant. His mother, Rebecca Woods (whose maiden name was Thatcher), was also a native of Pennsylvania, though of English lineage. The original family of Thatchers, from which she was descended, were passengers on the famous *Mayflower*. The parents of Dr. Woods's father came to Ohio in 1804, when the latter was but two years old, settling in Columbiana county, where Amos was reared. By practicing the most rigid economy, which in those pioneer days was an absolute necessity, he found himself, in 1835, possessed of about five hundred dollars, the results of his and his wife's hard earnings, and with this he bought one hundred and twenty acres of wild, unimproved land in Portage county, Ohio. This forest, which in time was transformed into fields of waving grain, was the subsequent home of the family, his father dying there in 1879, at the age of seventy-seven. His mother is still living at the age of seventy-five. The early experiences of Mr. Woods were simply those incident to farm life in pioneer days. His educational and social advantages were, of course, very meager. His disadvantages were many and not easy to be surmounted. With the exception of one term spent at a select school at Salem, Ohio, he enjoyed the privileges of no higher instruction than that furnished by the pioneer country schools. His other education, literary or scientific, of which he has possessed himself of a goodly store, has been gained by personal study in odd hours, and by observation and experience. Having a natural taste for reading, he devoured all the books within his reach, employing in this way all his spare time. He worked on the farm until his health failed, having been frail from childhood to maturity. When no longer able to perform farm

labor he began the study of medicine. At home, under the direction of Dr. James Furgeson, of New Baltimore, and Dr. J. Price, of Randolph, Ohio, he devoted more than five years to professional study. In the winter of 1852 he taught school, earning by this a small sum of money, which he saved, and by laboring the following summer he was enabled, in the fall of 1853, to enter the medical department of the University of Michigan. Here he attended two terms, receiving his degree in 1855. Dr. Woods immediately located at Willamstown, Hancock county, Ohio, where he practiced successfully till the spring of 1862, when, in response to the call of the governor, setting forth that surgeons were greatly needed, he at once decided to enter the army. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and had but a few years' professional experience, but his reputation may be judged from his appointment as full surgeon of the 99th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with the army continuously at the front for three years, serving as chief medical officer of his regiment, and at various times of his brigade and division, having been several times placed in charge of posts. He was also permanently detailed as operating surgeon in his division, and was with General Sherman in his march to Atlanta. During the three years of his service his experience with disease and the wounded was large and of great benefit to him in his subsequent professional career. After his return from the war he spent two years in Findlay, Ohio, and in 1868 removed to Toledo, where he has since resided, engaged exclusively in his profession. In 1867, while still at Findlay, Dr. Woods was made professor of physiology and histology in the Cleveland Medical College, a position he filled for six years, gaining the reputation of an efficient instructor in that department of medical science. In 1875 he was appointed chief surgeon of the Wabash Railroad by order of General J. D. Cox, receiver of the company. This position he still retains. He is also surgeon of the 16th regiment of Ohio National Guards and of Forsyth Post Grand Army of the Republic. For one year Dr. Woods was medical director of the department of the Ohio Grand Army of the Republic, with the rank of colonel. His rank as surgeon is among the foremost, and as a practitioner he is among the most successful. His skill in surgery and his knowledge of its needs is well attested by his noted invention, "Woods's Hammock Splint," a surgical instrument that has given him no little celebrity as an inventor. The apparatus is designed for use in case of a fracture of the leg or thigh, and was the result of an effort on the part of the doctor to make a satisfactory instrument for his own use. The invention was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and the certificate of award was given Dr. Woods by the judges, who pronounced it, "taken as a whole, unqualifiedly the most perfect instrument yet designed." Dr. Woods has also gained a local reputation as a writer, and in two books of which he is author he has exhibited a talent in that direction of no mean order. In these two works, the "Services of the 96th Ohio Volunteers" and "Steedman and his Men at Chickamauga," he has shown a power of description and narration that would become writers of greater celebrity. He has a manner of expressing himself that is both highly original and interesting; the style of composition is scholarly and pleasant. Dr. Woods is a member of the Toledo Medical Society, the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the National Medical Association, and is a

liberal contributor to various medical journals throughout the country. He has been a member of the Odd-fellows since 1864, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masons, and Grand Army of the Republic. Dr. Woods is of large stature and symmetrical figure, and has a pair of broad, heavy shoulders, with a large and well-shaped head placed upon them. He is a man of strong convictions, genial and humorous nature, and of unswerving constancy to his friends. In politics he has always been a staunch republican, zealous and patriotic.

WOOD, REUBEN, the sixteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1792, and died near Cleveland, Ohio, October 1st, 1864. His father was a clergyman and chaplain in the Revolutionary army. The whole family was distinguished for its devotion to the patriot cause. His intelligent father was able to confer upon his son unusual advantages for the cultivation of the mind. He obtained a good English and classical education in Upper Canada, and entered upon the study of the law. The Hon. Marshall S. Bidwell, of New York, was one of his classmates. In 1812 he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve in the war against the United States. Determined not to fight against his native flag, one stormy night he escaped, accompanied by Bill Johnson, afterward an American spy, and known in the Patriot war of 1839, as the hero of the Thousand Isles. They took a birch bark canoe, and set out to cross the ocean-like Lake Ontario. A gale of wind swept the lake. The rain fell in torrents. Pitch darkness enveloped them. They were in imminent danger of being swallowed up by the waves, when they took refuge on a small island. Here the storm imprisoned them for three days. They suffered severely for food and from exposure. As deserters from the British army, if captured, their lives would be in danger. At last, in a deplorable condition they reached Sackett's harbor, on the New York shore of the lake. As they entered the harbor in their frail canoe, they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of a small American fleet there. For four days they were held as captives on board of one of the ships. An uncle of Mr. Wood, residing in the neighborhood, hearing of his arrest, gave assurance of the patriotism of the two young men, and secured their release. Reuben Wood went to Woodville, New York, whither his family had gone, and raised a company, of which he was chosen captain. As they were marching rapidly to repel a threatened invasion on the Northern frontier, the battle of Lake Champlain took place, in which the British were defeated. The volunteers consequently returned to Woodville, and were disbanded. He then entered the law office of General Jonas Clark, a distinguished attorney of that day, at Middletown, Vermont. In 1818, two years after his marriage, he emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, then farther from the New England States than Oregon is now. As he stepped ashore at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, he found a small straggling hamlet. The clearing opened upon the river banks scarcely encroached upon the boundless forest. But a few years before, savages wandered through these woods, and birch canoes glided over these silent waters. It was necessary for him to apply to the supreme court, then in session at Ravenna, for authority to practice in the Ohio courts. His finances were such that he took this journey on foot. His wife and infant daughter soon joined him at Cleveland, taking the steamer "Walk-in-the-



R. Todd

Water" from Buffalo. This steamer was the first on Lake Erie. When he thus finally took up his residence in Ohio, his worldly possessions consisted of his wife, his daughter, and a silver quarter of a dollar. His ability, industry, and virtues soon brought him into notice, and gave him constantly increasing practice. In the year 1825 he was elected to the senate of Ohio, and filled that office for three consecutive terms of two years each. He was soon appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas of his district, and was subsequently promoted to the bench of the supreme court, serving as Chief Justice the latter portion of the term. His service on the Supreme bench was fourteen years. In this position he exerted a powerful influence in shaping and elevating the judiciary of the State. In the various official positions he filled, the breath of suspicion was never lisped against him. In his long career of public life he maintained a character above reproach. Even the heat and injustice of party conflict never left its mark upon his character. His warm, personal, private friendships were never chilled by the bitterest political excitements. As a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, he was popular with his party. His tall, erect form, and commanding mien won for him the title of the "Old Cuyahoga-Chief." Thus, when in October, 1850, he was nominated for governor by the democratic party, though the dominant party had been whig for a number of years, he was elected by a majority of 11,000. Although the canvass was a very spirited one, not a line of abuse or any blemish on his private character was ever hinted at by any paper in the State. Indeed, such was his personal popularity that many whigs, personal friends, were found electioneering or voting for him. He took his seat as governor for his first term in 1851. The passage by Congress of the odious fugitive slave law had filled the country with bitterness and dissension. Governor Wood, in his inaugural, expressed his abhorrence of slavery, while at the same time he counseled obedience to the law. "I must not," he wrote, "by any means be understood as attempting to defend the propriety and expediency of the law. It is unacceptable to a large majority of the people of the North. It has crowded northern feeling to its utmost tension. Public disapprobation will continue to hamper its execution and agitate its early repeal. But with all these objections to the propriety of the law, violence is not to be thought of for a moment. There is a constitutional and legal remedy, which will not overthrow that stately edifice of freedom erected by our ancestors on the ruins of colonial oppression, and which has hitherto been fully protected by the majesty and supremacy of law. The remedy is amendment or repeal." During his administration Ohio was in a state of great prosperity. A new constitution went into effect in March, 1851, thus vacating the office of governor. He was renominated by the democratic party, and reelected by a majority of 26,000. His second term began in 1852. At the assembling of the great democratic convention at Baltimore, in 1852, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, the division in the party was such that forty or fifty unavailing ballots were taken. The Virginia delegation then offered to the Ohio delegation to give the entire vote of Virginia to Governor Wood if Ohio would bring him forward. The hostility of one man prevented this arrangement. The same offer was then accepted by the New Hampshire delegation, and Franklin Pierce became President of the United States. He had devoted himself so engrossingly to public affairs that he had neglected his private interests, so

that when the office of consul at Valparaiso, South America, then said to be one of the richest offices in the gift of the government, was offered to him, he accepted it. In 1853, resigning the chair of the chief executive, he embarked with his family for that far distant land. He addressed an affectionate letter of farewell to the people of Ohio, and thousands regretted his departure. Not finding the office as remunerative as he expected, he resigned, and soon returned to his native land. For a short time he resumed the practice of law, and then devoted the remainder of his years to the cultivation of his splendid farm, called Evergreen Place, about eight miles west of Cleveland. It was a beautiful home which he had spent many years in adorning, and which was rendered doubly attractive by his generous and true hospitality. He continued to watch with lively interest the progress of public affairs, and foresaw the inevitable conflict between freedom and slavery. A strong Union man, he supported with all his power the efforts of the government in the war of Secession. Although he had passed the allotted three-score years and ten, he had accepted an invitation to preside at a Union meeting to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 5th, 1864. The Thursday previous he visited the city, and returning home that night he was the next morning violently attacked with bilious colic. For thirty-six hours he suffered great pain, but retained entire consciousness. At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, October 1st, 1864, he died, surrounded by his family, and his remains were buried in Woodland cemetery, Cleveland. He left a widow and one daughter.

VALLANDIGHAM, CLEMENT L., lawyer and statesman, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, July 29th, 1820. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, those on his mother's side Scotch-Irish. From his father, a pioneer preacher to New Lisbon in 1807, our subject received his early education. After a year in Jefferson College, Cannelsburg, Pennsylvania, he served with great acceptance for two years as principal of Union Academy, Snow Hill, Maryland, and then returned to the same college to complete his course of study. When within a few months of his graduation, he fell into a controversy with the president on Constitutional law, in which the latter used such offensive language that young Vallandigham demanded and received an immediate and honorable dismissal. Some years afterwards President Brown offered him a diploma, but he declined to accept it. After leaving college he read law, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, in December 1842, and began practice in his native town. In 1845, he was elected to the State legislature, without opposition, having just attained his constitutional age, and was reelected in 1846. Here he gained a high reputation as a speaker and debater as well as an honorable partisan. On August 27th, 1846, he married Louisa A. McMahon, sister of the Hon. John V. L. McMahon of Baltimore, Maryland. Having imbibed his political principles from Jefferson and other fathers of the Republic, he started in life as a democrat, although nearly all his friends were whigs. In 1847, he settled in Dayton, where he formed a law partnership with the late Thomas J. S. Smith, and also for two years conducted the *Western Empire* newspaper of that city. In 1852 he was the democratic candidate for Congress, but failed of an election by 147 votes; also in 1854, but the know-nothing ticket swept the field. In 1856 he was again placed upon the ticket, and though defeated at the polls by nineteen majority, was upon contest, admitted to his

seat. This contest was between our subject and the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, and was one of the most noted cases of the kind in the annals of Congress. He was reelected in 1858 and 1860. His ability, industry and sincerity gave him great prominence in Congress. He took a leading part in opposition to the war, not because he did not love the Union, but upon constitutional grounds in its management, as well as from an honest conviction that force would lead to its destruction; and if it did succeed in holding the States together, would eventuate in the course of years in the entire destruction of our form of government, and the establishment of a military despotism, supported and sustained by a large standing army. For these reasons he advocated compromise as the only way to perpetuate the Union, our form of government, peace, prosperity and liberty. This opposition to the war, together with his great ability, and the wonderful influence he held over the great mass of his partisans, induced the government to order his arrest. He was tried in Cincinnati by a military commission in May, 1863, and sentenced to be banished to the South; was sent through our lines by a military escort, and left within the rebel lines in Tennessee. The officer having charge of the Southern pickets advanced, and Mr. Vallandigham surrendered himself a prisoner of war, and was taken to General Bragg's headquarters. Here he distinctly stated to that officer that he was a citizen of the United States, loyal to the Constitution and to the Union, and that he was not in sympathy with any effort to establish a Southern Confederacy. He was, however, kindly treated and sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, where he ran the blockade on the 17th June, 1863, on the 20th landed at Bermuda, and on the 5th July at Halifax, and, by way of Quebec and Montreal, proceeded to the Clifton House at Niagara Falls, arriving there July 15th. He received marked attention and respect from the leading men of Canada, and, on the 24th August, he repaired to Windsor, opposite Detroit. Large meetings were held in many of the Northern States in condemnation of his arbitrary arrest and banishment. So great was the feeling that the democratic convention, at Columbus that fall, nominated him by acclamation with an almost frantic enthusiasm, as their candidate for governor, he still being an exile. The political meetings that followed were larger and more fiery than had ever been witnessed in the State. But, although he received a larger vote than was generally expected, his opponent polled 101,099 majority, being the largest majority ever received by any candidate for governor of the State. On the night of June 14th, 1864, taking the responsibility, he left Windsor in disguise, crossed the Detroit river, and, taking the cars in that city, arrived the next morning in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, and the same day having addressed a democratic convention then in session in that place, he was appointed by it a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated George B. McClellan for the Presidency, and in the evening returned to his home in Dayton, by the regular train, where he was received by an immense assemblage, whom he addressed in a speech of great eloquence and feeling, narrating in the strongest language, the wrongs he had suffered from the Government. The administration, however, took no public notice of his return. In May, 1871, he presented to a democratic convention held in Dayton, his "new departure" resolutions which were unanimously accepted, and adopted by the State democratic convention at Columbus on the 1st June following. These resolutions were received favorably by the press of

both political parties all over the country, and did more to reconcile the democratic party to the new amendments to the Constitution than all else combined. He followed the adoption of these resolutions the same evening in Columbus, by one of the ablest speeches of his life, and the last political speech he ever made. On the night of June 16th, 1871, in full vigor of life and health, whilst engaged for the defense in a murder trial at Lebanon, Ohio, he accidentally shot himself in the demonstration of a theory as to the manner in which the alleged murder might have been committed, and died the next morning. This accidental shot proved fatal, not only to Mr. Vallandigham, but to his wife also, who was at that time attending the funeral of her brother, J. V. L. McMahon, at Cumberland, Maryland. On receiving the sad news, the shock was so great that she never recovered from it, but died a few weeks after, with the last letter her husband had written clasped to her breast. He possessed great physical and mental vitality, a wonderful memory, and a towering ambition. He was a severe student and very methodical in every thing he did. Nothing could move him from his honest convictions; strictly honest himself, he would frequently burst out in passionate language at the dishonesty of others. Such were the resources of his mind that he was never known to deliver the same speech twice. This country has produced but few men that could hold an audience as he could. He possessed a moral courage truly remarkable, and appeared to be insensible to fear. His ability and energy were such that he always rose with the occasion, and no degree of opposition could discourage him. He always regarded an honorable defeat preferable to a dishonorable victory, and never became personal unless first so attacked. He was a fine historian, had a remarkable knowledge of religious history, believed strongly in special providences, had great reverence for the Sabbath, but was very liberal in his general religious opinions. He was greatly devoted to his family, and, in his social relations, was as confiding and affectionate as a child. He had but one child, Charles N. Vallandigham, a young attorney of much promise, resident in Dayton.

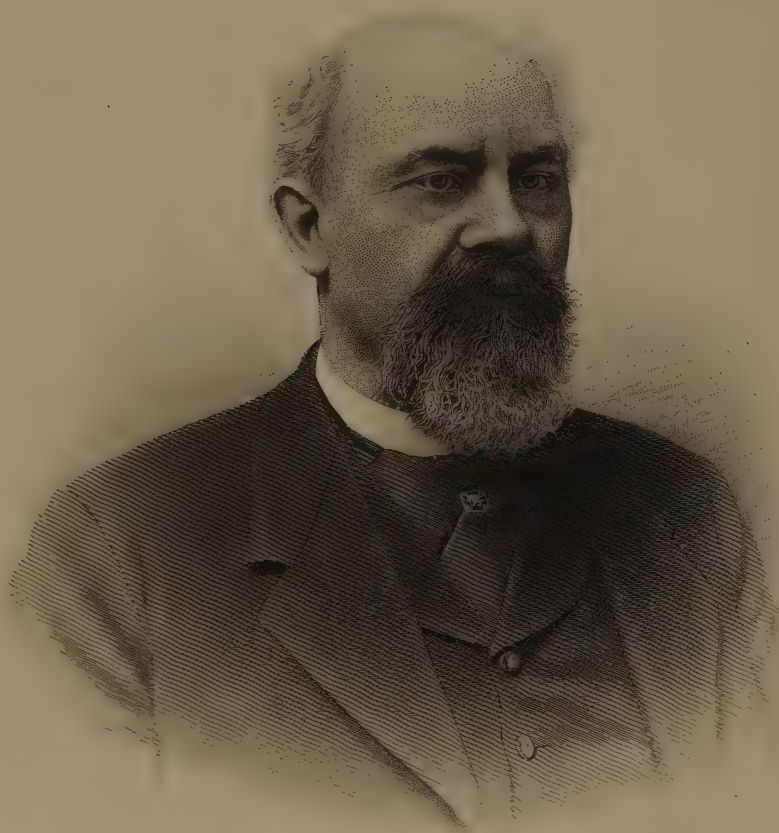
WALKER, WILLIAM T., a commission merchant of Toledo, Ohio, was born near Dublin, Ireland, December 28th, 1825. His parents were Robert Walker and Anna A. Evans. His father was of English and his mother of Welsh parentage. The former was an officer in the English military service for twenty years, during which he contracted a disease which resulted in his death in 1845, at the age of forty, in Ireland, then being a pensioner of the English service. His wife died in Ireland in 1837, at the age of thirty-one. In consequence of his father's position in the English service, which compelled his family to accompany him in all his movements, William T. Walker did not enjoy the privileges of public schools, but was taught at home by private tutors. He was, however, able to obtain a good, liberal education, calculated for the especial purpose of preparing him for the army engineering service. For this he prepared himself, but having from childhood been of an unhealthy constitution, he could not pass the strict physical examination required by law for candidates, and was thus obliged to abandon the vocation which he had designed to follow, and for which he had been educated. After the death of his father, however, he served on the staff of the government inspecting engineer during the great famine in Ireland, and was stationed in the county of Kildare, Ireland. Previous to this duty he had conducted for some time the



Engraving by "G. T. Adams" 1877

C. S. Vallandigham

"Devoted to the Union from the beginning, I will not
desert it now, in this the hour of its sorest trial."



Courteously Yours
W. T. Walker

mercantile business of his father, which was left in the young man's charge upon the death of the former. In 1847 Mr. Walker came to the United States, arriving in New York after the outbreak of the Mexican War. Being filled with military ideas and aspirations he immediately enlisted in the first New York volunteer infantry, under the command of Colonel, afterward General Ward B. Burnett. Upon the arrival of the detachment at Vera Cruz, Mr. Walker was retained as clerk of the surgeon-general of the United States army, serving in that capacity throughout his whole term, having his headquarters at Vera Cruz. This was done very much against his own wishes, as his ambition was to engage in active field service. But in consequence of the scarcity of competent clerks he was compelled to perform this duty. He was discharged in New York in July, 1848. Mr. Walker then recrossed the Atlantic, and spent nearly a year in traveling in Ireland and England, after which he returned to America, bringing a sister with him. Upon his second arrival he located in Buffalo, and at once engaged as clerk for a railroad construction company. He was soon made overseer of construction on the Erie road, and afterwards on the Buffalo and Lake Shore, and also on the Buffalo, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, of which he built three miles himself, near Batavia, for the general contractor. He was afterwards engaged on the Akron branch railroad. In 1853 he became connected with the Northern Transportation Company of Cleveland, as agent, locating first at Rochester, Penn., and in 1857 at Cleveland; but in 1858 he came to Toledo, where he remained its agent until the company dissolved, in 1880. Mr. Walker is now assisting in organizing a similar line between Toledo, Ohio, and Ogdensburg, New York, of which he has been made general agent. When he arrived at Toledo in 1858, Mr. Walker engaged in the grain commission business, carrying it on ever since. Upon the organization of the first Board of Trade of Toledo in 1859, he became a member, and was subsequently made its vice-president and director. He has been a director of the Produce Exchange since it was organized in 1876, and in 1879 was made its president. During the construction of the Produce Exchange Building he took an active part in carrying out the enterprise, being at that time one of the directors. As commission merchants, receivers and shippers of grain Walker & Fiske carry on a very extensive business. In 1875 Mr. Walker was elected a member of the city council of Toledo, and again in 1877. In 1880 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen, of which he is now president. While a member of the council he labored zealously for the admission of railroads to the city, and in behalf of all the commercial and material interests of the city, in which he was very successful. He has been chairman of the committee on ways and means since 1877. In 1880 he was the republican candidate for mayor, but was defeated by the greenback candidate, as were nearly all the other candidates on the republican ticket. He is a director of the Toledo Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and president of the Toledo District Telegraph Company, organized in 1875, which has grown into an enterprise of considerable magnitude. He is also vice-president of the Masonic Temple Association of Toledo, and was among the men who were chiefly instrumental in constructing the Masonic Temple of Toledo, which was erected in 1880. He is vice-president of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, and director of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association. Mr. Walker has been a Mason since 1853, having entered the order while in Rochester, and is now

one of the most prominent Masons in northwestern Ohio. He joined the Royal Arch Chapter, Commandery, and Council of Toledo, and is treasurer of the lodge, Chapter, and Council. In 1876 and 1877 he was commander of the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and has attained the thirty-second degree in A. and A. Rite. He is a member of Ohio Consistory at Cincinnati, and is now grand master of the Council of Scottish Rite Masons, and deputy grand master of the Lodge of Perfection in Toledo, and also grand captain general of the Grand Commandery of Ohio Knights Templar. In religion Mr. Walker has always been an Episcopalian, being a member of that Church. He has always been a staunch republican and a zealous anti-slavery man, principles he imbibed while young and which he advocated before he ever came to America. Mr. Walker is somewhat of a politician, always taking an active part in politics and campaigns. He has been married twice, first in 1852 to Miss Julia Barrell, of Evans, New York, who died in 1870. In 1871 he was married again to Miss Rose Jennings, of Adrian, Michigan. Six children were born of the first marriage, four of whom are still living, three boys and one girl. Two sons, Robert and Carlton, are engaged in office with their father, and the other, Charles, is a clerk for the Wabash Railroad. Two children have also been born of the last marriage, both living. During the twenty-four years of Mr. Walker's residence in Toledo, he has done much for the commercial and material interests of the city. While he has conducted his own affairs successfully and built up a large and thriving business, and also managed the interests of other corporations and companies in various capacities, he has not lost sight of the public welfare, but has been liberal in time and money for the promotion of the city's progress. As a business man Mr. Walker possesses rare capabilities, and his whole career in this line has been one of marked success. He has survived all panics, and is to-day one of Toledo's solid men, whose integrity is unquestionable, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all his fellow-citizens.

MILMINE, GEORGE, merchant, banker and capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born September 13th, 1828, in Grimsby, Ontario. His father, Alexander Milmine, a native of Montreal, Canada, was of Scotch parentage on his father's side, and French on his mother's side. During the war of 1812 he resided in the State of New York, and served as a volunteer in that struggle in behalf of the American cause. In 1814 he removed to Canada, where he resided until his death in 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His mother, Hannah Milmine, a native of Connecticut, was a descendant of the Todds, who emigrated to that State in an early day from England. Her father was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Her death occurred in 1867, at the age of 79. Mr. Milmine's early education consisted in what could be acquired in the country schools. He drew his school-days to a close before he had reached his fifteenth year, and began learning the currier and tanner's trade with his father. At this occupation he labored till he was nineteen years of age. His father having bought some land he engaged in farming, which he followed for the next six years. At this period he determined to begin life for himself, and to follow one in accordance with his earliest inclinations and in harmony with his natural capabilities and tastes. His first business enterprise was that of buying and shipping grain on the Great Western Railroad, having his headquarters at Princeton. In this he was success-

ful, and during the four years thus engaged, from 1854 to 1858, he saved from his business about five or six thousand dollars, and had besides gained an insight into commercial matters, which with succeeding years has developed into a knowledge of affairs and a comprehension of commercial relations that have made him one of the most successful men in Toledo. After closing his business at Princeton he married and went west, spending a year in Wisconsin, prospecting for a location in business, but not finding a suitable place he left the State and came to Toledo, Ohio. What money he had saved from his enterprise in Princeton was gone, having been lost in various unfortunate investments, but principally through loans to irresponsible persons, so that upon his arrival in Toledo in the fall of 1860, he had no means to engage in any thing. His first efforts were directed towards obtaining employment, in which he was successful, finding work at the dock, there laboring all winter at fifty dollars per month. In the following spring, that of 1861, Mr. Milmine went to Illinois, and the next fall in company with E. C. Bodman (his present partner) engaged in the grain business again at Bement, Piatt county. Success again attended his efforts, and in 1865 the partners removed their business to Toledo, and at once established themselves in an extensive grain and commission business. Mr. Milmine immediately became a prominent member of the Board of Trade, holding various offices during the existence of that body, and upon its reorganization in 1878 as the Toledo Produce Exchange became its president, and also one of the directors, acting in the latter capacity ever since. During the year 1878, while he was president, Mr. Milmine was among the first who set on foot the project of erecting the present magnificent Produce Exchange Building of Toledo, one of the finest in the country, built at a cost of \$154,000, though the property is now valued at over \$200,000, and owned by the Exchange. Mr. Milmine was on the building committee during the construction of the institution, and took a very active part in carrying out the enterprise. In its initiation he was one of the first, and in its ultimate success he was equally instrumental. It is an ornament to Toledo, and a monument to the energy and business enterprise of its projectors. The business carried on in Toledo by Milmine & Bodman, as receivers, shippers, and commission merchants, has grown into one of great magnitude, and in the extent of operations is second to none in the city, and probably in the State. In 1876 a house, carrying on similar business, was established in Baltimore, Maryland, under the firm name of Milmine, Bodman & Co., which is managed by the junior partners, who were formerly and for many years employees of the Toledo firm. The amount of business carried on by this house is even greater than that in Toledo. Besides this, Mr. Milmine is largely interested, though not as partner, in the firm of Franklin Edson & Co., of New York, having been connected with it for the past two years. He is a stockholder in the Car Wheel Works of Toledo, and also in the First National and the Northern National Banks of Toledo, and for several years past has been one of the directors of the latter. While these are the most important of his business interests, he is connected with various other enterprises of considerable magnitude, and is a property-holder in other cities and States. Ever since his location in business in Illinois (where, by the way, the town and post-office of Milmine on the Wabash Railroad was named after him), all his enterprises have been a remarkable success; nor can that success be attributed to any thing other than his keen foresight, which has led to skillful opera-

tions, his wise management of affairs, strict application to his own business, and honest dealing. That skill and sagacity have been factors throughout his business career, his present pecuniary means fully show. That good judgment and wise management have characterized his conduct of affairs, is evident from the fact that during his entire career, including the great panic of 1872, when thousands of men in his kind of business failed, he has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. That honesty and integrity have been his principles and motto is well established by the testimony of all who know him. It is true that never in a single instance has his paper gone to protest, which, when we consider the extent of his dealings with men, is remarkable. Twenty years ago George Milmine was laboring on the dock of Toledo at fifty dollars per month; to-day he is reputed to be worth nearly half a million dollars, and one of Toledo's best, wealthiest and most respected citizens. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church all his life and for eight years vestryman in his church. He has been a Mason since 1859, having reached the degree of Chapter Mason, and has held several offices in the lodge. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed by Governor Foster one of the police commissioners of Toledo. In politics he has always been a republican, and while not in any sense a politician, is well versed in politics and is a liberal and zealous supporter of his party. He never made but one political speech in his life, and that was for our martyred Garfield. On April 8th, 1859, Mr. Milmine was married to Miss Emma Goble, of Oxford county, Ontario, the daughter of William L. Goble, a prominent man and postmaster of Gables, Canada, a town which bears his name. Mrs. Milmine's mother was a descendant of General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Four children have been born to them, though but two are now living, a boy and a girl. The son, Charles E., now seventeen years of age, is a student of Kenyon College. Mr. Milmine is a man of remarkable physical energy, strong, vigorous, and industrious. His physique is large and massive. His weight is about two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and he is tall, broad-shouldered, and with muscular limbs. He is a man possessed of a constitution calculated to carry him through a hundred years. While Mr. Milmine is not an educated man in the scholastic sense of the term, yet he is a man of natural and acquired intelligence and native ability, which are of more usefulness to their possessor and the community than the borrower of other's ideas. He is a man of most generous and benevolent impulses. To all laudable enterprises he is a liberal contributor, and to the needy, charitable. He is a man to whom one never appeals in vain, but always is a liberal and willing helper to a friend in need.

FINDLAY, JAMES, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1770. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay, who had a family of seven sons, viz: John, William, James, Samuel, Jonathan, Thomas and Nathan. With the exception of Samuel, who died young, these were all, more or less, prominent and distinguished men. In politics they were democrats and held offices of distinction. John, the eldest, was member of Congress from the Chambersburg district, Pennsylvania. William was in Congress from 1803 to 1817, was governor of Pennsylvania from 1817 to 1820, and United States senator from 1821 to 1827.⁶ About the year 1795 James, the third son (and subject of this brief sketch), with his wife, Jane (Irwin) Findlay,



GEN. JAMES FINDLAY.

removed to Ohio, by way of Virginia and Kentucky, traveling on horseback, and eventually settled in Cincinnati, then a small village. Here for a number of years he filled the position of receiver of public moneys in the land office. In 1805-6 he served as mayor of Cincinnati, and again in 1810-11. In the war of 1812 he served as colonel of a regiment, and was present at Hull's surrender of Detroit. For his meritorious conduct in the war he was shortly afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the Ohio State militia, in which capacity he served for a considerable period. He erected Fort Findlay, from which the town of Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, derives its name. Naturally reserved in his manner, he presented to strangers an air of austerity; but to those who knew him he was the soul of kindness and geniality. He possessed great decision of character, was just in all his dealings with men and maintained through life an unsullied reputation. He died in Cincinnati in the year 1835.

WALCUTT, GENERAL CHARLES C., collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 12th, 1838. He is the son of John M. Walcutt and Mariel (Broderick) Walcutt, who were among the pioneer settlers of Columbus. John Macy Walcutt was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father, William Walcutt, a Virginian, was in the Revolutionary War. The early education of General Walcutt was acquired in the public schools of his native city, and at the Kentucky Military Institute, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1858. Returning to Columbus, he was elected surveyor for Franklin county in 1859, and held that position until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he relinquished it in order to offer his services to the government. Hastily raising a military company in the State capital, he entered the service of the United States, April 16th, 1861, with the commission of captain. In June of the same year he was promoted to the rank of major, and served on the staff of General Hill till August, when he was appointed major of the 46th regiment of Ohio Volunteers. In January, 1862, he was appointed to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and, with his regiment, joined the army of Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee River expedition was then in course of organization. At the memorable battle of Shiloh he received a severe wound in the shoulder from a musket ball, which has never been extracted. October 16th, 1862, he was made colonel of his regiment, and participated in the Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, campaigns. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of the 1st division, 15th corps, and behaved with such intrepid gallantry in holding the key-point of the field against repeated charges by superior numbers, that he was recommended for promotion in General Sherman's report. General Sherman in this said: "The fight raged furiously about ten A. M., when General Corse received a severe wound, and was brought off the field, and the command of the brigade and of the assault at that key-point devolved upon that young and gallant officer, Colonel Walcutt, of the 46th Ohio, who filled his part manfully. He continued the assault, pressing forward at all points." Colonel Walcutt's brigade shared in the pursuit of the rebels from Mission Ridge, and then marched in relief of Knoxville. Upon its return it went into winter-quarters in Northern Alabama. January 5th, 1864, the entire brigade re-enlisted. This action was owing largely to the influence of Colonel

Walcutt, and he regards it with more pride than any battle in which he ever engaged. After the battle of July 22d, in which the brave McPherson fell, he was raised to the full rank of brigadier-general. He participated in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and, after the destruction of the city, fought the only battle—that of Griswoldsville—which occurred during the famous march to the sea. In this engagement, isolated from the main body of the army, and with his command reduced to thirteen hundred men, he sustained an attack by a body of Confederate troops over seven thousand strong, under General Cobb. He not only bore up against that overwhelming force, but finally routed it with such complete success that the number of the enemy left dead and wounded on the field exceeded that of the whole force with which he had entered the engagement. For the notable gallantry displayed on this field he was breveted major-general, and again distinguished by a very laudatory notice in the report of General Sherman. He had then received, however, a severe shell wound in the leg, which disabled him for several months, and he was unable to resume his command until the army entered North Carolina, when he was assigned to the command of the 1st division of the 14th army corps, and a few months later passed with the victorious troops in grand review before the President at Washington. He then took his command to Louisville, where it was mustered out in August, 1865. He personally, however, served in the Western Department until January, 1866, at which date he was mustered out, and accepted the wardenship of the Ohio penitentiary. While in this position he accepted also the appointment of a lieutenant-colonelcy in the United States regular cavalry service, and reported to General Hancock, at St. Louis. But three months later, finding that no imperative duty called him to the life of a soldier in time of peace, he handed in his resignation, and returned to the pursuits of civil life, resuming his position as warden in the penitentiary. That office was held by him for three years, and he was the first man under whose management the institution returned a revenue to the State treasury. In 1869 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, and still holds that position. He has always taken a zealous interest in public affairs, and in the cause of education in Columbus. He has displayed rare fidelity to his responsible and important trust, and by his energetic and able administration of affairs has elicited encomiums from those even who were opposed to his appointment. In the conduct of the onerous and perplexing duties devolving upon him, his executive talents mark him as a thoroughly capable man, while the luster of his past record can not but be heightened by his unvarying attitude as a trustworthy and upright officer.

HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL, the third governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1765, and graduated at Yale College in 1785. He adopted the profession of law, in 1793 married a lady of his own name, and attended strictly to the duties of his profession in the town of his birth until the year 1800, when he resolved to visit that western country that was then attracting to it so many residents of the New England States. First stopping at Youngstown, he from there went to Marietta, where he spent the summer, and in the fall of that year returned to Norwich. The following spring taking his wife and children in an Ohio wagon, then so-called, after weeks of toilsome

travel they arrived at Cleveland, then a settlement of doubtful name as a healthy abode, as they found that many who preceded them had vacated the cabins they had first built, and had removed to the higher ground back of the town to escape the sickness so prevalent near the lake. Here he erected a strongly-built house, as attacks by drunken and riotous Indians were not uncommon. Mr. Huntington soon entered upon public life. General St. Clair appointed him second in command of a regiment of Trumbull county militia, and he was shortly afterward elevated to the position of presiding judge in the first court in that part of the territory. In 1802 he was a member of the Constitutional convention, and by that body was appointed State senator for Trumbull county, the name then borne by the territory now known as the northeastern portion of the State, and which at present is divided into six counties. For some time he was speaker or president of the State senate, and by the legislature elected to a seat on the supreme bench. When Michigan was organized as a territory, Judge Huntington was offered the position of judge of the district court of that territory, but this he declined, as well as other important offices which were pressed upon him. The prevailing unhealthiness of Cleveland finally induced him to remove his residence to Newburgh, where he erected a grist mill, then a very important construction, and advantageous to the settlers. In 1809 he purchased a finely located farm on the eastern shore of Grand river, between Painesville and the lake, and erected a mansion commodious, and, for those days, rather imposing in its style of architecture. This house remains to attest by its position the good taste of him who built it. A conflict of authority arose between the legislative and judicial departments of the State while Judge Huntington was on the Supreme court bench. The legislature passed a law conferring certain rights upon justices of the peace, which the judges of the Supreme court declared to be unconstitutional. Thereupon the lower house filed articles of impeachment against the judges, but in the midst of this confusion the people of Ohio had elected Judge Huntington governor of the State. He, having resigned, was therefore not brought to trial, and it being impossible to obtain two-thirds of the legislative vote against the other two judges, they consequently escaped conviction. Nothing of particular moment occurred during the term he held office, but his prominence prevented him retiring to private life. In 1812 he was, during the second war with Great Britain, a member of the Ohio legislature. The destruction of life and property by the Indians during that year was such that Governor Huntington, having with General Cass visited Washington to represent to the authorities there the condition of affairs in Ohio, was appointed district paymaster with the rank of colonel, and returned to the camp of General Harrison with a supply of funds in the shape of government drafts. He remained for many months with the army, and until peace was declared, when he returned to his home, where he subsequently lived peacefully until 1817, when he died while comparatively a young man, being but fifty-two years old. His character for strict integrity, great executive ability and accomplished scholarship, was second to that of no incumbent of the executive office.

POTTER, EMERY D., lawyer and legislator, of Toledo, was born in Providence county, Rhode Island. When two years old he was taken by his parents to Otsego county, New York. He studied law in the office of Hon. John A.

Dix and Abner Cook, Jr., at Cooperstown, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State. Two years afterward, in 1835, he removed to Toledo. In 1836 he was appointed postmaster—the second who had held that position in Toledo—and retained the place until 1839, when he was made presiding judge of the 13th judicial circuit, and continued in that office five years. His circuit covered the whole of the northwest and least settled part of the State, necessitating long and sometimes perilous journeys on horseback. In 1843 he was, although a democrat and the district strongly whig, elected to Congress by a handsome majority. He remained through that Congress, closely attentive to his duties, and speedily making himself a leader. He was a member of the select committee charged with the duty of devising a plan to carry into effect the will of Mr. Smithson, and he joined with Mr. Adams in the report which formed the basis of all the subsequent legislation out of which grew the Smithsonian Institute. In 1845, at the close of his congressional term, he was elected mayor of Toledo, and held the position for three successive terms. In 1847, against his wishes, he was elected a member of the Ohio house of representatives, at a time when the best men of both parties were placed in nomination. He became leader of the democratic side of the house, and attended so strictly to his duties that not a single question was put to the house upon which he did not vote. In August, 1848, he was a second time nominated for Congress, although himself earnestly laboring for the nomination of another. On taking his seat, in the contest over the selection of a presiding officer for the Thirty-first Congress, he received seventy-eight votes for that position in many of the sixty-two trials before a choice was effected, although he had served but a single term previously, and that many years before. He was appointed to the responsible position of chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, where he soon made himself valuable to the country. He labored diligently and effectively in devising and perfecting a plan for the cheap postage of that time. The bill was reported to the house, and at his instance was made a special order. He conducted it safely through the house, and continued his care for it until it had passed the Senate also. He devised the silver three-cent coin, designed to give the people of the South a small currency, of which they stood in need. Having had some of the pieces coined, he sent specimens to all the members, and pushed the measure until it was adopted. In addition to holding the offices already mentioned, he was for many years a member of the Toledo city council, and also of the board of education, in which bodies he held a prominent place. He was collector of the port for one term. For many years he took no part in politics, but in 1873, whilst away from home, he was nominated, without his knowledge, to the State senate, and elected by over eight hundred majority, although the district was heavily republican. In the legislature of which he formed part he framed and endeavored to have passed what became widely known as the "Potter bill," the object of which was to reduce the number of city councilmen and simplify municipal management. It passed both houses, but was reconsidered and lost by one vote. He secured the passage in the senate, against strong opposition, of the law governing the condemnation of lands for railroad purposes, which abolished special privileges to the great railroad companies in the acquirement of lands. He introduced and procured the passage of the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for fish-hatching purposes in Ohio, and creating



Charles W. Smith

a board of fish commissioners. He framed and carried through the law for the protection of game in Ohio, in spite of strong opposition. He was chairman of the geological committee, and procured the appropriation for the publication of the second volume of State geological reports. Although a strong partisan in politics, he was singularly free from party bias in his official acts. During the rebellion he was a war democrat, and gave profusely of time and money to aid the government in maintaining the Union. From his youth he was a great lover of field sports, a famous hunter, and was said to have killed more deer than any other man of his time in the State. In 1875 he had retired from active political life, and among other things was engaged in his scientific hobby, pisciculture. He was married twice: first, in 1843, to Miss Mary A. Card, of Willoughby, Ohio, who died three years after, leaving one son, Emery D., jr., member of the firm of Haines & Potter, Toledo. In 1856 he married Miss Anna B. Milliken, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

PENDLETON, GEORGE HUNT, lawyer and statesman, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19th, 1825, and living there April 9th, 1879, and was the oldest son of Nathaniel Greene Pendleton. At eight years of age he was sent to the Woodward High School, but two years later he was transferred to the school of the late O. M. Mitchel, afterward General Mitchel; and when the Cincinnati College was organized, with Dr. W. H. McGuffey as president, and Mr. Mitchel professor of mathematics, young Pendleton became one of its students, and began the study of languages and the higher branches of mathematics. He remained at this institution, where he acquired a high reputation as a scholar, until 1841, from which time until 1844 he pursued his classical studies under the tuition of able teachers at his father's house. In 1844 he sailed for Europe, and during the two years following completed such an extended tour throughout Europe and the East as few Americans of that day had accomplished. He first visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland, spending the winter in Naples, Rome, and Florence. On the opening of spring, he journeyed to Vienna, by way of Bologna, Ferrara, and Venice. From Vienna he went by way of Prague to Berlin, and thence to Holland, by way of Hanover. After visiting Amsterdam, the Hague, and Leyden, he crossed the sea to London, in order to observe the English Parliament, then in session, and hear the speeches of Sir Robert Peel, Lords Brougham and Russell, and other British statesmen of the time. Returning to Germany, he spent some time as a student at the University of Heidelberg, whence, in company with a party of German students, he presently set out on a pedestrian tour through Southern Germany and Switzerland. He also visited and explored afoot many points of interest in Northern Italy, and then sailed from Trieste for Greece, visiting the Ionia Isles on the voyage. Taking a guide at Patras, he traversed on horseback the Morean Peninsula, passing over the sites of Sparta and Messenia, Corinth and Argos. After visiting Athens and the places of classic fame in its vicinity, he rode over the plain of Marathon, and passing northwardly, sought the site of Thebes, and the battle-fields of Cheronea and Thermopylæ. Thence he passed across Mount Parnassus to the shrines of the Delphic oracle. Returning to Athens, he took ship for Constantinople, whence he sailed for Beyrout, stopping on the way at Smyrna, Rhodes and Cyprus. From Beyrout he journeyed to Baalbec and Damascus, thence to Jerusalem, taking in the way Nazareth

and the mountains of the blessing and the curse. From these scenes of sacred history he set out by way of Gaza to cross the desert, by camel conveyance, to Cairo. This journey across the desert occupied twenty days. After examining the relics of Egyptian antiquity, and observing the modern condition of the country, Mr. Pendleton embarked at Alexandria for Trieste, and thence returned to Heidelberg, which, after a brief stay, he left for Paris. Thence he visited England, Scotland, and Ireland, before embarking for home. He now began the study of law at Cincinnati, in the office of Stephen Fales, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. Soon after he formed a partnership with the late George E. Pugh, which was continued until the latter's election to the office of attorney-general of Ohio in 1852. In 1853 Mr. Pendleton was nominated by the democratic party for State senator from Hamilton county, and was elected by a very large majority. During the ensuing session of the legislature, upon which devolved the duty of adapting the laws of the State to the new Constitution, he showed such energy and ability, and took so prominent a position, although the youngest member of the senate, that in 1854, before his term was ended, his friends put him forward as a candidate for Congress in the first Ohio district, and he was nominated over David T. Disney, who had for six years previously been the democratic representative. The fusion and know-nothing candidates, however, were so successful in this campaign that only about twenty democrats were elected to the National House of Representatives from the whole North, and Mr. Pendleton was among those defeated. But in 1856, the know-nothing agitation having subsided, and the anti-Nebraska fusion having lost force, Mr. Pendleton, unanimously nominated, was triumphantly elected, and took his seat in Congress in December, 1857. During the contest between Mr. Buchanan's administration and the South, on the one side, and the mass of the Northern democracy, headed by Stephen A. Douglas, on the other, upon the question of the admission of Kansas, Mr. Pendleton acted with the friends of Mr. Douglas in opposing the administration under the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground of fraud and illegality in its adoption. In 1858, Mr. Pendleton was again nominated for Congress, his opponent this time being T. C. Day, who in 1854 had defeated him. The campaign, a sharply contested one, was generally unfortunate for the democracy, Mr. Pendleton being the only one on the ticket who was elected, and by a small majority. In 1860, at the time of the division of the democratic party at the Charleston convention, he warmly supported Mr. Douglas, and in October of that year was renominated for representative, his competitor then being Judge Oliver M. Spencer. On sectional questions, which at this period had been brought to bloody issue, Mr. Pendleton was always moderate and conservative, avoiding equally both the Northern and Southern extremes of expression. He believed that the war could have been averted, was in favor of the Crittenden compromise, and did all he could to prevent Secession and preserve the government by the equitable settlement of sectional differences. If dissolution were inevitable, he preferred it should be a peaceful one; if war were to be waged, he warned Congress to "prepare to wage it to the last extremity," and the sincerity of this injunction was subsequently attested by his action in voting for all measures required to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity. In the fall of 1862 there seemed to be but little prospect of Mr. Pendleton's reelection, as in the October campaign of

the previous year the democrats were beaten in Ohio, the republicans having been largely triumphant in his own district. But he was again nominated, and, after a heated campaign, the opposing candidate being Colonel John Groesbeck, he was elected by a majority of thirteen hundred. In the Thirty-seventh Congress Mr. Pendleton served as a democratic member of the committee of ways and means, the most important committee of the House. He had previously been upon the judiciary committee, to which he was transferred from the committee on military affairs. As member of the committee of ways and means, he enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of his political opponents. This confidence they had previously manifested in 1861 by selecting him as one of the committee of managers to impeach Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, for disloyalty. In the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1864, when General McClellan was nominated for president, the Ohio democracy—many of whom had been warmly in favor of placing Mr. Pendleton's name at the head of the ticket—presented him as a candidate for vice-president. On the first ballot, James Guthrie of Kentucky and several others led Mr. Pendleton, but on the second ballot the latter received the necessary two-thirds vote and was nominated. The issue of the election was adverse to the democracy, but three States—New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky—giving their votes for McClellan and Pendleton. On the 4th of March, 1865, Mr. Pendleton retired from Congress, after a service of eight years. In August, 1866, however, he was once more nominated for membership, and accepted the nomination, although the odds were strongly against him—since at the Congressional election in 1864, when he ran for vice-president, the republican candidate in his district, Benjamin Eggleston, had a majority of 2,500 votes. Mr. Pendleton ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated. He became a prominent candidate for the presidency before the national democratic convention at New York in July, 1868. The Ohio delegation had been instructed to vote for him, as had also been the delegates of various other States; his name went into the convention with an assured vote larger than that of any other candidate. He received in fact nearly as many votes as all the other candidates, and but for the rule requiring two-thirds to make a nomination he would undoubtedly have obtained it. After a protracted ballot, however, his name was withdrawn, and Horatio Seymour of New York became the nominee. Mr. Pendleton, in 1869, was the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated by General R. B. Hayes, the republican candidate, by about 8,000 majority. In 1871 he was president of the convention in which the democratic party of Ohio declared their acquiescence in the amendments to the national Constitution consequent upon the result of the war of Secession. Mr. Pendleton's speeches and public addresses were marked by logical strength, historical research, and by excellence of style. Naturally endowed with a fine and vigorous intellect, he has constantly improved it by studious efforts. He made a second visit to Europe in 1872. In 1878 he was by the legislature of Ohio, elected United States senator to succeed Hon. Stanley Matthews, elected in 1877 as the successor of Hon. John Sherman. He married, in 1846, Miss Alice Key, of Baltimore, daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of our national song, "The Star Spangled Banner," and a niece of the late chief-justice Roger B. Taney. Mr. Pendleton's children are a son and two daughters. In social and private

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SALISBURY, JAMES HENRY, B. N. S., A. M., M. D..

was born at "Evergreen Terrace," Scott, Cortland county, New York, October 13th, 1823, and was the second son of Nathan Salisbury and Lucretia A. Babcock, who were married June 21st, 1818. Nathan was born in Cranston, Rhode Island, October 10th, 1793, and Lucretia, his wife, in Blandford, Massachusetts, September 30th, 1792. Nathan is still living at "Evergreen Terrace" (November 28th, 1881), in his eighty-ninth year, and is yet vigorous mentally and physically. His wife died in her eighty-ninth year from an injury. Nathan Salisbury was the son of Nathan Salisbury, who was born December 1st, 1751, and married May 16th, 1771, Abigail Stone (born October 16th, 1753), only daughter of Deacon Joseph Stone, of Cranston, Rhode Island, a descendant of Hugh Stone, "the stolen boy." Abigail Stone's mother's maiden name was Brown. She was a near relative of John Brown, the founder of Rhode Island College, afterwards Brown University. Nathan Salisbury was lieutenant of the company under Captain Burgess that from Warwick Neck fired into and captured the British frigate "Gaspée" a short time before the Revolutionary War. The earliest appearance of the family in this country was in about 1644. At this time, for political reasons and to avoid the confiscation of property, etc., during the contest between the parliament and the unfortunate Charles I, John Salisbury and Edward Salisbury, his brother, sons of Henry Salisbury, Esq., and younger brothers of Sir Thomas Salisbury, quietly got themselves away from Denbigh and emigrated to this country. The former settled at Swansea, Massachusetts, and the latter near Mount Hope, in Bristol, Rhode Island. Thomas Salisbury of Llanrust, Denbigh county, either came with them or followed soon after, and settled in Cranston. From family records and traditions, Thomas was supposed to be a brother of John and Edward, but it appears from English records that he was probably not a brother, but cousin. John and Edward derived from Henry Salisbury, second son of John Salisbury, who became heir of Lleweni by reason of the death of his elder brother Thomas, who suffered death September 20th, 1586, for endeavoring to deliver Mary, Queen of Scots, from imprisonment. Thomas derived from Robert Salisbury, fourth son of Thomas Salisbury, heir of Lleweni. The branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs derives from Thomas Salisbury, who settled in Cranston. "The Salisbury family took its rise in Germany, and long before the conquest of England, its head resided in Bavaria. The original name of the family was Guelph, and its leading member, Henry Guelph, was in the year 1024 made Duke of Bavaria, by the emperor Conrad the Second. The first duke had several sons, the youngest of whom, Prince Adam, came over to England in the train of William of Normandy, in the year 1066. This young prince did not, however, come with William as a subject of his Norman dukedom, for he owed him no allegiance; but he came in the character of a soldier of fortune, and in that character took



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his part in the great battle of Hastings. For his service on that occasion he was rewarded by King William with a grant of an extensive tract of land in Richmondshire, running southwards to the river Ribble in Lancashire, and it was in this place the younger branch of the royal family of Bavaria first settled in England. Adam Guelph soon dropped his German surname. He followed the Norman fashion of taking up the name of a particular place for a surname, and thus became a de Saltzburg, or Adam of Saltzburg—Saltzburg being the name of the place in Bavaria from which he came. He settled upon his new possessions, built himself a house at no great distance from Preston, called it after his new name, and by that name—Salmsbury Court or Salebury Hall—it is known to this day. Adam de Saltzburg was not, as many of his descendants proudly supposed, a Norman, but a pure Saxon, having the same origin as the house of Saxony." The time of Adam de Saltzburg's death is uncertain, but in the year 1102 his eldest son, Alexander de Saltzburg, had succeeded to the father's vast possessions. Alexander died in 1153. He left two sons, Alexander and Henry. The eldest succeeded to the Lancashire property, and Henry to an estate in Cheshire. The following curious document may be of interest. It is copied from Mr. William's "Records of Denbigh":

"Band. Holme of Chester, Ald., Deputy to the Office of Armes.

"To all xtain people to whom this present writing shall come to be scene or read, Greetinge, in our Lord God Everlastinge,—Know ye that whereas Mr. Foulke Salisbury, one of the 24 alderman of the City of Chester, and also one of his Majesties Coroners for the said City is desirous to have a Certyficate of his descent, that the same may appear by good Testimony, for to remayne upon record for his future posterity, and also to cleare all doubttes and questions, that eather now are or hereafter may arise conserninge his progeny, hath requested vs his kinsmen, beinge decended of the same blood and familye, vnder our hands for to Certifie the truth thereof, by this our Testimoniall to wch his lawful request and desire wee have yealded, as Christian Charity byndeth vs thereunto, to declare and relate the same when and so often as wee be thereunto desired, Wherefore we do Certyfie that the said Mr. Foulke Salisbury was borne Evenighted in the County of Denbigh and was second sonne by birth, but now heyre, to Henry Salisbury of Evenighted aforesayd, in the County of Denbigh, Gent., lawfully begotten of Margery his wife, dau. to Peirs Salisbury of Llanrayder, in the said County, Gent., wch sayd Henry dyed in Chester, 6th October 1637, beinge of great age; and was youngest sonne to Foulke Salisbury of Maes Kadarne in the sayd County Gent., lawfully begotten by Morvith his wife, daughter of Merideth Lloyd of Havodyn, in the county of Carnarvon, Esq., and the for sayd Foulke Salisbury was 3 sonne to Peirs Salisbury of Brachymbydd, or Ruge, in the County of Denbigh, Esquier, lawfully begotten by Margaret his first wife; daughter and heyre to Evan Ap Holl, Ap Rees of Ruge, in the said County, Esqr., and the sayd Piers Salisbury was sonne and heyre to John Salisbury of Brachymbydd, in the County aforesayd, Esqr. lawfully begotten of Lowrey his wife; dau. and heyre to Robt. Ap Meredith Ap Tudyr Esqr. and the sayd John Salisbury was a younger sonne of Thomas Salisbury Hën of Lleweny in the County of Denbigh, Esqr. and brother to Sr. Thomas Salisbury; who was Knighted at Blackheathfield 1464, of whom is decended Sr. Thomas Salisbury of Lleweny, baronett now livinge, both beinge lawfully begotten of the body of Ellen daughter to Sr. John Done of Vtkington in the County of Chester Kt. and the said Tho: Salisbury Hën was sonne and heyre to Henry Salisbury of Lleweny, Esqr. lawfully begott of Agnes daughter and heyre of Sr. John Curteys, Kt. and the said Henry was sonne and heyre to Rafe or Rawlyn Salisbury, sonne and heyre to William, sonne and heyre to Henry, sonne and heyre to Sr. John, sonne and heyre to Thomas, sonne and heyre to Alexander, sonne and heyre to Adam Salisbury, all of whose Matches remayne to be seen in the severall pedigrees of the said famileys, from

wch this lyne mentioned in this Certyficate was carefully and diligently extracted, at the request of the sayd Foulke Salisbury, and for more verity herof, wee have hereunto subscribed our names the 14th day of November 1638.

"THOS. POWELL of Berkhead, baronett.
 "JOHN CONWAY, Kt. de Botry Dan.
 "THOMAS MYDDELTON, Kt. de Chirk.
 "ROGER MOSTYN, Kt. de Mostyn.
 "THOMAS MOSTYN, Kt. de Cilken.
 "SIMON THELWALL de Placeward, Esq.
 "WILLIAM WYNNE de Llanvayre, Esq.
 "JOHN LLOYD de Llanryder, Esq.
 "PETER EVANS of Northop, Esq.
 "HUGH NANNY of Nanny, Esq.
 "JOHN LLOYD of Ruedock, Esq.
 "WILLIAM SALISBURY of Ruge, Esq.
 "JOHN SALISBURY of Brachegrygh, Esq.
 "JOHN SALISBURY of Brachegrygh, Esq. his sonne.
 "WILLIAM SALISBURY of Llanraydrer, Esq.
 "WILLIAM THOMAS of Carnarvon, Esq.
 "JOHN JEFFREYS of Royton, Esq.
 "WILLIAM CONWAY of Perthekensey, Esq.
 "EDWARD CONWAY of Sugthon.
 "HUGH PARRY of Chester, Doctor.
 "ROULAND GRIFFITH of Carnarvon.
 "JOHN POWELL of Llwynskotog.
 "JENKIN CONWAY.
 "JOHN LLOYD of Llanynys.
 "FOULKE SALISBURY of Denbigh.
 "THOMAS SALISBURY of Denbigh.
 "JOHN THELWALL of Ruthen.
 "GABRIELL GOODMAN of Ruthen.
 "JOHN EATON of Leeswood, Esq.
 "THOMAS MOSTYN of Rhed, Esq.
 "PIERS CONWAY of Ruthland, Esq.
 "RICH. PERRY of Combe, Esq.
 "PETER WYNNE of Tythen, Esq.
 "THOMAS SALISBURY of Ledbrooke, Esq.
 "HUGH LLOYD of Foxhole, Esq.
 "JARRATT EYTON of Eyton, Esq.
 "EDWARD NORRIS of Speke, Esq."

James H., the subject of this sketch, received his early education at Homer Academy, Cortland county, New York, then presided over by the justly celebrated Professor Samuel Woolworth, who was for many years—up to his recent death—secretary of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York. He received the degree of Bachelor of Natural Sciences (B. N. S.) at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, in 1846, previous to which he had been appointed assistant under Professor Ebenezer Emmons, in the chemical department of the Geological Survey of the State of New York, which place he filled till January 1, 1849, when he was made principal. He remained principal, with his brother, Charles B., as assistant, until 1852. Dr. Salisbury received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Albany Medical College in January, 1850, and that of Master of Arts from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in August, 1852. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848, and the same year was also made a member of the Albany Institute. In 1853 he was elected corresponding member of the Natural History Society of Montreal. In 1878 he was chosen president of the Institute of Micrology, a position he continues to hold. In 1857 he was elected member of the American Antiquarian Society, and in 1876 was made vice-president of the Western Reserve Historical Society. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. In 1848 Dr. Salisbury received the prize gold medal from the Young Men's Association of Albany, for the best essay on the "Anatomy and Histology of Plants." In 1849

he won the prize of three hundred dollars, offered by the New York State Agricultural Society for the best essay on "The Chemical and Physiological Examinations of the Maize Plant, during the various stages of its growth." This made a work of over two hundred pages, and was published in the New York State Agricultural Reports for 1849, and subsequently copied entire in the State Agricultural Reports of Ohio. In 1851 and 1852 he gave two courses of lectures on "Elementary and applied Chemistry" in the New York State Normal School. He also conducted a series of experiments on different subjects, which were embodied in several papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1851, and were published in their transactions, and also in the New York Journal of Medicine of a later date. While in charge of the State Laboratory of New York from 1849 to 1852, he was constantly engaged in chemical and medical investigations, the results of many of them being published in the Transactions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in State Geological and Agricultural Reports, and in the various scientific and medical journals of that period. In 1849 he began his studies in Microscopic Medicine, in which he has been so successful. He has persevered in these studies, with scarcely any intermission, ever since, devoting much of his time daily to microscopic investigations. In 1858, he began the study of Healthy and Unhealthy Alimentation, and the influence the latter has in producing the various chronic diseases that are supposed to be incurable. He has found by his long continued and persistent researches in this direction that Consumption, Bright's Disease, Diabetes Mellitus, Rheumatism, Gout, nearly all abnormal growths, the various paralytic diseases—aside from those which are the result of injury—and nearly all cases of mental derangement and fatty disease of organs, arise from unhealthy feeding and drinking. He was the pioneer in demonstrating that the various infectious and contagious diseases were produced by specific germs; each kind always producing its special disease. He began these investigations, connected with the various germ diseases, in 1849, and was vigorously criticised both in Europe and this country, up to 1865, when Professor Ernest Hallier, of Jena, Prussia, an able cryptogamic botanist, in reading his papers, became so interested that he began investigations in the same field and in 1868, he wrote him with much enthusiasm that he had confirmed every investigation that he (Salisbury) had made and published, and if desired he would come on and join him in these interesting labors, he taking charge of the botanical and Dr. Salisbury the medical. Soon after this Pasteur, and then Huxley and Tyndall, became interested in this line of labor, and now no one doubts the truth of the so-called "Germ Theory" of disease. Farther on will be given a list of the papers on the various germ diseases he has investigated, with the dates of publication. In 1860 he began a series of investigations to discover if possible where blood was made, and the office or offices it played in the organism. Strange as it may appear, no one up to this time had explored this field with any success. A large share of his time for two years was devoted to this work, all the microscopic work being conducted upon living, healthy animals, which were placed under the influence of chloroform, and kept there while the necessary dissections and microscopic examinations were going on. After a long, tedious, persistent and painstaking labor, during which several hundred animals had fallen, a sacrifice to the work, the mystery was

solved, and the great blood gland was found to be the *spleen*, and the smaller ones the mesenteric and lymphatic. These investigations were embodied in a paper, and published in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, Philadelphia, for April, 1866. • The extended labors of himself and brother, C. B. Salisbury, on the "Ancient Earth and Rock-writing" of this country, in connection with the earth and rock works of the ancient mound builders, have been embodied in a large quarto volume with thirty-nine plates, which is in the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and is only partially published. The great labors of his life, comprising, as he claims, an explanation of the causes and successful treatment of nearly every chronic disease that is supposed to be incurable, are yet unpublished. In January, 1864, Dr. Salisbury came to Cleveland to assist in starting "Charity Hospital Medical College." He gave to this institution two courses of lectures in 1864-5 and 1865-6 on physiology, histology, and the microscope in disease. From January, 1864, to the present time, he has been constantly engaged in treating chronic diseases—especially those which have hitherto been considered fatal, and his success in this field is widely known. The following list of his published and unpublished works and papers will serve to give some idea of the extent and variety of his labors:

PUBLISHED WORKS AND PAPERS.

1. Analysis of Fruits, Vegetables, and Grains. New York State Geological Reports. 1847-48-49.
2. PRIZE ESSAY.—Chemical Investigations of the Maize Plant in its various stages of growth, with the temperature of the soil at various depths, and that of trees in different seasons of the year. Two hundred and six pages. State Agricultural Reports of New York and Ohio. 1849.
3. Chemical Analysis of Five Varieties of the Cabbage. 1850.
4. Rheum rhaponticum. Chemical examination of the various parts of the plant. 1850.
5. Chemical Examination of *Rumex crispus*. 1855.
6. Experiments and Observation on the Influence of Poisons and Medicinal Agents upon Plants. 1851.
7. Chemical Examination of the Fruit of five varieties of Apples. 1850.
8. Chemical Investigations connected with the Tomato, the Fruit of the Egg Plant, and Pods of the Okra. 1851.
9. History, Culture, and Composition of *Apium graveolens* and *Cichorium intibus*. 1851.
10. Some Facts and Remarks on the Indigestibility of Food. 1852.
11. Compositions of Grains, Vegetables, and Fruits. Ohio State Agricultural Reports. 1861.
12. Microscopic Researches, resulting in the discovery of what appears to be the cause of the so-called "blight" in apple, pear, and quince trees, and the decay in their fruit; and the discovery of the cause of the so-called "Blister and Curl" in the leaves of peach trees; with some observations on the development of the peach fungus. Illustrated with six plates. Ohio State Agricultural Reports. 1863.
13. Chronic Diarrhoea and its Complications, or the diseases arising in armies from a too exclusive use of amylaceous food, with interesting matter relating to the diet and treatment of these abnormal conditions, and a new army ration proposed, with which this large class of diseases may be avoided. The Ohio Surgeon General's Report for 1864.
14. Something about Cryptogams, Fermentation and Disease. St. Louis Medical Reporter. February, 1869.
15. Probable Source of the *Steatorrizon folliculorum*. St. Louis Medical Reporter. January, 1869.
16. Investigations, Chemical and Microscopical, resulting in what appears to be the discovery of a new function of

- the spleen and mesenteric and lymphatic glands. Do., August, 1867. Twenty-nine pages.
17. Defective Alimentation a Primary Cause of Disease. Do., March and April 1 and 15, 1868. Seventy pages and two plates of illustrations.
 18. On the Cause of Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, with investigations which tend to prove that these affections are caused by certain species of palmellæ. American Journal of Medical Sciences, 1866. Also, in *Revue Scientifique*. November, 1869.
 19. Some Experiments on Poisoning with the Vegetable Alkaloids. American Journal of Medical Sciences. October, 1862. Twenty-eight pages.
 20. Discovery of Cholesterine and Seroline as secretions in health of the salivary, tear, mammary, and sudorific glands; of the testis and ovary; of the kidneys in hepatic derangements; of mucous membranes when congested and inflamed, and the fluids of ascites and that of spina bifida. Do., April, 1863. Two plates. Seventeen pages.
 21. Remarks on Fungi, with an account of experiments showing the influence of the fungi of wheat and rye, straw on the human system, and some observations which point to them as the probable source of camp measles, and perhaps of measles generally. Do., July, 1862. One plate. Twenty pages.
 22. Inoculating the Human System with Straw Fungi to protect it against the contagion of measles, with some additional observations relating to the influence of fungoid growths in producing disease, and in the fermentation and putrefaction of organic bodies. Do., October, 1862. Eight pages.
 23. Parasitic Forms Developed in Parent Epithelial Cells of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and in the Secretions. With 34 illustrations. Do., April, 1868.
 24. Remarks on the Structure, Functions, and Classification of the Parent Gland Cells, with microscopic investigations relative to the causes of the several varieties of rheumatism, and directions for their treatment. One plate of illustrations. Do., October, 1867. Nineteen pages.
 25. Microscopic Researches relating to the Histology and Minute Anatomy of the Spleen and Lacteal and Lymphatic Glands, showing their ultimate structure and their organic elements, of their highly interesting and important functions, with some remarks on the cause of ropiness of mucus and the tendency of all healthy and many diseased cells to be metamorphosed into filaments. One plate. Thirty-four pages. Do., April, 1866.
 26. Description of two new Algoid Vegetations, one of which appears to be the specific cause of syphilis and the other of gonorrhoea. With 16 illustrations. Do., 1867. Also, *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*. 1873.
 27. Geological Report of the Millcreek Canal Coal Field. With 1 map and 2 plates. Published in Cincinnati, 1859.
 28. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Cucumber. Cultivator, 1849.
 29. Experiments on the Capillary Attractions of the Soil, explaining some important and interesting principles and phenomena in agriculture and geology. The American Polytechnic Journal. 1853.
 30. A New Carbonic Acid Apparatus. Do., 1853.
 31. Analysis of Dead Sea Water. 1854.
 32. Two Interesting Parasitic Diseases; one we take from sucking kittens and the other from sucking puppies—*trichosis felinus* and *trichosis caninus*. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, June 4th, 1868. Six illustrations. Also, *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*, Hallier. Jena, 1875.
 33. Pus and Infection. Boston Journal of Chemistry. January, 1878.
 34. Microscopic Examinations of Blood and the Vegetations found in Variola, Vaccine and Typhoid Fever. Sixty-six pages and 62 illustrations. Published by Moof-head, Bond & Co., New York. 1868.
 35. Vegetations found in the Blood of Patients Suffering

- from Erysipelas. Hallier's *Zeitschrift für Parasitenkunde*. 1873. Eight illustrations.
36. Infusorial Catarrh and Asthma. Eighteen illustrations. Do., 1873.
37. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the White Sugar Beet. The Albany Cultivator. October, 1851.
38. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Parsnip. New York State Agricultural Report. 1851.
39. Ancient Rock and Earth Writing and Inscriptions of the Mound Builders, with a description of their fortifications, enclosures, mounds, and other earth and rock works. Thirty-nine plates. In the hands of the American Antiquarian Society, and only partially published in their transactions and in the Ohio Centennial Report, 1863.
40. Influence of the Position of the Body upon the Heart's Action. American Journal of Medical Science. 1865.
41. Material Application of Chemistry to Agriculture. Albany Cultivator. 1851.
42. Analysis, Organic and Inorganic, of the Several Kinds of Grains and Vegetables. The Albany Cultivator. August, 1849.
43. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and Medical Treatment in Consumption. Virginia Medical Monthly. September, 1879.
44. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and Medical Treatment in Bright's Disease. Virginia Medical Monthly. November, 1880.
45. Drinks, Food, Bathing, Exercise, Clothing, and Medical Treatment in Diabetes Mellitus. Virginia Medical Monthly. 1880.
46. Diet Lists in Consumption, Bright's Disease and Diabetes Mellitus. 1881.

UNPUBLISHED WORKS AND PAPERS.

1. Diphtheria, its cause and treatment. Three plates of illustrations. 1862.
2. Asthma, the various forms of, and their causes and treatment. Three plates of illustrations. Ready for press in 1866.
3. Consumption, its causes and treatment. Four plates. Ready for press in 1867.
4. Hog Cholera, its cause and prevention. 1858.
5. Ultimate Structure and Functions of the Liver. 1865. Three plates.
6. Ultimate Structure and Functions of the Kidneys. 1864. Two plates.
7. Geological Report of the Coal Fields of Virginia and Kentucky. 1857. With maps and many illustrations.
8. Histology of Plants. Prize essay. Sixty-five illustrations. 1848.
9. Causes and Treatment of Bright's Disease. 1865.
10. Causes and Treatment of Diabetes. 1864.
11. Causes and Treatment of Goitre, Cretinism, Ovarian Tumors, and other Colloid Diseases. 1863.
12. Causes and Treatment of Progressive Locomotor Ataxy. 1867.
13. Cause and Treatment of Fatty Diseases of the Heart, Liver, and Spleen. 1864.
14. Cause and Treatment of Paresis. 1865.
15. One of the most Common Causes of Paralysis, with treatment. 1867.
16. Microscopic Examinations Connected with Spermatozoa and Ova, with contents of pollen grains and modes of development of zoosporoid cells. 1860.
17. Cryptogamic Spores in the Tissues of the Living Animal. Their development in food one source of disease, and a cause of fermentation, gangrene, or death and decay in organized bodies. Seven plates and 102 illustrations.
18. Microscopic Investigations Connected with the Exudation and Expectoration of Angina Membranacæ and Gangrenosa and Scarlatina Anginosa, resulting in the discovery of the true source of and the pathological process by which the exudations are produced; and the further discovery of a peculiar fungus belonging to the genus *peronospora*, developing in the sloughs and membranes, the spores of which are infectious

and produce the disease; also some general conclusions on the etiology of fevers, the peculiar functions of the epithelial cell envelope, and the probable way in which the system receives a more or less permanent protective immunity by one attack of certain contagious diseases against a second invasion of the same. Three plates. One hundred and sixty illustrations. 1862.

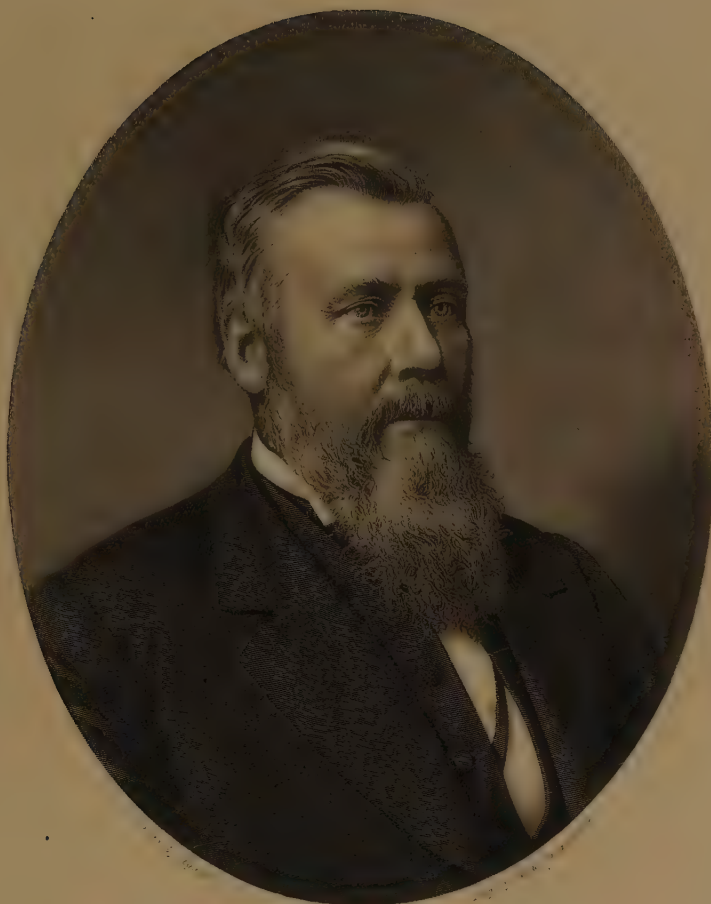
19. Description of several new species of ascaridæ found on and in the human body, and a brief account of several new entozoa. Two plates and 30 figures. 1865.
20. Investigations Connected with the Cause and Treatment of Paralysis of the Will, Paralysis of the Memory, and Paralysis of the entire Intellectual and Moral Faculties, causing a peculiar mental state and insanity.
21. Uterine Fibroids, Ovarian Tumors, Cancers, and Fibrous Growths generally. Their treatment and cure by drinks and diet.

He was married on the 26th day of June, 1860, to Clara Brasee, daughter of Hon. John T. Brasee, of Lancaster, Ohio. She was born April 26th, 1839. They have the following children: Minnie B. Salisbury, born August 27th, 1866, and Trafford B. Salisbury, born January 22d, 1874.

STORER, BELLAMY, LL.D., lawyer and jurist, was born at Portland, Maine, March 26th, 1796, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 1st, 1875. In preparing for college under the tutorship of Edward Payton, D. D., and Ebenezer Adams, late professor at Dartmouth College, he exhibited rare natural ability for learning, and was able to enter Bowdoin College at the age of thirteen, in August, 1809. Without graduating, however, he entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Chief Justice Parker, in Boston, and there in 1817 was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterwards, removing to Cincinnati, he was there readmitted, at once commencing practice, and soon attained to high rank in his profession, and prominent position among the active and leading men of that city. A whig in politics and his party having long been in a hopeless minority in that, the first congressional district of the State, he was, in 1834, selected as the candidate for Congress of his party, and under the most exciting circumstances ran against the opposition candidate, Robert T. Lytle, the friend of the administration, and was elected by a very fair majority. In Congress his vigorous and eloquent language won for him a distinguished position among the public men of the time, and his effective support of General Harrison, who had long been his warm personal friend, greatly aided the election of that distinguished gentleman and gallant officer as the President of the United States. After the expiration of his Congressional term Mr. Storer returned to the practice of his profession, and continued to take active interest in all public movements of advantage to the city, and in political contests throughout the State. In 1844 he was presidential elector on the whig ticket, and cast his vote for Mr. Clay. The new constitution requiring the election of judges by the people, went into operation in 1852, and without his knowledge he was nominated for the supreme bench by his party, and, although defeated, led his ticket by several thousand votes. In 1854 he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and remained in that office until 1872, when he resigned. In the act creating this office, it was provided that the first judges elected should cast lots for their respective terms, the terms being of unequal length, viz., three, four and five years. His colleagues were Judges O. M. Spencer and William Y. Gholson, and the short term of three years fell to him. He was so continuously reelected that as we have mentioned he served

the unusual period of eighteen consecutive years, during which period he established a degree of professional and personal popularity rarely won by a lawyer. In 1855 he was offered and accepted a professorship in the Cincinnati Law School, and performed the duties so satisfactorily during many years that, in 1874, he was elected by the faculty professor *emeritus* in that institution. Having fully retired from public position, he once more devoted himself to practice, in partnership with his son, Bellamy Storer, jr., who had been admitted to the bar in 1869. Bowdoin and Kenyon colleges (of the former he having been for some time a member of its board of trustees,) conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws.

CHISHOLM, WILLIAM, of Cleveland, contractor and iron manufacturer, was born August 12th, 1825, in the village of Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland. His father, who was a man in moderate circumstances, died when William was about seven years of age. His educational advantages were consequently limited, but were of a practical character, and consisted of such knowledge as he would be most likely to need in making his way in the world. When twelve and a half years old he was apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business with a merchant in Kirkaldy, a seaport town on the Frith of Forth. Finding this occupation unsuited to his tastes, and having an ardent desire to see something of the world, he, after two years or more spent in Kirkaldy, engaged his services to a ship-owner as a sailor. He left his native land in September, 1840, and joined the good ship *Burley*, of Glasgow, at Antwerp, Holland. He sailed in this vessel for four and a half years, making voyages from England, Scotland, and Ireland to South America, the East Indies, Australia, the West Indies, and the coasts of Nicaragua and Central America. Subsequently he was engaged on different vessels stopping at the principal American Atlantic ports between the mouth of the Mississippi river and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Becoming weary of this mode of life he, in September, 1847, abandoned the sea, after just seven years of active service, during which period he had filled the various positions on a ship from that of cabin boy to that of chief officer. He then settled in Montreal, Canada, September, 1847. There he remained for five years, and carried on the business of a builder and contractor. At the expiration of that time he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where one of his first enterprises was in connection with a large steamboat, named the *Sebastopol*, of which he was part owner, a boat designed for carrying both freight and passengers. In this vessel he made four trips. On her fourth trip, with a heavy cargo, and a passenger list of over a hundred, she was wrecked, being run ashore five miles south of Milwaukee, her captain, in the darkness, having mistaken a light on a vessel for the harbor light. Her passengers were all landed in safety, excepting five, who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat. He bought from the insurance company the machinery of the wreck, which he secured, brought to Cleveland, and put into a new steamer. In 1855 he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, remaining there but two years, and returning to Cleveland in 1857, where he has since been engaged as a contractor in building railroads, bridges, docks, etc., and various other enterprises. He built the first street railway in Cleveland, the "East Cleveland Line," running from Superior Street to Euclid station. It has since been extended to Lake View Cemetery. The purpose of his re-



William Luskholm



J. M. Coffin

turning to Cleveland in 1857 was to assist his brother, the late Henry Chisholm (whose sketch will be found in this work) in building the rolling-mills at Newburg. These immense mills are the largest on the continent, and are owned by "The Cleveland Rolling-mill Company." In 1860 he built works and commenced the manufacture of spikes, bolts, rivets, horseshoes, etc. In 1871 he organized "The Union Steel Screw Company," another of Cleveland's great enterprises. Their factory is among the largest in the country, and the buildings equipped with all the best and most modern machinery and appliances. Their manufactures have a national reputation, and are unequalled for excellency. More recently he has engaged with his sons in the manufacture of steel shovels, spades, scoops, and forks. In 1882 the firm of William Chisholm & Sons commenced the manufacturing of engines, the engines being a new patent, adapted to hoisting, elevators, blast furnaces, quarries, marine purposes, etc., the advantageous features of which are simplicity, power, durability, cheapness, and requiring but little skill to attend to, together with absolute safety and freedom from the chance of accident. Mr. Chisholm is also the inventor and patentee of numerous and important mechanical appliances. For the last quarter of a century he has been largely interested and actively engaged in coal and iron mines, and in the various manufactures of the products of the latter. In 1876-77 Mr. Chisholm traveled extensively through Europe, and revisited his native town in Scotland, after an absence of thirty-seven years. His life has been distinguished by a varied experience, such as is given to but few, and from his early youth he has been compelled to depend upon his own exertions, to which, with the aid of a kind providence, he owes his success in life. He has been uniformly successful in all his undertakings, though they have been very dissimilar, evidencing, we think, the character of the man, determining, whatever he undertook, to do it thoroughly and well. Neither has he been entirely absorbed in the care of his many and extensive business enterprises, but has ever been ready to lend a helping hand to the needy and suffering. As a member of the Baptist Church, he has contributed liberally to its support, as well as to other religious institutions and charitable objects. In 1848 he was married to Catherine Allan, a native of Dumferline, Scotland, and daughter of Wilson B. Allan. She became the mother of seven children, only four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter, and she herself followed her children to the better land in July, 1881. Beloved and respected in life, her death was mourned by all.

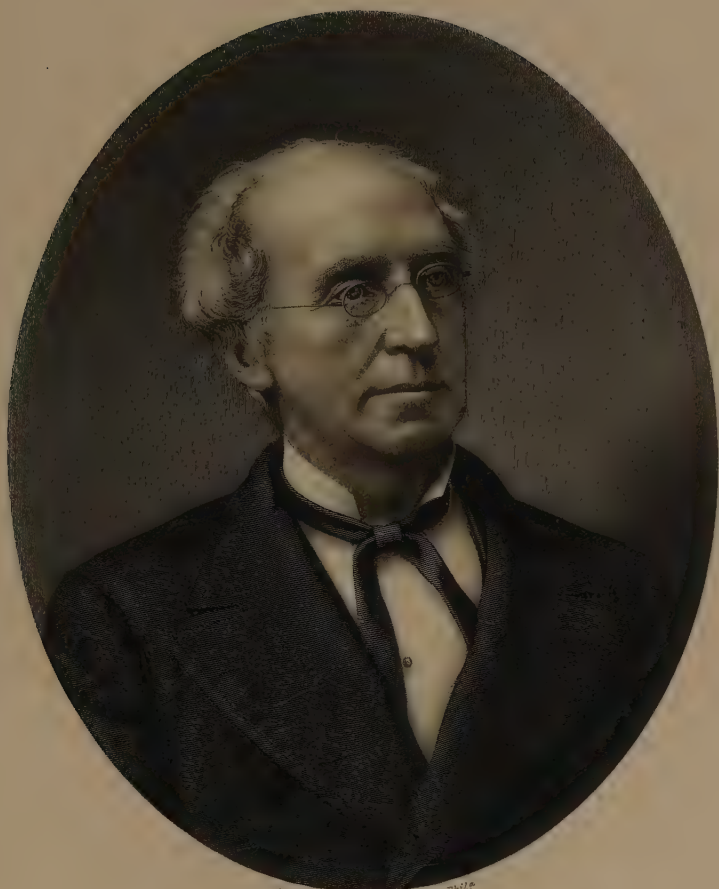
COFFINBERRY, JAMES M., lawyer and jurist, was born May 16th, 1818, at Mansfield, Ohio, and is now living at Cleveland, Ohio. His father was Andrew Coffinberry, for many years a distinguished lawyer of Mansfield, where he was admitted to the bar as early as 1813, from which time he practiced his profession until a few days before his death, which occurred May 11th, 1856. His practice in several of the counties of Northwestern Ohio began with their organization, his riding, or circuit (always performed on horseback), extending from Mansfield north to Lake Erie, and west to the Michigan and Indiana State lines. A man of rare endowments and marked characteristics, he was widely known and greatly esteemed for his pure and upright life, while his quaint wit and genial manners gave him ready access to the hearts of all classes. He was called the "Good Count Coffinberry" by the younger members of the profession (all of whom, if living, are

now past middle life), in grateful recognition of services rendered and courtesies shown them when they most needed direction and encouragement from such veterans of the bar. His soubriquet of "Count" was first playfully given him by his professional associates, from some real or supposed resemblance to the illustrious German jurist and publicist, Count or Baron Puffendorf; the title was recognized as being so appropriate to the man, that it stuck to him for life, and thousands of those who knew him long and well never learned that it was not his real name. James M. Coffinberry, the subject of this sketch, received only such an education as was obtainable in the district school of a pioneer country village. He studied law with his father, then residing at Perrysburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, opening an office in partnership with his father the same year at Maumee City. His superior abilities and personal integrity were early recognized, and secured his election as prosecuting attorney for Lucas county, which position he filled with distinguished ability for several years. In 1845, he removed to Hancock county, and for about ten years practiced his profession successfully, at the same time editing and publishing the *Findlay Herald*. In 1855, he removed to Cleveland, and entered at once into a large and lucrative practice, devoting himself exclusively to his profession, maintaining and confirming the reputation that had preceded him, taking a high rank at a bar embracing among its members some of the most eminent lawyers of the State. In 1861, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and held that office for a full term of five years, winning for himself, in this new field, the increased esteem of the public and respect and honor of the bar. His charges to the jury were models for clearness, directness, and logical compactness. It is complimentary to his judicial learning and professional ability, that no legal opinion pronounced by him was ever reversed on review by a higher court. He delivered many able opinions, both verbal and written, that received the most favorable consideration of the profession. He was remarkable for seizing upon the strong points of a case, and also for an original manner of presenting his arguments and opinions; his apparently intuitive perception of legal truth giving to his utterances a freshness and vigor that commanded the admiration of all. While he had a fine appreciation of the learning of the profession, and was never unmindful of its nicest distinctions, he made them subservient to the broad and liberal views of the case, looking beyond the mere technicalities of the law, thus evincing a broad, liberal, and well developed judicial mind. After retiring from the bench, he returned to the practice of his profession, but was soon compelled to retire from its activities by reason of failing health. He devoted many of his leisure hours to scientific reading and investigation, in which he took great interest. Actively engaged in business enterprises, he was a thorough business man. He was a member of the city council for two years, and president of that body. Formerly a whig, in the Fremont and Buchanan canvass he allied himself with the democrats, and has since uniformly supported the candidates and policy of that party. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was chairman of the democratic central committee of Cuyahoga county, but warmly espoused the Union cause, labored assiduously to promote the recruiting service, and was largely influential, by his example and his earnest and forcible public speeches, in rallying the great body of the democratic party in Northern Ohio to the zealous support of the war, to vindicate the authority of the constitu-

tion and laws. He was principal secretary of the great Union convention of Ohio, presided over by ex-United States Senator Thomas Ewing, which nominated David Tod for governor on a platform embodying the Crittenden compromise resolutions, which for the time abolished party distinctions in Ohio, harmonized all discordant elements, and thoroughly aroused and stimulated the patriotic sentiment of the people. He remained a conservative Union man during the war, but in private conversation disapproved of some of the more radical war measures, as being unconstitutional and of dangerous precedent. For several years he was the standing candidate of his party for representative in Congress and common pleas judge, but was in no sense a politician. It is believed that he never attended more than one primary or nominating convention, and that he never sought a nomination for office. On the evening of April 8th, 1875, while returning with his wife from Mt. Vernon, where they had been to attend the marriage of his son to a daughter of General Morgan, after they had reached the city and were being driven across the railroad track near the Union Depot, their carriage was struck by freight cars. They were both severely injured; he suffering the loss of a leg. His wife, though terribly bruised and mangled, was restored to comparative health. He married in January, 1841, Miss Anna M. Gleason, of Lucas county, and has two children living. His son, Henry D., a partner in the Globe Iron-works and the Cleveland Dry Dock Company, also one of the fire commissioners of the city, served honorably through the war as an officer in the Mississippi gun-boat flotilla. His daughter, Mary E., is married to S. E. Brooks, also a prominent young business man of Cleveland.

PAYNE, HENRY B., lawyer and statesman, was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, November 30th, 1810. His father, Elisha Payne, an early settler of that county, having removed there from Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1795, was a man recognized for his personal integrity, purity of character, and public spirit, and was instrumental in an eminent degree in founding Hamilton Theological Seminary. Henry B. Payne was educated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and graduated in the class of 1832, ranking high in mathematics and belles-lettres. He commenced the study of law in the office of John C. Spencer the same year. In 1833 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, then a village of some three thousand inhabitants, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He at once commenced the practice of law with H. V. Wilson, his partner and former classmate. This partnership continued twelve years, until, in consequence of hemorrhage of the lungs, he was compelled to relinquish his profession. He subsequently served two years in the city council, chiefly engaged in reforming the finances, restoring the municipal credit, and reconstructing the fire department. In 1849, conjointly with John W. Allen, Richard Hilliard, John M. Woolsey and others, he entered earnestly into measures for constructing the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. It is no disparagement to the labors of others to say that to him, Richard Hilliard, Esq., and Hon. Alfred Kelley that great enterprise was mainly indebted for its success—a success which, being achieved at a most critical period of the fortunes of Cleveland, contributed in a very great degree to its prosperity. Upon its completion, in 1851, he was elected president, and retained the office until 1854, when he resigned. In 1855 he first became a director of the Cleveland, Painesville

and Ashtabula (afterwards Lake Shore) Railroad. In 1845 he was elected a member of the first board of water works commissioners, which so successfully planned, located, and completed the Cleveland water works. In 1862 the Legislature created a board of sinking fund commissioners for the city of Cleveland, and he has been president of this board since its organization. How wisely the commissioners performed their duties was shown by the fact that the fund, originally about \$250,000, in the period of twelve years under the management of the board, increased to nearly \$2,000,000, an instance of prudent and sagacious management of a trust fund which was perhaps without parallel in the United States. From an early day he became interested and identified with the manufacturing enterprises of Cleveland. He was at one time a stockholder and director in some eighteen corporations, embracing coal and iron mining, manufacturing in various branches, banking, etc., all of which were in a sound and flourishing condition. In politics he has ever been a conservative democrat, not always active, and sometimes independent. In 1849 he was elected to the State senate, and served two years in that body. In 1851 he was a democratic nominee for United States senator in the prolonged balloting that finally resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Wade by a very small majority. In 1857 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and made a canvass remarkable for its spirit and brilliancy, in which he came within a few hundred votes of defeating Salmon P. Chase. Mr. Payne was chosen Presidential elector on the Cass ticket in 1848, and was a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated Buchanan in 1856. He was also a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston in 1860, and reported from the committee the minority resolutions which were adopted by the convention. He advocated that report in a speech remarkable for its perspicuity, brilliancy, and power, condemning incipient secession, and uttering kindly but earnest warnings to the men of the South. The speech won for him the applause and gratitude of the Northern delegates, and the personal admiration of the Southern members, and gave him a national reputation as an able and sagacious statesman. In 1857 he joined heartily with Senator Douglas in his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution; made speeches against it at Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other cities, and was active in procuring the passage by the Ohio Legislature of resolutions denouncing that measure. He assisted Douglas in his celebrated campaign in 1858 against Lincoln and the Buchanan office-holders in Illinois, and when the civil war broke out he took his stand with that patriotic statesman, and persevered in public and earnest efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. In 1862 he united with prominent men of both the democratic and republican parties in addressing the people for the encouragement of enlistments, and joined with a large number of the most wealthy citizens in a guarantee and indemnity to the county treasurer for advancing of moneys to equip regiments, trusting to future legislation to sanction such advances. He was chairman of the Ohio delegation at the Baltimore convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and warmly advocated that movement. In 1874, at the joint and urgent solicitation of democrats and liberal republicans, he accepted the nomination for the Forty-fourth Congress, and was elected by a majority of 2,532 in a district which previously had given a republican majority of about 5,000. On accepting the nomination he said: "If elected,



Engraved by Samuel Sartain, Phila.

W B Payson



Sam. Bell

and life is spared to serve out the term, I promise to come back with hand and heart as undefiled and clean as when I left you." In Congress Mr. Payne was appointed a member of the committee on banking and currency, and also on that on civil service reform. During the exciting contest over the election of President in the winter of 1876-1877, he was made chairman of the committee chosen by the House to unite with one from the Senate in devising a method of settling the impending difficulties. As such chairman he reported the bill providing for the celebrated Electoral Commission to the House, and had charge of it during its passage. He was also elected and served as one of that commission. He reported to the joint democratic congressional caucus a bill for the gradual resumption of specie payments, which was approved by the caucus, but failed to pass. The principal feature of this bill was the permanent retention of the greenback as a constituent element of the currency. As a lawyer he is distinguished for fidelity, thoroughness, and forensic ability. The remarkable power of his mind is especially manifested in his influence over others in adjusting rights and equity, where great and antagonistic interests were involved. Coolness of temper, suavity of manners, and genial humor, combined with firmness of purpose and strength of will, are his commanding instrumentalities. As a political leader he has always had the confidence of his party and the respect of all. In April, 1875, he was prominently mentioned as the coming democratic and liberal nominee for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Payne was married in 1836 to the only daughter of Nathan Perry, Esq., a retired merchant of Cleveland.

EELLS, DAN PARMELEE, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, April 16th, 1825, the youngest son of Rev. James Eells and Mehitabel Parmelee. His father was a Presbyterian minister, as were nearly all the male descendants of their ancestor, one Major Samuel Eells, an officer in the British army, who emigrated to Connecticut from Barnstable, England, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His mother came of an old and well known family of Durham, Connecticut, in which the patronymic for many generations had been Dan. In 1804, Rev. James Eells removed with his family from Connecticut to Oneida county, New York; and thence, in 1831, the youngest son being then a child of six years, he came to Ohio, and located first at Worthington, in Franklin county—afterwards removing to Charleston, Portage county, and again, in 1836, to Amherst, Lorain county. Dan remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he obtained his first employment as clerk in a store at Elyria. In 1841 he went to Oberlin to prepare for college, paying his tuition out of his earnings as clerk in one of the village stores. In the fall of 1844 he entered Hamilton College, in the class of 1848; but being unable to meet his college expenses he left at the expiration of his Sophomore year and returned to Ohio. His business life began in Cleveland, when, in September, 1846, he became book-keeper for Cobb & Bishop, forwarding merchants, remaining with them, however, but two months, until the close of lake navigation for that year. He then taught school at Amherst until the spring of 1847, when he returned to Cleveland, and entered the extensive shipping and commission house of Barney, Waring & Co., as general book-keeper. Two years later, in March, 1849, his ability as an accountant and especially his fine penmanship procured for him a position as book-

keeper in the old Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, of which Truman P. Handy was at that time cashier. There he remained for eight years, during which time he displayed so much ability and won so many friends among business men that in the spring of 1857 a proposition was made to him to become partner in a private banking firm, which he accepted. The firm of Hall, Eells & Co. was successful. Its business prospered, and steadily increased in value and extent. But the directors of the Commercial Bank were anxious to regain Mr. Eells's valuable services, and on the 1st of November, 1858, elected him cashier, offering such inducements that he withdrew from the firm of Hall, Eells & Co., and returned to the bank where he had first won reputation as a financier. In this position he remained until the expiration of the bank charter, in 1865. The Commercial National Bank was organized in that year, under the National Banking Law, and the business of the Commercial Branch Bank was transferred to it. Mr. Eells was elected vice-president of the new bank, which position he held until the death of the president, Mr. W. A. Otis, in 1868, when he succeeded him, and has continued in the presidency of the bank until the present time. His connection with the Commercial National Bank and its immediate predecessor have extended, with the exception of a few months, over a continuous period of thirty-three years. Few banks in the country have enjoyed greater prosperity than these two under the presidency of Mr. Eells. During the entire period of his management, in the course of which have occurred some of the severest financial crises and revolutions which our country has seen, the banks never failed to pay their regular semi-annual dividend to the stockholders, and always commanded, in a high degree, the confidence of the community. The Commercial National Bank now ranks among the two or three largest and most influential banks in the State. As the business of the bank became settled and systematized, Mr. Eells was able to relegate the details of its management to subordinates, and devote a portion of his time to other matters. In 1875 he associated himself with John N. Glidden, and together they established a commission house as dealers in iron ores and pig iron, under the firm name of Glidden & Eells. This firm has been associated with the Republic Iron Company, of which Mr. Eells is vice-president and Mr. Glidden secretary and sales agent. In 1869 Mr. Eells became special partner in the banking house of W. G. Wiley & Co., now at 40 Wall Street, New York, and continued his interest with them in a successful and prosperous business for four years. Strong inducements were held out to him to remove to New York and undertake the management of a prominent bank in that city; but he was firm in the determination to remain where his business reputation had been established. As he became more and more widely known as a judicious, honorable, and enterprising business man, the wisdom of this course was apparent. New opportunities for investment presented themselves, and the sphere of his influence broadened. He became identified with prominent eastern capitalists, and in conjunction with them originated and carried through several railroad enterprises of great magnitude and importance. The principal of these were the Lake Erie and Western Railway, the Ohio Central Railroad and Coal Company, the St. Louis, Keokuk, and Northwestern Railway, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The consolidation of the system of roads

which composed the Lake Erie and Western Railway was mainly the result of his personal exertions. He himself built the line from Muncie, Indiana, to Lafayette, Indiana, and combined it with that from Lafayette to Bloomington, Illinois. The old Lake Erie and Louisville, running south-west from Fremont, Ohio, was then purchased, and the connecting link built between its south-western terminus and Muncie. The through line was thus formed from Sandusky and Muncie to Bloomington. Upon the organization of the consolidated company, Mr. Eells became first vice-president, being unable to devote so much time to details of management as the presidency would have involved. In 1879 the same syndicate of capitalists purchased twelve thousand five hundred acres of coal lands in Sunday Creek Valley, Perry county, Ohio, and formed the Ohio Central Coal Company. They also constructed the Ohio Central Railroad, extending from these coal fields to Toledo, Ohio, one hundred and eighty-one miles, with a branch of twenty-nine miles to Columbus. Extensive mines were opened on these lands, and the flourishing villages of Corning and Rendville sprang up near the southern terminus of the railroad and at the center of operations in the coal district. Mr. Eells was elected president both of the coal company and of the railroad. Before the line was fairly completed to Toledo, a project was formed to consolidate the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad (extending from Richmond, Virginia, westward along the valley of the James river two hundred and fifty miles to Clifton Forge in the Alleghanies) with the Ohio Central, by building from Corning southward, crossing the Ohio river at Point Pleasant, and thence via Charleston to a connection with the first named road, making a continuous line from Toledo, Ohio, to tide-water at Richmond. Mr. Eells took a large interest in this enterprise, and is now with his associates actively engaged in its completion. In addition to his banking and railroad enterprises, Mr. Eells's business interests have become extensive and diversified. For fifteen years he has been a director in the United States Express Company. He is also director in the Bank of Leadville, of Leadville, Colorado; the American Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville; the Brown, Bonnell & Company Rolling Mills, at Youngstown, Ohio; the Bucyrus Foundry and Manufacturing Company, at Bucyrus, Ohio; and in Cleveland, of the Otis Iron and Steel Company, the Woodland Avenue Railroad Company (of which he is vice-president), Cleveland Machine Company (of which he is president), the King Iron Bridge Company, the Whipple Manufacturing Company, the Cleveland Telephone Company, the Conrad Iron Company, the Cleveland Gas-light and Coke Company, the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and various other companies of lesser consequence; besides which he is largely interested in iron and steel companies in Chicago, Chattanooga, Kansas City, and Sandusky. Mr. Eells is widely known as the patron and friend of many institutions devoted to charitable and religious work; is one of the managers of the Cleveland City Hospital, Bethel Relief Association, and Young Men's Christian Association; is president of the Cleveland Bible Society, and treasurer of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum. He is a trustee of Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio; of the Lake Erie Female Seminary, at Painesville, Ohio, and of Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, of which he has been for many years an elder. Mr. Eells was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary M. Howard, eldest daughter of the late Colonel George A. Howard, of Orwell,

Ashtabula county, Ohio. By her he had two children, Howard Parmelee and Emma Paige, the latter the wife of Arthur St. John Newberry. His second wife was Miss Mary Witt, daughter of the late Stillman Witt, of Cleveland. Of five children of this marriage only one, Stillman Witt, now about eight years of age, survives. Mr. Eells resides at No. 856 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

CROCKER, TIMOTHY DOANE, attorney at law and capitalist, of Cleveland, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and is one of the few representative men of Cleveland who are natives of the county. He is the son of J. Davis Crocker, formerly of Lee, Massachusetts, and Deborah Doane, daughter of Judge Timothy Doane, originally from Connecticut. He comes, on both his father's and mother's side, from two of the oldest families in the country. It is seldom the privilege of the biographer in the United States to be able to give the genealogy of a family. In the present case, the facts and data being in the possession of the writer, and all being of historical value, we shall give a brief synopsis of them. The original Crocker family in this country settled at Cape Cod shortly after the landing of the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock. The great-grandfather of Timothy Doane Crocker was a captain in the king's navy before the Revolution, and at one time was a high official on Long Island under British rule. The son of the captain was one of the leading men of Lee, Massachusetts, in which town he owned a large tract of land, but being urged by his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hyde, and others, to head a colony of emigrants to Ohio he consented to do so, and settled on what is known as the Western Reserve. Before leaving for the new settlement the colony organized a church, of which he was chosen one of the officers. Having disposed of his property in Massachusetts, he purchased large tracts in Euclid and Dover townships, a part of which were afterward sold to early settlers, the residue being divided among his children. The village of Collinwood is now situated on a portion of the former tract, which was extensive and valuable, reaching to the lake, and as far west as the Coit farm. Although quite young at the time of the Revolution, he was in the military service, and was on the staff of General Washington. As an example of his character, the following is worthy of note. The act giving pensions to those who had served in the war was passed, and he was urged by his friends to apply for one. His reply was, "I would never be guilty of receiving reward for services rendered my country in time of peril and need." He was a man of sterling qualities of head and heart and unblemished integrity; he was well informed, and one whose advice was sought from far and near. In those early times a sideboard was esteemed a household necessity, yet no representative of that family was ever known to be a drunkard. He traveled to Ohio in his own private carriage, which was said to be the first pleasure carriage ever driven through the Reserve, bringing with him his family, among them the father of the subject of our sketch, who at the time was very young, yet even then possessing in a large degree his father's superior qualities. He became the father of four children—Sarah, who married the Rev. E. Adams, an Episcopal clergyman (of the family of John Adams, of Massachusetts); Mary, who married Judge P. H. Smythe, of Burlington, Iowa (a descendant of the Patrick Henry family, of Virginia); Timothy Doane, and Davis J., a lawyer of Chicago. The heads of the family of Mr. T. D. Crocker's mother, on the paternal side, were, for at least three



J. D. Crocker

3

generations, sea captains, owning the vessels they commanded, and trading to the Indies. John Doane, the founder of the family in this country, crossed the Atlantic in one of the first three vessels that sailed to Plymouth. He came from a very old and renowned English family, many of whose members became men of distinction, and are alluded to in the "Patronymica Britannica" as "Done"—"a great Cheshire family, whom Omerod designates as 'a race of warriors,' who hold Utkinton (supposed to be the Done of Domesday) as military tenants of Venables from the time of King John. The chiefs of this house will be found in the battle rolls of Agincourt, Bloreheath, and Flodden. . . . The name is pronounced Dōne (o long), and is also spelled Doane by members of the same Cheshire family." He was prominent in the affairs of the colony, and in 1633 was chosen assistant to Governor Winslow. Subsequently he was one of the commissioners chosen to revise the laws. In 1642 he was again chosen to be Governor Winslow's assistant, and for several years he was selected as a deputy in the colony court. Judge Timothy Doane removed from Connecticut to Herkimer county, New York, about 1794. In 1801 he migrated to Euclid, now East Cleveland. With his family he started to make the journey from Buffalo to Cleveland in an open boat, rowed by Indians, landing where night overtook them, resuming their travels the following day. Near Grand river they saw a storm approaching, and attempted to land, but their boat was swamped; all were, however, providentially saved, and most of their goods fortunately washed ashore during the night. The next morning they procured horses from some settlers in the vicinity, and on horseback, following the Indian trail, continued their journey to Cleveland, there being then only four log houses where now stands the beautiful city of Cleveland. West of the Cuyahoga river was Indian territory, and Judge Doane found the Indians to be peaceable and good neighbors. They were always received at his house as friends, and on many a night, Indian-like, they would wrap themselves in their blankets and sleep around the Judge's cheerful fire. In appreciation of his kindness they would frequently present him with some of the best venison or fish which their skill could procure. At this period the mother of T. D. Crocker was five years old. She died November 18th, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Until her brief illness, which resulted in death, she lived in the full enjoyment of good health, physically and mentally, and was a remarkable woman. Possessing, as she did, so retentive a memory, her mind was stored with the historical facts and important matters pertaining to the city from the time of its being founded, which was only three years previous to her advent in it. During the war of 1812, and during the rebellion of 1861-65, she was very actively employed in giving aid and comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers, and good cheer to those in health. A woman of liberal and intelligent views, of a happy and cheerful disposition, she was beloved by all who knew her. During the first year of the administration of Governor Tiffin, the first Governor of Ohio, he appointed Judge Doane Justice of the Peace. The original commission, now in possession of Mr. Crocker, reads as follows:

"EDWARD TIFFIN, GOVERNOR. *In the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio.*

"To all who shall see These Presents, Greeting:

"Know ye that we have assigned and constituted, and do by these presents constitute and appoint, TIMOTHY DOANE Justice of the Peace for Cleveland Township, in the county of Trum-

bull, agreeably to the laws, statutes and ordinances in such cases made and provided, with all the privileges, emoluments, etc., for three years from the date hereof, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified.

"In witness whereof, the said EDWARD TIFFIN, Governor of the State of Ohio, hath caused the seal of the said State to be hereunto affixed, at Chillicothe, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1803, and of the independence of the State of Ohio the first.

"By the Governor, EDWARD TIFFIN.

"WM. CREIGHTON, JR., Secretary of State."

[L. S.] (Private seal, the State seal being not yet procured.)

Subsequently Judge Doane served as associate judge for many years. Having thus given this brief family outline, we now come to our more immediate subject, the son of so honorable an ancestry, Timothy Doane Crocker, who at an early age evinced those traits of character—energy, integrity, and perseverance—which proved to be beacon lights in after life, and have enabled him to attain to his present position. His earliest boyhood was spent on his father's farm, attending the district school. As a boy, he possessed a passion for arithmetic and mathematics. At the age of thirteen he was an accomplished arithmetician, and was able to resolve mentally many of the most difficult problems. From the district school he went to Twinsburg Academy, where his expenses were defrayed by the manual labor he performed, and where undoubtedly, by the habits of industry there imbibed, he laid the foundation of his successful life. Subsequently he attended Shaw Academy, and afterward entered Western Reserve College, where he paid the most of his expenses by his own labor, devoting much of his time to the study of science, Latin, and Greek. He was graduated in June, 1843, taking high rank, both in scholarship and deportment, no unfavorable mark having been recorded against him. In 1843 his father died, leaving him as one of the two administrators of his estate, a tribute to his ability and judgment. In the same year he became principal of a select school near Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he continued at the same time to prosecute assiduously his classical and other studies. During his two years and a half stay at Bowling Green he developed a high order of talent as an educator and disciplinarian. In 1846 he returned to Cleveland, and read law in the office of Allen & Stetson for a few months, when he entered the law school of Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1848, having previously—in 1847—been admitted to practice at the Middlesex (Massachusetts) bar, after a severe examination in open court by Chief Justice Wilds. The same year he returned to Cleveland, and in November again left home, this time for Burlington, Iowa, where he spent the winter in the office of Grimes & Starr, and became thoroughly acquainted with the laws of that State. In March, 1849, he there opened an office, and continued in active practice until 1864, during which time he distinguished himself in many important cases, in which some of the best legal talent of the State were his opponents. His practice increased until it was worth ten thousand dollars a year, an exceedingly large one for a city the size of Burlington; in fact, one of the largest practices in the State. He was attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from the time it broke ground east of the Mississippi. He was also interested in other railroads as well as plank-roads in that section, and was a stockholder and director in the Burlington Bank. He invested considerable of his professional gains in land, becoming a large land-owner in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, all of which has now increased

very largely in value. The health of his wife demanding a change of residence, he removed his family to Cleveland in 1860, having been married seven years previous, in September, 1853, to Eliza P. (the only and accomplished daughter of the late William A. Otis, Esq., one of the leading men of Cleveland), by whom he has had five children, three sons and two daughters. Since closing his legal business (about 1864) the care of his estate has required nearly all the attention he could give to business matters. He has, however, found considerable time to devote to the higher objects of life, having been president for several years of the Sabbath-school Union, and superintendent for ten years of the Mission Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, of which body he was a member. When he took charge of the school it had but eighty members; at the time of his resignation there were one thousand on the roll, seven hundred of whom were regular attendants. The Western Seamen's Friend Society and Bethel were also much indebted to his labor and liberality for their flourishing condition. He is one of the trustees of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, in aid of which he has given liberally, and of Mount Union College, of Alliance, Ohio, in which he is the lecturer on political economy, commercial, and international law. During the war for the Union he devoted much time and money to the national cause, and rendered valuable service to the Christian commission on the Potomac. His success in life has undoubtedly been due to great industry, energy, and perseverance, and also to the peculiar and intuitive faculty of seizing the right opportunity at the right moment, together with the foresight to determine accurately the probable result of an undertaking; being rather a man who makes circumstances than one whom circumstances have made. He has ever enjoyed the confidence, respect, and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has often been tendered political honors. For six consecutive years he was president of the City Board of Equalization of the city of Cleveland, having been reappointed each year. He was a member of the State Board of Equalization, having accepted the appointment after much urgent solicitation, to which office he devoted his time, talents, and energy, frequently working till midnight at his statistics, and was never absent from his place on the board. He was instrumental in reducing the decennial assessment in Cuyahoga county for the year 1880 about five million dollars. This alone reflects high honor on his character and ability. His speech on the subject of the business of the board, delivered at Columbus, May 4, 1881, was remarkable for its logic, pith, and terseness, showing how thoroughly he grasped and understood his subject. His arguments there (a report of which now lies before the writer), forcible and to the point, were but characteristic of the man. He gained his point, and the State taxation of Cleveland, whose ratio had been too high, was reduced, he having shown conclusively by actual statistics that it, equitably, should be so reduced. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* of the following day pays him the tribute of saying, "He is the Gatling gun of the equalizers for eloquence." Mr. Crocker is one who has never sought political preferment. The Cleveland republican papers of July 25, 1881, published the following open letter:

"CLEVELAND, July 25, 1881.

"HON. T. D. CROCKER:

"Viewing with satisfaction your record as a member of the late State Board of Equalization, and desiring that our county may again have the benefit of your services, we request the

privilege of presenting your name at the approaching convention as a candidate for the Senate.

"Very respectfully, MANY REPUBLICANS."

The *Herald*, in a leading article, says: "We are glad to see such men as Mr. Crocker brought to the front. . . . We can not have too much good material from which to select senators and representatives who would be an honor to Cuyahoga county, and guardians of her interests." The record of his past is evidence of what his future will be. He is yet in the prime of life and in the full enjoyment of a vigorous manhood. We may add that the above was respectfully declined by Mr. Crocker, very much against the wishes of his friends.

ALLEN, WILLIAM, the twenty-fifth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Edenton, Chowan county, North Carolina, in 1807. By the death of both his parents within a few months of each other, during the first year of his life, he was left an orphan in his infancy, and the care of his childhood devolved on his only sister who, having married soon after the death of her parents, removed to Lynchburg, Virginia, taking her infant brother with her. It is to this excellent woman, mother of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, at present a United States Senator from Ohio, that our subject considers himself indebted for the love and careful expenditure in his support of the small fortune left him by his parents. When he was about fourteen years old, Mrs. Thurman removed with her husband and family to Chillicothe, Ohio, leaving her brother in condition to attend a private school at Lynchburg, but two years afterward he joined her family, and attended the academy at Chillicothe, where he obtained that education that fitted him to enter as a student the law office of Edward King, the most gifted son of Rufus King, of New York, and Revolutionary fame. Admitted to practice in his twentieth year, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, and found his advantage in that acquired ability to address a jury he had so assiduously cultivated. In this, rather than purely legal habits of thought and statement, which make a counsellor influential with the court, he excelled; and it is to his forensic power he is mainly indebted for his great popularity and success. Possessed of a tall and commanding figure, with a voice of marvellous magnitude and excellence, his appearance in public discussion generally attracted the people, and, while yet under what is regarded the Congressional age, caused him to be put in nomination as a candidate for a seat in the national legislature. He entered upon the canvass with vigor, and in a whig district was eventually elected as the democratic nominee by a majority of one vote. He took his seat in the Twenty-third Congress, and a leading part in its most important discussions, though in point of years the youngest man in it. In January, 1837, at a supper in Columbus, on "St. Jackson's day," so-called, and at which were present the candidates for United States Senator, he electrified his audience, and, to the surprise of those who did not hear him, was in that month nominated and elected to the seat of Hon. Thomas Ewing. He reached Washington on March 3d, and was sworn in the next day. Before the close of his first term he was reelected, and remained in the Senate until the 4th March, 1849. During those twelve eventful years he had attained the meridian of his powers. For much of the time he was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, a position from which he voluntarily retired, and while occupying it his vote and voice ever supported the advanced



William Allen

of Chic.

views of his constituents. In 1845, he married Mrs. Effie McArthur Coons, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of General Duncan McArthur, who in 1830 was elected governor of Ohio. She was Mr. Allen's early, true, and only love, and he was her choice among a host of suitors. She inherited the old homestead and large landed property of Governor McArthur, upon which Governor Allen resided with their only daughter, Mrs. Scott, her husband and children. Shortly after the birth of their daughter, now Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Allen died in Washington City, and her husband rode on horseback beside the wagon containing her remains the whole distance to Chillicothe. A gentleman of sterling integrity, most polished manners, high character, and one who never stooped to any of the tricks which have too often distinguished men in public life. In August, 1873, he was, by the party of his life-long fealty, nominated for governor. He made an able and effective canvass, and was the only successful candidate on his ticket. True to his earnest regard for public integrity, and which had, through the general demoralization of the war, come to be regarded as something old-fashioned, he recommended the reduction of taxation, and the most rigid economy in all matters of State expenditure, and in such recommendation, to use his own language, he did not mean vague and merely verbal economy which public men are so ready to favor, but rather that earnest and inexorable economy which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts. The first democratic governor elected for many years preceding, and all those years of and succeeding to, the civil war, his administration gave general satisfaction, and he was renominated in 1875, but in common with his ticket generally, he was defeated. He died July 11th, 1879, aged seventy-two years.

BODMAN, EDWARD C., extensive grain-merchant, banker, and capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born March 22d, 1840, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. His parents, Luther and Philena Bodman, who were both natives of the same State, are still living at Northampton, Massachusetts. The Bodman family dates back to a very early day in the history of Massachusetts, having descended from its earliest settlers. Luther Bodman, the father of our subject, is a man widely known, not only throughout his own but other States, both in consequence of his extensive business relations and as a man prominent in public affairs, especially in politics, being a very ardent and influential Democrat. He is at present and has been for many years president of the Hampshire County National Bank, and likewise of the Hampshire County Savings' Bank, Massachusetts. He is also a large real estate owner in the West, especially in Illinois, where he has carried on for many years a very extensive farm. His whole life has been one of remarkable activity, both in business and in public matters. Though reared in the enjoyment of opulence and its consequent advantages, Mr. Bodman early recognized the fact that every man has an individual duty to perform, and an independent part to act in life. His school education was derived at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he entered his father's bank as teller, a position he filled for the two succeeding years. Though thoroughly educated for the banking business, which if he had followed his own inclinations would have been his life vocation, he was (and perhaps wisely) discouraged by his father from continuing in the occupation, and induced to re-

move to the West and engage in other enterprises. So in 1861, having just passed his majority, he went to Illinois, and assumed the management of his father's extensive farming interests in that State. The same year, however, and shortly after his arrival there, he connected himself with Mr. George Milmine (his present partner), and engaged in the grain trade at Bement, Illinois, which was carried on in connection with his other business. Success attended all his efforts, so that during the following year he established a bank in the same place, which is to-day the principal one in that county. About this time a branch interest in the grain trade was established in Toledo, Ohio, to which place, in 1865, he and his partner removed, and there established the firm of Milmine & Bodman, which has during the seventeen years of its existence had an extraordinary success, and is to-day, without doubt, the largest of its kind in the State. During the existence of the old Board of Trade of Toledo Mr. Bodman was a member, and for several terms director and vice-president. Since the organization of the Produce Exchange, which succeeded the old board, he has been one of the most prominent of its members, having been for several terms director, and during 1881 its president. It was largely due to Mr. Bodman's influence and practical enterprise that the large Produce Exchange block was built, which was erected and is now owned by the Exchange. The interests of Milmine & Bodman are not confined to Toledo alone, they having other and larger branches in Eastern cities. In 1876 a house was established in Baltimore, Maryland, which is carrying on a business second to none in the United States. They have also been since 1867 largely interested in the firm of Franklin Edson & Co., of New York City. So extensive have the operations of the firm become that a direct telegraph wire between these three cities is leased by them privately for the purpose of facilitating the management of their business. There is probably no firm in the United States whose affairs are conducted upon a more systematic plan, which is largely due to Mr. Bodman's clear and comprehensive understanding of commercial laws and the wants of trade. His early education and discipline, acquired under the direction of his father, was of that character which induces thoughtfulness, exactness, and integrity; and having had from a boy the management of large interests, he has acquired the power of solving promptly and correctly the difficult and perplexing problems which are ever arising in the complicated affairs of business and commerce. Shortly after locating in Toledo Mr. Bodman became interested in several of the leading banks of that place. In 1872 he was elected president of the Northern National Bank, having been for many years previous a large stockholder. In 1876 he was obliged to resign the presidency in consequence of the additional duties which devolved upon him in the establishing during that year of the house in Baltimore, which came under his more immediate charge. He has continued as director of the bank ever since, however, and has contributed largely to its prosperity. He has also been a stockholder and director in the First National Bank for many years. Besides these, he is the largest stockholder in his father's bank at Northampton, Massachusetts, and likewise largely interested in banks in New York and other Eastern cities. Mr. Bodman is also a large real estate owner, and is a stockholder in the extensive Wabash elevators of Toledo. Among business men he is recognized as one of the best financiers in the country. Although the chief portion of his time is devoted to other

interests, yet his tastes and qualifications for banking, which were early acquired, render it one more consonant with the qualities of his mind. In all business affairs he loves to see system and thoroughness in every department. He is quick in thought and action, and whenever an advantageous opportunity presents itself it is readily grasped and quickly acted upon. Mr. Bodman is a man of great industry and energy, and when a thing is undertaken by him it is generally carried to a successful issue. Naturally independent in opinion and self-reliant in action, when a stand is taken by him upon a subject it is adhered to with a tenacity that challenges admiration. He is of a retiring yet genial disposition, and of refined and cultivated tastes, and surrounds himself with every thing to make life worth living for. Although one of Toledo's public benefactors as a bountiful giver to every worthy object and enterprise, yet it is all done quietly and unostentatiously. In politics he has little interest, and, although he has been a democrat all his life, he is not in sympathy with the system of politics as carried on by either party, and votes as frequently for republicans as democrats. Mr. Bodman has been a Mason since 1863, and a Knight Templar since 1870. While he is not a member of any church, he is quite a churchman, and was for many years an active trustee of Westminster Church, Toledo. He was married, January 10, 1878, to Miss Ida M., daughter of P. F. Berdan, extensive wholesale merchant of Toledo, after which six months were spent by them on a tour through the different European countries. One child, Herbert L., has been born of the union.

MEDILL, WILLIAM, seventeenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, in 1801, and died at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio, September 2d, 1865. A graduate of Delaware college in 1825, he studied law under Judge Black of Newcastle, Delaware, in 1830, removed to Lancaster, Ohio, entered the law office of Hon. Philemon Beecher, and was regularly admitted to practice in the supreme court, and the several courts of the State, in 1832. In 1835 he was elected to represent Fairfield county in the Ohio legislature, and served in the lower house several years, being twice elected speaker of that body, and serving as such with distinguished ability. In 1838 he was by the district comprising Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, and Hocking counties, elected to Congress, reelected in 1840, and served in that body to the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1845 he was, by President Polk, appointed second assistant postmaster-general, the duties of which he performed with marked ability. The same year he was also appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, and characterized his administration of that department by reforms long demanded, and exhibiting a proper spirit of justice toward the Indians, whose guardian for the time being he was. He held these offices during the period of President Polk's administration, and at its close resigning both, returned to his home in Ohio, and resumed the practice of the law. Elected in 1849 a member of the convention to form a new constitution for the State of Ohio, he was by his fellow delegates elected president of that body of the State's most able and distinguished men, and thus his ability as a presiding officer recognized. In 1851 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1853 elected governor, the first under the new constitution he was so largely instrumental in preparing and establishing. In 1857, he was by President Buchanan, appointed first comptroller of the United States Treasury, an office that he held until 4th March,

1861. Then he retired again to his home in Lancaster, and subsequently held no public office. Governor Medill was a man of great administrative ability. Eminently a true patriot, a citizen of spotless reputation, a trusty and faithful friend, an able and uncorruptible public servant, and a courteous christian gentleman, his life both private and public being ever pure and unsullied.

PERKINS, JOSEPH, capitalist, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 5th, 1819, and living November, 1882, at Cleveland, Ohio. He is the son of Simon Perkins, a portrait and sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of twenty years. On leaving college he entered his father's office, and after his father's death was concerned in the settlement of the estate until 1852, when he removed to Cleveland, and at once identified himself with the business projects and enterprises of the city. At the organization of the Bank of Commerce he was elected president, and retained the position until the reorganization of that institution as the Second National bank, when he was again elected president, and held the office until he resigned in 1872. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, which owes its existence mainly to his brother Jacob; became a director, and on the death of Governor Tod was chosen president, a position which he retained until the road was transferred by sale to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. He was also for many years closely identified with the management of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland; and as chairman of the building committee of that institution, and also of the building committee of the national bank building, was the first to propose and secure the erection of the first fire-proof buildings in Cleveland. He served as trustee of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, for twenty years, taking a prominent part in the management of its affairs. As a member of the board of State Charities he contributed greatly to its efficiency by the thoroughness with which the work of investigating the condition of the prisons and charitable institutions of the State was performed. He devised and urged the adoption of the new and improved methods of construction of jails, now being generally adopted, and known as the "Ohio jail plan." The Woman's Retreat was deeply indebted to his energy and liberality for its existence and success. Among the enterprises of a public character with which he was identified the Lake View Cemetery, of which he is now president, was not the least important. This cemetery is one of the finest and most attractive in the State. He was for nearly forty years connected with the Presbyterian church, in which he remained an active and influential worker, took a deep interest in Sabbath-school work, and has been for nearly thirty years superintendent. In all religious, benevolent, and moral enterprises he took a strong and generally very active interest. He had very positive convictions on the subject of temperance, and manifested his sympathies during the crusade of 1874 by acting as chairman of the committee under whose council the crusade against the liquor traffic was undertaken and conducted. During the war of secession he contributed liberally to the support of the national cause. On October 19th, 1844, he married Miss Martha E. Steele, of Marietta, Ohio, who died December 20th, 1880. Three sons, Douglas, Joseph, and Lewis survive her.

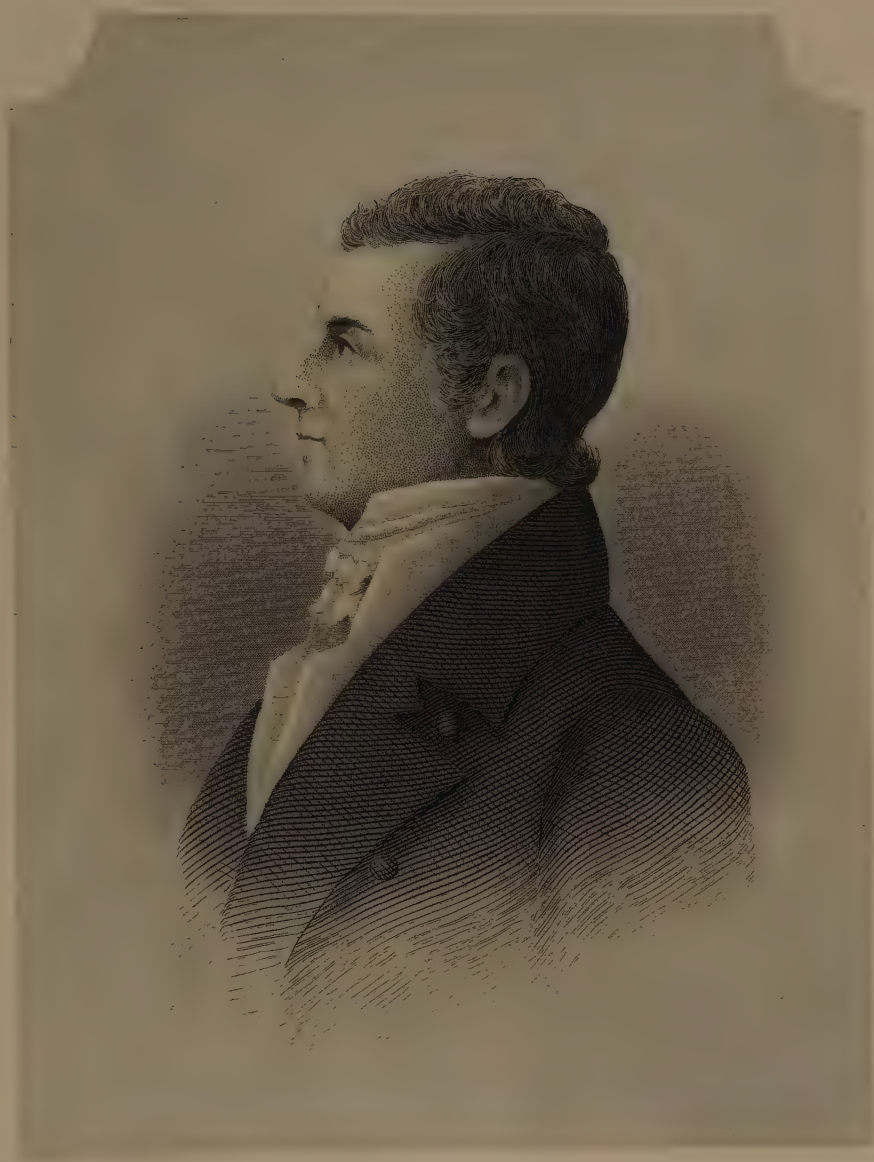
HOLMES, JAMES TAYLOR, attorney-at-law, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Short Creek township, Harrison county, Ohio, November 25th, 1837. He is a son of Asa and Mary (McCoy) Holmes, natives of Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Thomas and Hannah McCoy, who came from one of the western counties of Pennsylvania into Harrison county, just after the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather, Colonel Joseph Holmes, was a native of Virginia, having resided near Wellsburg, in that State. In 1797, he settled near Mount Pleasant, in what is now Jefferson county, Ohio. His father, Abraham Holmes, had removed with his family from the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland, to Western Virginia, at the close of the war of the Revolution. In the decade that followed the peace of 1782 Colonel Joseph Holmes took an active part in the conflicts with the Indians along the border from Fort Duquesne to the mouth of Grave Creek, on the Ohio River. In 1799 he moved from Mount Pleasant to the head-waters of Short Creek, and began life in the wilderness by erecting a log-cabin as a residence. The site was near a beautiful spring, and now constitutes the old homestead, where his son, Asa Holmes, still resides. The farm was patented to him by the government, and has been transferred but once in eighty years—from father to son in 1845. On this farm, in 1870, almost a centenarian, Colonel Joseph Holmes passed away. His wife's maiden name was Sarah McNabb. Their married life extended over a period of sixty years, the husband surviving his wife by nine years. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and in the service with his command at one of the forts in Northwestern Ohio when peace was declared between the contending foes. He was subsequently elected to various offices in his county, and in 1831 was chosen to represent his district in the senate of Ohio, in which position he served for two years. The early education of the subject of this biography began in the public schools of Harrison county, and continued till he had reached his seventeenth year. He made the very best use of these scholastic advantages, making extraordinary progress in mathematics. In 1855, with no other preparation than these schools afforded, he left the farm, and entered Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, where in three years he completed the classical course of study in that institution. He was engaged as essayist in the contest between the literary societies of the college at the middle of the third college year, and, having been chosen to represent his literary society in debate in the contest which was to take place in the fourth year, he declined a diploma at that time, and was elected tutor, and assigned six classes during the last year. During his tutorage he devoted all the time possible to the study of Hebrew and mental and moral science, in which he desired a more thorough preparation. The question for discussion in the last contest was, "Should the President of the United States be elected by a direct vote of the people?" It is probably more largely due to the part he took in this debate than to any other cause that he was led to adopt the profession of law as a life-time calling. He has always been passionately fond of books, but made no choice of a profession down to the date of his graduation, in 1859, though entertaining a desire for the law, which was strengthened by the debate before referred to. In December, 1859, soon after his graduation, he was elected president of Richmond College, Jefferson county, Ohio, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. The institution enjoyed more than ordinary prosperity under his management till frustrated by the war

of the Rebellion. In July, 1862, he was elected to the chair of Mathematics in the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, an institution of considerable celebrity, and which had at the time five or six hundred students; but the cause of the Union having enlisted the attention and service of many of his fellow-students and professors, he declined the proffered professorship in the Iowa College, and on the 11th day of August following was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Tod, for service in the Ohio volunteer infantry. In four days he had recruited one hundred and ten men for the service, and by them was unanimously chosen the captain of their company (G), and, being commissioned as such, was, on the 22d day of August, 1862, mustered into the 52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel Dan McCook. The first camp of the troops was at Lexington, Kentucky, which was followed on the 31st of the month by a forced march of thirty miles through a rain storm. This and the preceding hard labor and loss of sleep threw Captain Holmes into a severe fever, during which time he was unconscious for thirty hours. At the end of that time it was found that in the confusion and hurry of the retreat toward Louisville he was overlooked, and left to become a prisoner in the hands of General Kirby Smith's forces in Kentucky. Upon the return of consciousness the first scene that greeted his eyes was that of General John Morgan riding at the head of his troops through the streets of Lexington in a most arrogant manner, and being loudly applauded by his old friends and neighbors. He was paroled and sent to Camp Chase, where he arrived September 8th, remaining there and at Camp Lew Wallace till December 16th, 1862, when he was officially notified of his exchange. On the return to the field, January 1st, 1863, he took command, at Louisville, of the steamer *J. H. Baldwin*, with its guard of fifty-one men. This boat was one of a fleet of steamers under convoy of two gunboats, destined for Nashville, carrying supplies to General Rosecrans. They reached Nashville January 10th, and from that date until June, 1865, the fortune of Captain Holmes was to be uninterruptedly with his regiment, which belonged to the reserve, and later to the 14th corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and finally of the Army of Ohio. It participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Wauhatchie Valley, Mission Ridge; the march to the relief of Knoxville; the Atlanta campaign, during which time it was under fire more than a hundred days; the return by rail into Northern Alabama to intercept General Forrest; the march from Chattanooga to the sea; and the march from Savannah, including the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and on to Goldsboro, North Carolina. From the last named place the force had reached Raleigh, on the march to the rear of Richmond, Virginia, when Lee surrendered, and from thence by easy movements to Washington City. Promoted to major of the regiment in May, 1863, he commanded the 52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in all sixteen months, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by the Governor of Ohio, and breveted to that rank by the President of the United States, "from the 13th day of March, 1865." Having participated in the review of May 24th and 25th, 1865, at Washington, his command reached Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th day of June next following, being the first regiment to arrive at that place after the close of the war. Colonel Holmes was induced by various reasons to locate in Columbus, the permanency of such location, however, to be contingent on the prospect of a profitable

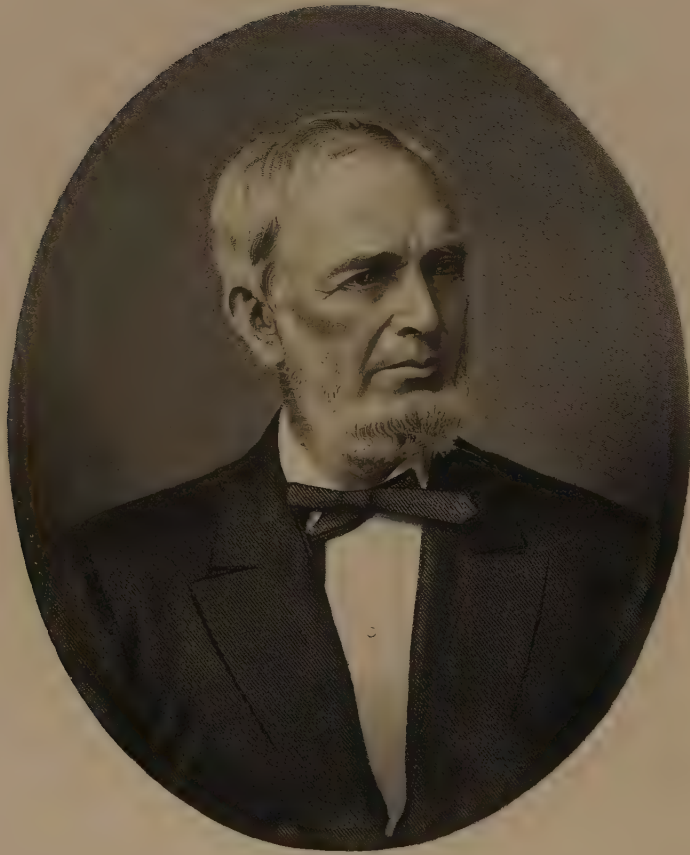
business in the practice of the law, which he had decided to follow in the future. He began the study of this profession in the office of Francis Collins, Esq., in the summer of 1865, and was admitted to the bar May 8th, 1867. On his return from a trip across the plains, at the beginning of 1868, he entered regularly upon the practice of the law, which has continued to the present time with the most gratifying results. Colonel Holmes is orthodox in religion, having always been identified with the Methodist Church, though never a member of it. He has never been a partisan in politics, or specially identified with any political party. He has been so completely occupied in his profession and the pursuit of letters as to have little or no time to devote to political contests. He has felt it a duty to keep himself informed on political issues and current politics, with a view solely to the discharge of his prerogative as a free and independent suffragist. December 28th, 1871, he was married to Miss Lucy K. Bates, daughter of Judge James L. Bates, and an intelligent and refined lady. Her father occupied the common pleas bench in the 5th judicial district of this State for fifteen years next preceding February, 1866. She is also a granddaughter of the Hon. Alfred Kelley, late of Columbus, who was widely known in connection with the construction of the public works of the State and the earlier railroad enterprises of the country. A brother attorney, in speaking of Colonel Holmes, said: "As a lawyer, he has gained a high rank in his profession, and is greatly esteemed by the bench and his professional associates. He is especially noted for his untiring industry, and for his fidelity to his clients. When he undertakes a cause he permits nothing to interfere with the discharge of his duty to his client, and all of his energy is devoted to the case. His papers are always carefully and neatly drawn. His cases are presented to court and jury in a skillful manner. In personal habits Colonel Holmes is very domestic, devoting all of his leisure hours to his family. He is seldom absent from them, unless called away by the requirements of his profession."

TIFFIN, EDWARD, the first governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in the city of Carlisle, England, on the 19th of June, 1766, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1829. His parents being in moderate circumstances, his uncle, Edward Parker, whose name he bore, assumed the care of his education, and had him fitted for the study of medicine, which he entered upon at an early age, but before he had completed the course he embarked with his parents and family, and arrived in New York when barely eighteen years old. From there he went to Philadelphia and attended the medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and afterwards rejoined his father's family who had settled in Charlestown, Berkeley county, Virginia, and began the practice of his profession in the twentieth year of his age. In such practice his thorough training brought him speedily into notice, and his buoyancy of spirit, handsome person, and elegant manners made him a favorite with the fashionable people of the county. Here he married, in 1789, Mary, daughter of Colonel Robert Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington who, in 1814, was elected governor of Ohio. She was a woman of fine culture, and with whom he lived happily for nearly twenty years. In 1796 the then territory shortly to become a state offered attractions to Dr. Tiffin, and in company with those who subsequently like himself attained the first position in

the gift of that territory's citizens, Worthington and Lucas, and taking with him his manumitted slaves, he journeyed to and crossed the Ohio river, and passing up the Scioto, settled at Chillicothe, subsequently the state capital. In common with the whole territory called the Northwest, of which that of Ohio was a part, the vicinity of Chillicothe was then the domain of savages and wild beasts. Dr. Tiffin selected a four acre lot at the upper end of the town plat, and built on it the first house that was graced with a shingle roof. Here he continued in the practice of his profession, answering day and night, to the utmost of his ability, all professional calls; enduring often much suffering from the inclemency of the weather in long and fatiguing horseback rides over the Indian traces, so called, and bridle paths between the different settlements, besides being drenched in crossing swollen streams and dangerous fords; and this with the knowledge that in many cases the patient was too poor to make him any remuneration. The fall of 1799 found him thus engaged, and the people, who never made any mistake in those days as to their best men, selected Worthington, Tiffin, Findlay and Langham to represent Ross county in the territorial legislature, convened on the 18th of September, 1799, at Cincinnati, then a scattered collection of the plainest of frame houses and log cabins, lying under the protection of Fort Washington. Of this gathering Dr. Tiffin was unanimously elected speaker, and retained that position to the close of the territorial government. But he frequently took part in the debates, his impassioned manner of speaking forming a strong contrast to the cool and unimpassioned style of Judge Sibley, subsequently of Detroit, and which in after life both gentlemen mentioned, each complimenting the other on that he himself did not possess. In 1802 the election for delegates to frame a constitution returned Tiffin, Worthington and Massie for Ross county, and Dr. Tiffin was chosen president of the convention, which met at Chillicothe. In this position his intelligence and fairness, readiness of decision, and withal, manners the most courteous, so recommended him to that body of the leading men of the territory that, at the conclusion of their proceedings, he was presented as their candidate for governor, and in January, 1803, elected without opposition, receiving in all 4,565 votes. He was unanimously reelected in 1805, receiving 4,783 votes, and he declined to be a candidate for a third term. Two years after he removed to Chillicothe, as has been discovered among the papers of General St. Clair, Dr. Tiffin presented the following letter of introduction to the then governor of the Northwestern territory, resident in Fort Washington, and which we here insert, as indicative as well of Dr. Tiffin's general attainments, as of the high estimate of his character, entertained by the writer of this letter. "JANUARY 4, 1798.—GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR, Sir: Mr. Edward Tiffin solicits an appointment in the territory northwest of the Ohio. The fairness of his character in private and public life, together with a knowledge of law resulting from close application for a considerable time will, I hope, justify the liberty I now take in recommending him to your attention; regarding with due attention the delicacy, as well as importance of the character in which I act. I am sure you will do me justice to believe that nothing but a knowledge of the gentleman's merits, founded upon a long acquaintance, could have induced me to trouble you upon this occasion. With sincere wishes for your happiness and welfare, I am, &c., GEORGE WASHINGTON." We can only remark upon this, that it was fortunate for the then young state that Gover-



Edward Tiffin



L. L. Rawson

nor St. Clair did not appoint the bearer of this letter to the position he desired. The most notable act of the second term of Governor Tiffin's administration was the destruction of the Burr-Blennerhassett expedition, which caused the flight of Burr, and the total abandonment of his nefarious design, by which only the total ruin of an honorable and wealthy family, who guilelessly befriended him, was accomplished. In his message of the 22d of January, 1807, President Jefferson highly complimented Governor Tiffin for his energetic conduct in this matter, and subsequently by letter to the legislature of Ohio, dated February 2d, 1807, he especially commended the governor's prompt and effective measures, resulting in the destruction of the material of the proposed expedition. At the expiration of his second term, Governor Tiffin was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat and being introduced to the assembled senators in December, 1807, by John Adams. His services in the senate for his young and thriving state were many and valuable, particularly in securing appropriations for the improvement of navigation of the Ohio river, the better transportation of mails, and the surveys of the public lands. But the death of his wife in 1808 overwhelmed him with sorrow, and led to his resignation in 1809. He was not, however, allowed to remain in private life any longer than the following autumn, when, elected to the state legislature, he was unanimously chosen speaker of the house, and so continued during several sessions. During this period of his life he married again, the lady on this occasion being Miss Mary Porter of Delaware, whose family had then recently settled in Ross county. She was a lady of rare personal beauty, quiet manners and exemplary piety. So useful a man in public affairs as Governor Tiffin could not be long allowed to remain unemployed by the general government, and in the first term of Mr. Madison's administration, he was selected to organize and take charge as commissioner of the public lands department, and commissioned by the President, wholly unsolicited by himself or any of his friends. In this department, and which he had, we say, to organize, his labors are to be found in state papers; and it was a fact that, so well had he the business in hand, the books and papers of his office were the only ones entirely saved at the burning of Washington City by the British in 1814. But his Ohio home had such attractions for him that Mr. Madison found he would resign unless a change was made that, while allowing him to return to that home would retain him still in office, and he therefore ordered an exchange with Josiah Meigs, who was then surveyor general of the West, having his office in Cincinnati. Mr. Meigs was appointed commissioner of the general land office at Washington and Governor Tiffin made surveyor general, with the privilege of locating his office at Chillicothe. Here he established it and continued at its head until he surrendered it a few weeks before his death to General William Lytle. He received his successor on his death-bed, transferred to him his office and died. His accounts were found to be kept with exactness and in readiness for settlement. Of the vast sums that passed through his hands every dollar was properly accounted for. His own affairs were prudently managed, and he left his widow and five children independent in circumstances. Mrs. Tiffin died in 1837. The only son, after graduating at college, chose his father's profession, and proceeded to Paris, France, there to study it, but unfortunately on his return homeward, in 1853, he was killed by a railroad accident. Three of the daughters, Miss D. M.

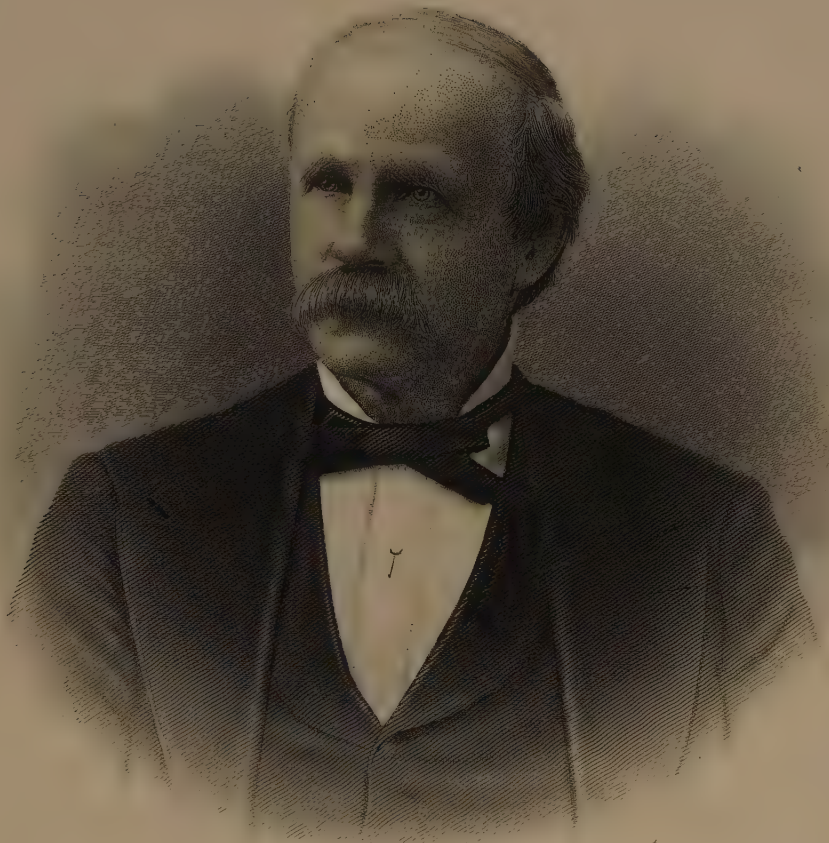
Tiffin and Mrs. M. Scott Cook, of Chillicothe, and Mrs. Dr. C. G. Comegys, of Cincinnati, are living. Politically, Governor Tiffin was of the old Jeffersonian school, the Republican party of those years. Religiously he had been bred a member of the Church of England, but during a period of religious revival at Charlestown, Virginia, in 1790, he became a member of the Methodist church, and was by the great missionary bishop, Francis Asbury, designated a lay preacher. On his removal a few years afterward to Chillicothe, he, without ostentation but in a spirit of religious duty, ministered unto, as he journeyed in the practice of his profession amongst, the people of the new settlements; and when the Episcopal church, old St. Paul's, at Chillicothe failed to secure a rector, he was often called to read the service, which he did with reverent fervor, and afterward read a sermon from some established collection. In the infancy of society men of ability have often been called upon to perform very varied functions in civil and moral affairs. The statesman, the warrior, and the philosopher have all acted the part of priests to the edification of communities and states. In the wild condition of the frontier at the beginning of this century, the preservation of the religious sentiments of the people was as much the duty of the leading men of the day as any other work they could perform, whilst laying the foundations of the state; and this man, so distinguished in position and place in those times; was not ashamed to celebrate religious service. When he died the community in which he was best known personally mourned heartily the loss of so great and good a man. His earnest piety was an important element in promoting the best interests of those among whom he lived for nearly thirty years, and where numerous guests, the most distinguished in the land, had enjoyed themselves at the hospitable board of his beautiful home. A marble monument marks the spot where his remains rest, but a memorial more enduring is the remembrance of his deeds of charity and self-denial.

RAWSON, DR. LA QUINIO, was born at Grant, Franklin County, Massachusetts, on September 14th, 1804. In March, 1824, with an older brother, Abel Rawson, who died in Tiffin, Ohio, a much respected lawyer, in 1872, La Q. Rawson came to Ohio, and settled for a permanent home and career, which he has since made in the northwestern part of the State; and now in a ripe age (seventy-eight years), in unusual possession of physical and mental powers, he sees about him the fruits of development and civilization well grown on bearing bush, vine, and tree, which he had good part in selecting, planting, and cultivating. Arrived in Ohio, the brothers stopped in Geauga County, to visit an older brother, Secretary Rawson, who to-day, still in life in Iowa, perpetuates in his name the memory of that progenitor, six generations back, who was elected Secretary of Massachusetts Bay Colony. After teaching a three months' school in Geauga County, La Q. next taught a school in Ravenna, Portage County, for one term, and then a term at New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas County. Having, from the time of his arrival in Ohio, studied medicine, he, in the spring of 1826 entered Dr. Flanner's office, in Zanesville, and in July, 1826, began practice at Tymochtee, then Crawford, now Wyandot County. In December, 1827, he removed to and settled at Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, in Sandusky County, where he has since resided, and now lives. He graduated in medicine in the Ohio Medical College, in 1834, and in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, 1840. For thirty

years he remained in the active practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon, riding a circuit extending in all directions from Fremont about the limits of Sandusky County, which then included Ottawa County. Taking a lively interest in all public affairs, he was county clerk for about fifteen years consecutively. The doctor, who on horseback rode the almost impassable bridle-paths of the Black Swamp, day and night, in urgent haste, to minister to the sick and dying, was naturally the advocate of improved roads, and in 1849 he was active in organizing and promoting the construction of plank-roads from Fremont to Tiffin, with a branch to Fostoria. Soon after the completion of this, Dr. Rawson was one of the earliest subscribers and promoters of the building of that East and West Railroad through Fremont, which now forms part of that Lake Shore Road, and is to-day one of the great trunk-line thoroughfares of the United States. In 1853 he became interested in organizing and building the Fremont and Indiana Railroad, the original plan of which was to extend from the Sandusky River, at Fremont, to the west line of Ohio. It was subsequently expanded into a plan to connect the Ohio River, at Louisville, Kentucky, with Lake Erie at Sandusky City. Of this enterprise, Herculean in its proportions, Dr. Rawson was, from its inception, the leading spirit, and through difficulty and opposition, changes of plan, route, and name, he remained the president and manager, as he had been the originator, till 1877, when the railroad property of the Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad Company, with eighty-seven miles of railroad in full and successful operation, from Fremont to St. Mary's, in Auglaize County, and with a graded road-bed nearly to the State line, and a considerable construction in Indiana, in operation under lease, was sold, and the completed portion in Ohio was extended to Sandusky, on Lake Erie, on the north, and at the southwestern end it was extended to a connection with the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad, with which it was consolidated. It has since been known as the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. During the years while occupied in forwarding these public works, Dr. Rawson found time to aid in every other progressive public improvement of his time and region. He aided in the organization and administration of the Sandusky County Agricultural Society, and afterward of the State Board of Agriculture, and was influential in improving the standards of excellence in that section of the State in cattle, horses, and farm products generally. He often imported from other States fine breeds, cuttings, and seeds, and started their use and cultivation on his own lands and among his neighbors and friends. He planted and protected at his own expense many of the fine shade trees which now embellish the public grounds and streets of Fremont; and though, since about 1855, he has steadily withdrawn from the practice of medicine, there are even yet persons and cases which demand, with an urgency he can not refuse, the services and advice of "the old doctor of all," as one poor sick woman described him, when sending for him in urgent need. Few indeed of the early settlers of Northwestern Ohio have accomplished more by individual effort for the material advancement and betterment of the condition of their fellow-men than Dr. Rawson, and fewer still of those who have done well in their day and generation have lived to see the good results of their labors, and to enjoy them in as good degree and measure as he. Always a man of positive opinions of his own, and very plain and direct ways of making his opinions known, he has yet always maintained and still enjoys the

entire respect and esteem of the wide-spread community in which he has spent his manhood, and of which he has been from first to last an influential and notable part. His youngest son, Major Eugene Allen Rawson, lost his life in the war for the Union, leaving so good a name in the hearts of his comrades that they have perpetuated it by naming their post at Fremont the "Eugene Rawson" Post. Dr. Rawson still lives in the substantial and comfortable brick house on State Street, which, when he built it, forty-five years ago, was the finest mansion in the town, and then looked upon as great extravagance in a house to live in. No reason is known why the house will not be a good one for fifty years to come, for Dr. Rawson built it to live in, and he built as he has lived, solidly, substantially, and conveniently, hating shams and disregarding show, but seeking always to better the condition. In July, 1829, Dr. Rawson was married to Sophia Beaugrand, who departed this life May 20th, 1882. To them were born seven children, of whom but two are still living, Joseph L. Rawson, of Fremont, and Estelle Sophia, now the wife of L. A. Russell, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. Seven grandchildren of Dr. Rawson are now living. The oldest son of Dr. Rawson, Dr. Milton E. Rawson, died in Fremont, at fifty years of age, in December, 1880, leaving three children.

BURKE, STEVENSON, railroad president, financier, lawyer, and jurist, of Cleveland, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 26th of November, 1826. His parents were natives of the north of Ireland, Presbyterians in faith, and Scotch by descent, and spent nearly all of their means in paying for a passage to this country, where they arrived on the 4th of July, 1825. They immediately set about preparing a new home, and remained in the neighborhood of Ogdensburg for about nine years. But nature is not so prodigal of her gifts in St. Lawrence county, where frosts begin in October and continue till May, as in more southern sections, and the parents, after that length of time, determined to remove to the West. They left Ogdensburg in February, 1834, with a single span of horses, and drove the whole way, reaching Lorain county a full month afterwards. Then they purchased a small tract of land at North Ridgeville, and began clearing it and making it ready for the plow. The task was almost endless, and it was laborious. Schools were scattered, because the population was sparse. Mr. Burke's means of obtaining an education early in life were limited, but by making the best use of his opportunities, and especially by reading and studying evenings, and odd spells when he was resting from the hard work of the farm, or when kept indoors by rains or storms, he managed to pick up sufficient education by the time he was sixteen or seventeen to enable him to teach a common district school. After that he attended a select school in the township of Ridgeville for a few terms, and still later he attended for two or three terms a similar school at Elyria, the county-seat. In the fall of 1846 he, for a short time, attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, in Delaware county, and about this time he began the study of law with Messrs. Powell & Buck, of that place. He returned to Elyria in 1847, and completed the preparatory study of law with the Hon. H. D. Clark, being duly admitted to practice August 11th, 1848. He entered immediately upon the duties of his profession, being especially encouraged in his early efforts by Mr. Clark, who discovered in his young student the promise of future eminence in the profession, and in March, 1849, gave him the full



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Stewartson Burke,

benefit of his own high position and prestige by taking him into partnership. This partnership continued some three years, till Mr. Clark removed his residence from Elyria. Mr. Burke subsequently continued in business, having a large and lucrative practice, for most part of the time alone, until February, 1862, when he took his seat on the common pleas bench, having been almost unanimously elected a judge of that court in October, 1861. For ten years and more, previous to his election, his practice had been by far the largest of any lawyer in the county, having been engaged in every case of any consequence in every court of record in the county, and in every case in the supreme court taken there from Lorain county. In October, 1866, he was re-elected common pleas judge without opposition, and held the office two years, resigning in January, 1869, and at once entered upon the practice of law in Cleveland, in partnership with the Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep, Esq. This partnership continued till the death of Mr. Backus, in May, 1870. The firm was now changed to Burke & Estep, which continued till 1875, and afterwards he practiced alone. His professional business in Cleveland is very extensive. He has been engaged in a large number of the most important cases in northern Ohio, his practice not being confined to any one branch of his profession. From 1869 to 1872, inclusive, he devoted very much time in New York and Ohio to the foreclosure of the mortgages upon, and the reorganization of, the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, Chief Justice Waite, then at the bar, and many other lawyers of distinction, in New York and Ohio, being engaged in that litigation. He represented the Erie Railway Company, and was entrusted with the chief control, not only of the litigations, but also of all negotiations for settlement, and ultimately the contending parties submitted to him and Chief Justice Waite, as arbitrators, all unsettled matters of difference, which involved several millions of dollars, and which they finally decided to the general satisfaction of the parties interested. It is believed that for several years after his return to the bar he argued more cases in the supreme court than any other lawyer in the State. He was often called in to assist in the more important cases in many of the counties of northern Ohio. In 1878 he was retained in the great case or series of cases in Utah, concerning the Nez Percés and Old Telegraph Mining Companies. He went to Utah twice as counsel in these cases for Mr. L. E. Holden, the owner of the mines, and, with the efficient aid of his associates there, defeated the claimants as far as the cases had been heard. The amount involved in this litigation is said to be a million or more. He still continues his active labors in the courts, trying many cases in different parts of Ohio and in the supreme court and in the courts of other States. In addition to his regular and general practice he devotes much time to railway business, in which he is now acknowledged as one of the leading men of the country. For many years he has been the general counsel of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, and a member of its board of directors. He has been the chairman of its financial and executive committees, and has also represented, as attorney, a large amount of its stock held abroad. He was elected vice-president of that company in March, 1881, and continued to hold the office until the consolidation of the road with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, under the name of the Ohio Railway Company, of which consolidated company he was elected vice-president. He was elected president of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley

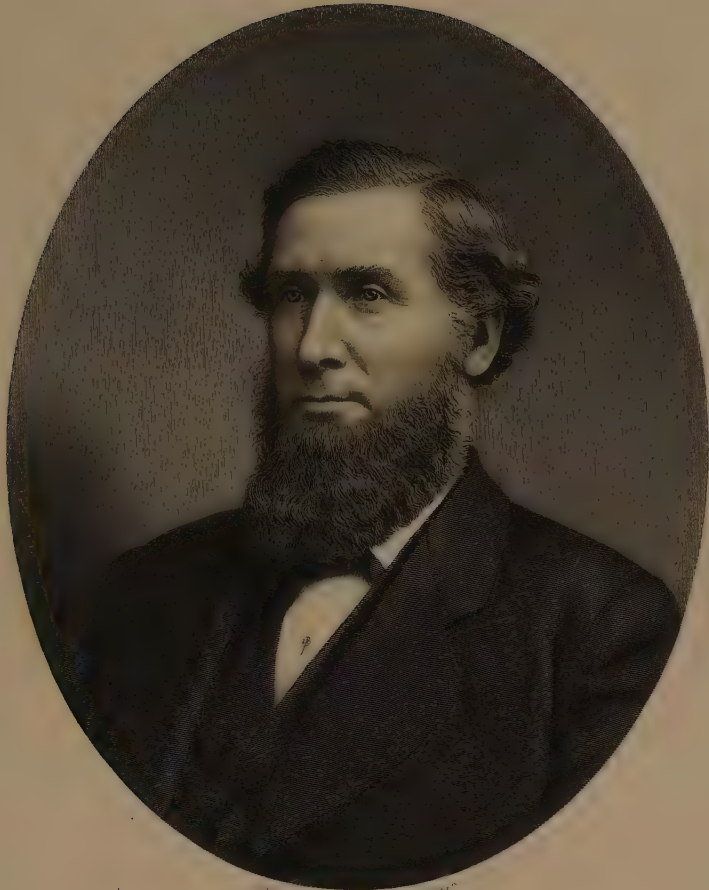
Railway Company in 1880; was for a long time its general counsel, a member of its board of directors, and financial and executive committees, and represented, as attorney for the owners, all the stock of that company. In July, 1881, on behalf of himself and a few others, taking a very large interest himself, he negotiated the purchase of all the stock of the Columbus and Hocking Valley, Columbus and Toledo, and Ohio and West Virginia Railroads, costing nearly seven millions of dollars, and consolidated them into the Columbus, Hocking Valley, and Toledo Railway, of which he is vice-president. At the same time he negotiated the purchase and consolidation of a tract of over ten thousand acres of coal lands adjoining the last-named railway, and placed the title in the hands of the railway company. The road, as consolidated with the coal lands, is one of the safest and most valuable properties in the State, and, taken altogether, the above purchase of real estate and roads constitutes the largest purchase ever made in Ohio, and by many it is considered the best and most valuable. He also for several years represented, as attorney, the owners of three-fourths of the stock of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad Company, and of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, quite large and important corporations in the State of Pennsylvania. He was a director in each, and was often offered the choice of all their offices—a fact complimentary to his business ability. He is also a director in the Cincinnati and Springfield Railroad Company; president of the Snow Fork and Cleveland Coal Company, a corporation with a capital stock of several millions of dollars; and a director of the Lake Shore Foundry Company, of Cleveland. He is and has for several years been a director in the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, and also a director of the Dayton and Michigan, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad Companies. He is interested in mines, farms, and city property and manufacturing interests of every description. He is eminently a self-made man, and a splendid example of that large class of men of Scotch-Irish descent who are, in all our States, recognized as among the very ablest and strongest, both morally and intellectually. Probably no man in the State of Ohio surpasses him in executive ability. Blessed with a vigorous constitution, he is able to attend thoroughly and well to a vast amount of general business in connection with a legal business equal to that of any lawyer in the State. He began life poor. He has been able to bestow many thousands of dollars in aid of friends and worthy charities, and while yet in the vigor of manhood, is in possession of a large fortune, the legitimate fruit of his professional labors and wise investments. He has a fine house on Euclid Avenue. His appearance is striking, and his body is in its full power, giving him capacity for a wonderful amount of hard work. He is a man of the highest honor and integrity. As a judge he was highly esteemed. Very few appeals were taken from his decisions, and but two or three of his judgments were ever reversed. He never allowed business to accumulate, but made it a universal rule not to adjourn court until all cases ready were tried. Among his students were the Hon. George B. Lake, chief justice of Nebraska; General Sheldon, ex-member of Congress from New Orleans; the Hon. E. F. Poppleton, ex-member of Congress, of Delaware, Ohio; and his brother, H. H. Poppleton, general attorney of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Com-

pany. He married April 26th, 1849, Miss Parthenia Poppleton, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Poppleton, then of Bellville, Richland county, Ohio. She died at Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7th, 1878. Married at an early age, he found in his wife one richly endowed with all womanly virtues; she gave him, as only a true wife can, hope and courage in the darkest hours. On the 22d of June, 1882, he was again married to Mrs. Ella M. Southworth, of Clinton, New York, a lady of charming personal and social qualities and of the highest Christian character.

MANSFIELD, EDWARD D., of Warren county, Ohio, author, journalist and statistician, was born August, 1801, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Jared Mansfield, scientist, professor at West Point Military Academy, and surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory, who died in 1830, after a career of great usefulness to his country. The parentage and education of Edward D. Mansfield were such as to prepare him to be a man of wide influence, his father being one of the first scholars of the day. He accompanied his father to West Point in 1815, and after graduating in June 1819, was appointed lieutenant of engineers. His mother, a literary and religious lady, preferred that her son should not continue in the army. At her suggestion he applied himself to literary studies at Farmington, Connecticut, during the year 1820, and finally graduated with high honors at Princeton College, New Jersey, in September, 1822. He afterward studied law under Judge Gould of Litchfield, Connecticut, for two years, and moved to Cincinnati in 1825. Here he entered into a law partnership with the late Professor Mitchel, the eminent astronomer, but as lawyers, the firm was not successful, the members of it being more given to scientific and literary investigation than to the dry details of the law. The professional life of Mr. Mansfield was, therefore, of short duration. In 1826 he canvassed the city of Cincinnati for material which he put into shape, and in connection with Mr. Benjamin Drake, published as a directory for that year. Mr. Mansfield was now started on a literary career. In 1834 he brought out the "Political Grammar," still published as the "Political Manual." The work was well received, and adopted as a text-book in many schools throughout the country. In the same year he published the "Utility of Mathematics;" in 1845, "The Legal Rights of Women;" in 1846, the "Life of General Winfield Scott;" in 1848, the "Mexican War;" in 1850, "American Education;" in 1855, "Memoirs of Daniel Drake;" in 1868, the "Life of General Grant." From 1836 to 1848 he rendered good service to society as editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, and from 1849 to 1852, as editor of the *Chronicle and Atlas*. During the year 1857 he was editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and from 1853 to 1871 of the *Railroad Record*. His reports upon the condition of the State, materially and morally, are the best representation ever given of a territory of equal extent. As an editor and contributor, he was remarkable for his impartiality and fairness, and has been one of the most extensive newspaper writers in the country. In the management of his papers he did much to develop the talent for writing in others. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote some of her first productions for his paper. As a politician, Mr. Mansfield supported the Whig party with all his ability. He advocated the doctrine of a protective tariff on the ground that only by discrimination in favor of the products of home labor, could the condition of the American workingman be kept better than that

of European laborers. No man did more in his day for the triumph of the Republican party. In 1879, in his seventy-eighth year, he published his "Personal Memoirs," social, political, and literary, extending over the years 1803 to 1843, a work of great public interest. Mr. Mansfield was known and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He was simple in his habits, easy of approach, and cheerful and sympathetic in his intercourse with men. In religion he was broad and charitable. He was honored by the most prominent literary corporations of the country with the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, and doctor of laws. His death occurred at his residence in Morrow, October 27th, 1880.

DAMARIN, CHARLES A. M., wholesale grocer and general business man, was born in France, April 10th, 1797, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, April 25th, 1860. His parents were A. M. Damarin and Mary Le Brun, and he was the oldest in a family of three children. He received a very liberal education in his native country; and when sixteen years of age, in company with his father and a younger brother, came to America, and located in Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1813. There he found employment as a clerk in the store of a Mr. Burean, and subsequently became associated with that gentleman as a partner in the business. In 1830 he paid a visit to his native country, but soon returned to America, bringing with him his mother and a sister. About the year 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, and engaged in merchandising on his own account. In 1833 he came to Portsmouth, attracted thither by the advantages of the Ohio Canal, which at that time was the great thoroughfare of traffic through the State. There he embarked in the grocery trade, which gradually grew to the proportions of an extensive wholesale business, Portsmouth at that time being a distributing point for all articles in this line for the interior of the State. For many years Mr. Damarin had by far the largest trade of any merchant in Southern Ohio, outside of Cincinnati. Aside from his large mercantile interests, he became very prominently identified with the foundation of the most important industries of Portsmouth and vicinity. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Scioto Rolling-mill, now known as the Burgess Iron and Steel Works. In 1853 he became one of the original and principal stockholders and directors in the Hamden furnace, in Vinton county, Ohio, and was likewise a leading spirit in the building of the Scioto Valley Railway, now owned by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was also interested in the old Commercial Bank of Scioto, and held the office of president of the Portsmouth Insurance Company. The business of his house, since his decease, has been successfully carried on under the firm name of Damarin & Company, of which his nephew, L. C. Damarin, Esq., and his son, Augustus M. Damarin, have been the active managers. Mr. L. C. Damarin was reared from childhood and educated by Charles A. M. Damarin as his own son, the father of the former having died of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1837, at which time he was a leading merchant of that city. Under the judicious management of Messrs. Damarin & Company, the facilities for the business have been greatly increased, and the house is now the leading establishment of its kind in its section of the State. In 1835 Charles A. M. Damarin married Harriet C. Offnere, daughter of Jacob Offnere, one of the earliest settlers of Portsmouth. The results of this union were four sons and three daughters. Frederick, Charles Jacob, and Charles Offnere Damarin are deceased.



Engraved by Samuel Carlisle, F.R.S.

Wm Bowler

Those surviving are Augustus M. Damarin, Mary E. Damarin, and Harriet H., wife of George Scudder, of Trenton, New Jersey—all partners in the firm of Damarin & Company. Mr. Damarin, in honor of whose memory we give place to this biographical sketch, was one of the marked men of his day. He possessed a strong will, with great powers of endurance, both of mind and body. As a business man, his abilities were superior, while his character for sterling integrity was universally acknowledged, and his word was everywhere as good as his bond. He was enterprising and public-spirited, and ever ready to lend a helping hand for the advancement of the interests of his adopted city, as well as for the amelioration of the condition of his needy fellow-citizens. Starting in the world with nothing, by industry and honest dealing he amassed a handsome competency. He was very widely known throughout the State, and universally respected; while in his family circle he was especially beloved as a kind father and affectionate husband. In politics, he was a whig.

JONES, ANDREW BARRY, physician and surgeon, was born in Hillsboro, Highland county, Ohio, April 30th, 1829, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, October 15th, 1876. His parents, Robert and Ruth Jones, removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1828. His literary education was obtained in the schools of his native place. Choosing medicine for a profession, he graduated with the highest honors of his class from the Cleveland Medical College, in March, 1850, and immediately began practice in Jacksonville, Adams county, Ohio, where a year previous he had been professionally engaged, with great success, amid the ravages of the cholera. On October 21st, 1851, he married Maria J., daughter of James Dunbar, of Adams county, Ohio. In April, 1852, he removed to Portsmouth, where he was actively engaged in a successful practice to the time of his death. His love of anatomy, and his proficiency in that branch, led him to prefer surgery, in which he acquired a high reputation. His engagements in this branch extended far beyond the confines of an ordinary practitioner, and he was frequently called into consultation in other States. He was one of the founders of the Scioto County Medical Society, and for many years its president; also a prominent member of the Ohio Valley Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Association, and its president for one year; and likewise an honorary member of the California State Medical Society, and a member of the National Medical Association. By appointment of Governor Allen, he held for a while a place on the board of trustees of the Southeastern Ohio Insane Asylum, at Athens. Though well qualified as a writer, an over-busy life precluded the exercise of his powers in this direction. No member of the profession was more loyal to the code of ethics than was he. His attentions to the poor and those who were unable to pay were as assiduous and faithful as those he paid to the rich; and he would seldom make any entry upon his books for services rendered to the former. But his charity and benevolence did not end with his many gratuitous professional calls; for the poor never applied to him for assistance and came away empty-handed, while many were the instances where food and other substantial reliefs were sent by him to the families of the destitute. He took with him to the bedside of the afflicted not only the scientific knowledge of his profession, but a heart full of Christian sympathy, a soothing voice, hope-breathing sentiments, and the sunlight of an encouraging cheerfulness. Although not a politician or partisan,

he was an earnest and conscientious thinker, and was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention of Cincinnati in 1876, and was a supporter of Tilden for the Presidency. He was a remarkable example of filial devotion to his parents, whom he cared for until their death with the same tenderness and love which they had bestowed upon him in his youth. He was a courtly, genial friend, a good citizen, and an affectionate husband. He was a member of All Saints Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, and a devoted student of the Bible.

BOWLER, WILLIAM, manufacturer and capitalist, Cleveland, was born in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York, March 22, 1822. He is the son of George I. Bowler, who was a prominent farmer of Rhode Island, born in 1781, and died in 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and Susan (Barber) Bowler, a native of Stonington, Connecticut. His earliest education was received in the common schools of Carlisle. In May, 1833, his parents emigrated with their family to the Western Reserve, Ohio, and settled in Geauga county, he at the time being eleven years of age. There he continued his education, and for the purpose of making it more complete attended a select-school until the age of twenty. Becoming a good scholar, and wishing to benefit others, he conferred on his neighbors the advantages he himself was acquiring by teaching school during the winter season. This he did for some six or seven winters, and Mr. Bowler to-day numbers among some of the most prominent business men of Cleveland and its vicinity many of his old-time scholars. After leaving school he devoted a short time to learning the business of a currier and tanner; but this was not congenial to his tastes, and he soon abandoned it for the more pleasing avocation of farming. He purchased a farm, and devoted himself to it for some five or six years. At the expiration of that time he entertained a desire for a wider scope, a broader field in life, than the limits of a farm and its duties would admit. To that end, in March, 1851, he removed to Cleveland. A position as book-keeper in the ship-yard of Quayle & Martin being offered him he accepted it. He subsequently held a similar position with the firm of Myers & Uhl. In politics he was a republican (and so continues), ardent and active, holding it to be the duty of all to be interested in every thing pertaining to the government, whether local or national. His zeal, general business qualities, and integrity speedily marked him as a man highly fitted for a position of trust, and in 1861, on the accession of Lincoln to the Presidency, he was appointed inspector and deputy collector of customs for the port of Cleveland. This position he held for seven years, discharging his duties with fidelity and ability, to the entire satisfaction of the government and of those with whom his business brought him in contact. In 1862, whilst holding this office, he became financially interested in a small iron foundry which was started that year under the firm name of Bowlers & Maher, the other Bowler, member of the firm, being a brother. William at that time was a financial and not an active working partner. Shortly after he bought a third share in the Globe Iron Works, of Cleveland, a large machine-shop and foundry, holding it for only about one year, when he sold out. In 1869, in company with Mr. Lord, he started a large machine-shop under the firm name of Lord, Bowler & Company, the partners being Samuel Lord, William Bowler, J. H. Johnson, and J. W. Pearce, which firm still continues, in the enjoyment of an ever-increasing business, chiefly consisting in the building

of stationary engines and general machine work. All the engines of this class used by the Northern Ohio Fair Association were built by this firm. The one made for the Standard Oil Company is one of the largest ever constructed in Cleveland. The firm of Bowlers & Maher soon after developed into Bowlers, Maher & Brayton. Mr. Brayton became a partner in 1870, the works then being known as "The Cleveland Foundry." The little iron foundry started by the original firm soon became an extensive establishment. In May, 1880, Messrs. N. P. and William Bowler bought out the interests of Messrs. Maher and Brayton, the firm name now being Bowler & Co. Mr. Bowler's partners in this firm are N. P. Bowler and G. W. Balkwell. Their chief manufacture is car-wheels, and their capacity over one hundred a day, besides a large amount of "soft" or machine work. This establishment now ranks among the largest in the State, and does an annual business of some four hundred thousand dollars, the outgrowth of the small foundry started in 1862. Mr. Bowler also controls the chief interest in the wholesale jewelry house of Bowler & Burdick, of Cleveland—the firm being William Bowler and R. E. Burdick—a firm whose business extends into several States. This firm was started in 1872, in the interest of Mr. Bowler's only son, Frank W., now aged twenty, a young man of great promise, highly cherished by his father, being his only child. In all his business enterprises Mr. Bowler has been successful, a tribute to his manliness, his honor, integrity, and uprightness. Neither has he been unmindful of the more important duties of life; for he has devoted, in his busy career, much of both time and money to deeds of usefulness and charity. He has been a member of the Disciple Church for some thirty-five years, to the support of which he has of his abundant means contributed liberally, and performed an active part. For many years he was superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He was also active in the support of the Bethel, one of Cleveland's most worthy of her many worthy institutions. He also has taken an active part in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was president for two terms, and has been an active worker in the temperance cause, of which he is a staunch adherent. He was for some time chairman of the finance committee during the erection of the Tabernacle building in Cleveland. But of late his health has become impaired, and he is compelled to relinquish many of his "labors of love." Still aiding with his means, he relegates to others the more active labors. During the war he gave freely to all movements in aid of the soldiers in the field or hospital, and also to their families at home. His brother, John R. Bowler, served as assistant paymaster in the navy. Another brother, Charles P. Bowler, was a member of the 7th Ohio Regiment, and fell at the battle of Cedar Mountain. In 1854 he became a member of the Order of Odd-fellows, entering Erie Lodge, No. 27, which was among the first in the State. In this Order he has been a zealous worker, having passed all the degrees, and was for a long time trustee of the Lodge. His travels throughout the country have been extensive. Mr. Bowler has married three times, first to Miss Mary B. Hubbell, of Chagrin Falls, September 30th, 1846. She died without issue, January, 1854. In 1855 he married Mrs. Annie Scarr, of North Royalton, Ohio, who bore him two children—one daughter, who died in infancy, and one son, Frank W., who is still living. She died in 1862. Mr. Bowler's third wife was Miss Mary Louisa Robison, of Cleveland, who is still living. The marriage took place in 1867. Mr.

Bowler is a man highly esteemed, both in the public and private walks of life, for his many qualities of head and heart. He is a man whose good deeds and charities live with him, and will be remembered long after he has passed away.

CLEMENTS, JOSHUA, physician, was born in Caroline county, Maryland, August 6th, 1795, and died in Dayton, Ohio, January 3d, 1879. When a youth of eighteen he entered the army and served in the war of 1812 in the memorable campaign of Major-General Benson. In the fall of 1813, in company with an elder brother, he came to Ohio, making the journey in pioneer style, a board serving for his bed and his roll of baggage, for a pillow. Passing from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati on a flat boat, he found employment in Warren county, near Lebanon, first on a farm and afterwards in a woolen mill. He was subsequently employed for a short period in the cotton mill in Lexington, Kentucky. From 1819 to 1823 he served as clerk in the old Cincinnati Hotel. He then read medicine with a brother who was a physician in Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1827. In September, 1828, he went to Louisiana, and for some two years was a physician on a plantation. While there he became an intimate acquaintance of the grandfather of Hon. Wade Hampton, the present governor of South Carolina. In June 1831, Mr. Clements settled in Dayton, where, for fifty years past, he was known as the veteran physician of that city. In 1834 he married a daughter of the late Judge Joseph H. Crane of Dayton, a short sketch of whom appears on page 213. In 1854, on the completion of the Southern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, Dr. Clements was appointed superintendent and chief physician, and conducted that office creditably till removed through political changes. In politics he was formerly a whig, but during the late war became a democrat, and was a warm friend of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. In religious views, a liberalist. He had a successful and honorable practice of nearly fifty years. Being of Virginia parentage, he retained something of the "Old Dominion" pride of ancestry, and, possessing a tall and commanding figure, with an appearance of reserve, to strangers his bearing was proud and dignified, but withal very courteous, affable and agreeable to every one, without regard to rank or station, and he enjoyed great popularity, both professionally and as a citizen. He had amassed a respectable competence by his practice, but in his latter years a series of misfortunes scattered all that the labor of the best years of his life had collected. He buried his wife in 1841, and passed the remainder of his days alone. The last few years of his life brought him but little sunshine. Few remained of those whom he knew in former days, and the infirmities of advanced age were resting heavily upon him when death brought him relief in his eighty-fourth year. He had an only son, Major Joseph C. Clements, by profession a civil engineer, and at present connected with the Interior Department at Washington. He served with distinction through the late war, and for meritorious services was breveted major, November 9th, 1865.

RITCHIE, JAMES M., lawyer, of Toledo, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, July 28th, 1829. His parents were Thomas Maxton Ritchie and Ann (Robertson) Ritchie, natives of Scotland. The family immigrated to this country in 1832, locating upon a piece of wild, unimproved land in St. Lawrence county, New York, seven miles from the then vil-



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lage of Ogdensburg. A log house of one room for a family of twelve, with the forest at its door, is Mr. Ritchie's earliest recollection of life and home. There, in the labor incident to clearing, improving, and cultivating the farm, his youth and early manhood were chiefly passed. His mother taught him to read (as all Scotch mothers can), and his father, who had been a student under Thomas Dick, LL. D., the well-known astronomer and author, and who was very proficient in mathematics, instructed him very early in life in the use of the pen and in the rudiments of arithmetic. This constituted his education until he was fourteen years of age. He then attended a common district school for four successive winters—a term of twelve weeks each winter. But to do this he was obliged to rise early in the morning, before light, and work late, often after dark at night, to chop the fuel for the house, feed and care for the stock, and thrash with the flail enough grain so that the straw produced would afford sufficient fodder for the cattle and farm stock. Thus he passed four winters. This took him through Bullions's "English Grammar," Adams's "Arithmetic," Davies's "Elementary Algebra," and Mitchell's "Geography." After the age of eighteen he attended for three terms, of eleven weeks each, the Ogdensburg Academy, under the superintendency of R. G. Pettibone, now and for many years postmaster at Ogdensburg. These were fall terms, as they were called, and thus in working on the farm during the summer, occasionally chopping wood by the cord, and mowing grass by the acre for others, attending the academy during the fall, and teaching school in the winter, with such time as he could devote to the higher branches of mathematics under the instruction of his father, his life was spent till he was twenty-three years of age. This was the extent of his school education, twenty months in the aggregate constituting his entire school period. All the rest was derived from books, observation, and experience. Always an inveterate reader of books, devouring all that came in his way, borrowing when not able to buy, a man of keen observation and varied experience, he has attained a high degree of mental culture and refinement, possessed himself of a large fund of knowledge and information, and acquired that self-reliance so necessary to success in life. These, coupled with an intellect naturally of a high order, make him a man most eminently fitted for the high place to which he has recently been called by his fellow-citizens. In 1852 Mr. Ritchie removed to Lorain county, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching school during the winter and working at such employment during the summer as could be obtained. In the spring of 1854 he was elected a justice of the peace on the anti-Nebraska issue. Up to that time he had given no attention to the law, not even having read the Constitution of Ohio. However, in order mainly to fit himself for the proper discharge of his duties as justice, he began to apply himself diligently to the reading of the law. Encouraged to persevere in the study by a few kind friends who took an interest in him, and more especially by his wife (now dead), he did so, and with unusual success. Besides providing for his family and performing the duties of his office, he prepared himself so thoroughly that, in April, 1857, he was admitted to the bar by the district court of Lucas county. After admission Mr. Ritchie began practice in Lorain county, where he remained about one year, removing to Toledo September, 1858, since which date he has been actively and successfully engaged in the pursuit of his profession. As a lawyer he occupies a prominent place, his services being especially sought for in criminal cases, having gained

great popularity for his ability in the conduct of such suits. In 1867 he was elected judge of the police court of the city of Toledo, which court he was chiefly instrumental in organizing upon the advancement of the city from one of the second to one of the first class. As soon, however, as he got the court well organized, he resigned to resume his practice, having acted as judge about twenty months. Judge Ritchie has always preferred the practice of his profession to that of a politician and office-holder, nor has he ever been an office-seeker in any sense of the word, rather deprecating that method of securing popularity and gain. He was sent as a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago, June, 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for President of the United States. In the fall of 1880, while Judge Ritchie, in company with his family, was recreating among the northern lakes, he was nominated by the republicans as a representative to Congress. This, to his great surprise, he learned by a dispatch the same evening from a committee appointed for that purpose. He had known nothing whatever of any such purpose on the part of the people, having himself urged and advocated the nomination of another gentleman. He appreciated the compliment, and accepted the nomination, being elected over his democratic opponent, Hon. Frank H. Hurd, by a handsome majority. Mr. Ritchie has taken his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, and will undoubtedly justify the acts of his constituents in doing him such honor. Mr. Ritchie was first a free-soil democrat, but upon the organization of the republican party transferred his allegiance to it, and has always remained a unit in its ranks.

BAUMGARDNER, LEANDER SOLOMON, one of the leading wholesale merchants of Toledo, was born in East Union township, Wayne county, February 10th, 1832. His father, Peter Baumgardner, was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, who landed in Philadelphia about 1812, being then fourteen years of age. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Heller, who was also of German descent, although born in America. She was born in Hellerstown, Pennsylvania, a place which bears the name of her father. After their marriage they came to this State, settling in Wayne county in the year 1830. Among thrifty Germans there is great industry, and Leander was bound out, at the age of ten, to a farmer, who promised to send him to school each winter. He failed to fulfill his pledge, but no one but a youth of untiring perseverance would have been able to extract much value from what was taught in the district-school. He made the best use of his opportunities, and was enabled to acquire enough, by the expiration of his time, to devote two seasons himself to the duties of a teacher. In the summer he toiled upon the farm, until his twenty-second year. He then resolved to abandon agriculture for a more active pursuit—one in which his own efforts would count for more. He had a natural adaptation for mercantile life, and thought he could do no better than to embark in it. In conjunction with his older brothers, J. H. and T. P. Baumgardner, he founded the firm of J. H. Baumgardner & Co., in 1854, in Wooster. Their business was dealing in drugs, stationery, musical instruments, etc., and was successful from the start. The same luck which attended Leander S. Baumgardner in this enterprise has followed him through life. Three years afterwards they resolved to erect a building for themselves, in which they could devote some space to the use of the public as well as accommodate themselves. The edifice was known

as the Arcadome Building, and the hall in the upper story was known as Arcadome Hall. This was the first public lecture and assembly room in Wooster. To make their business more widely known they established a newspaper, first called the *Calathumpian*, but afterwards the *Arcadome Agitator*. The editorial work was chiefly done by Leander S. Baumgardner and his brother, J. H. Baumgardner. The former was also a charter member of the Wooster Library Association, which was of great value to the town, and filled at different times all the various places of trust. When he left Wooster in 1865 the association had upon the shelves of their library four thousand volumes, since scattered about and the organization abandoned. In that year Mr. Baumgardner sold his interest to his brother J. H., and bought a farm in Cuyahoga Falls, there residing for a year. But while he had great love for agricultural pursuits, he was eager for a more active life, and determined to remove to Toledo. There he founded the firm of L. S. Baumgardner & Co., which carries on an extensive wholesale business in notions, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc. Its success has been remarkable from the start, and the business has grown until it now amounts to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year. Close attention is paid to details; the market is carefully scanned, over-buying is avoided, and with ample means they have been enabled to go on from the beginning with no interruption in the tide of prosperity. Panics, while cutting down weaker firms, have only made them stronger than before. Mr. Baumgardner is now one of the wealthiest merchants in Toledo, and one of her most highly respected citizens. Beginning with no capital besides his native ability and honest and determined purpose, his present affluence shows an unusual talent for the transaction of business and a keen insight into the characters of men. He has not, however, neglected his duty to the community while attending to his own affairs. There is in Toledo no more public-spirited citizen. Part of the prominence his city has recently gained has been owing to the excellence of its fairs. Of these the most notable is the Tri-State Fair. To it Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio send their products, and the meeting has been of mammoth proportions. Upon the inception of the association which took this matter in charge, in 1876, he was made the president, and has since, by the unanimous voice of the society, held the position for five years successively. It now has a large balance in the treasury and all the grounds and buildings required to make the exhibitions what it should be. This is chiefly owing to the skill and executive capacity of Mr. Baumgardner, who has managed the matter as if it were his own. During his five years of presidency there was paid out for premiums and purses the sum of eighty-five thousand dollars, and for permanent improvements upwards of forty-five thousand dollars, while the receipts during the same time amounted to two hundred and ten thousand dollars. In the government of the city of Toledo he has always taken an active part, and many of the good features which have characterized the administration of its affairs have been the result of his good judgment and influence. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, of Toledo, of which he is vice-president. This is an association that has resulted in great good to the commercial and manufacturing interests of that city. Strenuous efforts have been made by him to raise the standard of public morality, and with great success. Toledo is a city of public spirit. It was

largely owing to his influence that the present board of police commissioners, nominated by the governor of the State, was organized, and the present members of the board appointed. This was done to secure a more efficient police force, the necessary step to the enforcement of the laws, and a more wholesome and effective administration has since been inaugurated. This is only one of the many similar important acts in behalf of the city in which Mr. Baumgardner has been a leader. So important a part has he taken that the city instinctively looks to him in any emergency. He has always been a republican, and is an aggressive worker for the party. He gave that organization his earnest support upon its inception, from honest belief in its principles. While not a politician or a seeker for political preferment, it would be hard to find any one who has labored more sedulously for the interests of the party than he, or who has been more liberal in its support. He is always a delegate in convention, and a most effective, yet quiet, worker. In selecting candidates for office he always advocates those that will give strength to the party, neither looking to his own interests nor those of his friends. In the recent campaign the two State senators who, with the exception of but one or two other candidates, were the only ones elected on the republican ticket, were placed there by his influence, as he knew the strength they would bring to the party. His work in politics has always been of this nature, an unselfish devotion to his party. His efforts in this direction have been generally successful, and much praise is due him for it. Liberality and earnestness characterize his life throughout. A free giver of means to all laudable enterprises, kind and liberal to the honest poor, and always willing to assist those struggling for success, his name is loved and honored in the city of his adoption. He is hospitable and open-hearted, and has a free and joyous nature. In 1879 Mr. Baumgardner accepted the nomination of his party for mayor of Toledo, while it was largely in the minority, and was defeated, though the democrats voted largely for him; but, in consequence of his non-compliance with the wishes of the liquor element, especially the Germans, he lost their votes. In 1880 he was a prominent candidate for Congress from the 10th district, but was defeated in convention by J. M. Ritchie, of Toledo. In the same year, at the State convention, he was honored with a vice-president's badge. The name of Mr. Baumgardner is always found among those prominent in works of benevolence and charity. He belongs to the highest type of the German-American citizen. In religion he and his family are Episcopalians, and he is a vestryman in Trinity Church. He has been an Odd-fellow for the last two years, and is also a member of the Legion of Honor and Royal Arcanum. He married, April 25th, 1858, Miss Matilda E. Miller, daughter of David and Martha P. Miller, of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Baumgardner is one of Toledo's noblest women, and will always be remembered for her generous acts and true Christian charity. Her principal work has been in connection with the Protestant Hospital and the Protestant Orphans' Home, of which she is one of the directors. Besides these, she is a liberal contributor to the Church societies and many other benevolent institutions.

KEHOE, MURTAUGH, was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, December 9th, 1797, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, November 25th, 1874. His parents, Peter Kehoe and Ann Cary, came from Ireland to America when

they were quite young, and were married in Virginia. His mother died when our subject was a small boy, and in 1815 his father, with four children, removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. Young Kehoe was brought up in the trade of a shoe-maker, under his father, and subsequently engaged in the boot, shoe, and leather trade, opening the first store in Portsmouth devoted exclusively to this line of business. He was for many years one of Portsmouth's substantial and successful business men, and, having acquired a competency, retired to private life. Strong in his likes and dislikes, conservative in every thing, industrious and frugal in his habits, strictly honest in all his dealings, he merited and enjoyed the respect and confidence inspired by these qualities. Although quiet and unostentatious in his manners, no one was more social and genial when enlisted in conversation. The son of a pioneer, he possessed a very clear recollection of early days, and his vivid description of pioneer hardships and privations was most entertaining. Originally a whig, he was afterwards a democrat. He was also a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity. He was a member of All Saints Episcopal Church, of Portsmouth, and a vestryman in that communion. A friend to education, he was an early trustee of the schools in Portsmouth, and a friend to general progress. April 29th, 1829, he married Eliza Thompson, who now (December, 1880) survives him, and has been the mother of eleven children, of whom John C., James S., Caroline, Ann, Eliza, Anna Cary, Mary Ellen, and Murtaugh Kehoe, Jr., are deceased. James S. Kehoe served in our late civil war, in Battery L, under Captains Robinson and Gibbs; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and became an excellent physician, dying in Clay Center, Kansas, in March, 1875. The surviving children are: Charles T. Kehoe, connected with the mercantile firm of C. P. Tracy & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Peter Kehoe, a merchant of Clay Center, Kansas; Frank B. Kehoe, a grocer of Portsmouth, Ohio; and Murtaugh Kehoe, also of Portsmouth.

TERRY, JOHN PEASE, was born in Coos county, New Hampshire, February 16th, 1807. His parents, Charles Terry and Huldah Pease, were from New Haven, Connecticut, subsequently removing to New Hampshire, where our subject was born, and when he was three years of age the family removed to Oneida county, New York, and one year later to Ontario, now Wayne county, where his father purchased a farm in the wilderness, and began clearing it, assisted by his oldest sons. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1814 from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the defense of Sodus Point, on Lake Ontario, against the attacks of the British. Shortly after this event young Terry was bound out to a farmer, where he remained until he was about nineteen years old; but, not liking his master, he left, and, after visiting a sister some thirty miles distant, started on foot for the West, with but one dollar in his pocket, which he had borrowed from his mother. He had at this time no definite destination, but made his way to the mouth of the Genesee River, walking a distance of some forty miles. Then by boat he reached the mouth of the Niagara River, where, having spent his dollar, he stopped a short time, and cut wood to earn some money to enable him to prosecute his journey by water. Reaching Buffalo, he again stopped, and worked a month carrying brick and mortar, and receiving ten dollars, half in cash and half in dry goods. He then boarded a sailing vessel bound for

Cleveland, and was some seven days on the way, the vessel being impeded by a storm. From Cleveland he footed it to Akron, Ohio, where he found employment for some six months as clerk in a store of the contractors on the Ohio canal. This was in 1825. For something over a year subsequent he worked for his brother-in-law, William Lake, at Newburg, near Cleveland, in the manufacture of fanning-mills. From 1828 to 1832 he was connected with the engineering corps on the Ohio canal, being for a part of the time assistant engineer. He was also subsequently engaged in contracting on the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike. On November 14th, 1832, he married Susan Waller, daughter of Dr. Thomas Waller, whose biography will be found in this work. He then purchased an interest in the Clinton furnace, Scioto county, and had the management of it until the spring of 1834, when he was compelled to sell out and pay a large sum of money as an indorsement for Jacob Clingman, cashier of the old Commercial Bank of Scioto. This misfortune left him worse off than nothing. For several years following he was employed in contracting on the public works of Ohio and Indiana. In the fall of 1837 he embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business in Portsmouth, and so continued for some four years. For the two subsequent years he was engaged in freighting products to New Orleans, and for two years later in farming in the vicinity of Portsmouth, and still later in the milling business. In 1853, in connection with others, he built the Madison furnace, in Jackson county, Ohio, and had the general management and supervision of it until 1864. In 1866 he purchased the Buckeye furnace, in the same county, conducted it two years, and then sold it. He was subsequently interested in a firm in Pettis county, Missouri, and also superintended the building of a furnace in Washington county, in the same State. Since 1874 he has been variously engaged in business in Portsmouth; was for a while president of the First National Bank, and is still a stockholder. He was a director in the Portsmouth Iron and Steel Works until June 1st, 1881, when he became president and general superintendent; and he is also interested in a large tract of wood land near Portsmouth, working up the timber into lumber. For several years he was a member of the city council and board of education. He has always manifested a large degree of public spirit, and has been prominently active in advancing the interests of his adopted city. Politically, Mr. Terry is a staunch, uncompromising republican. He has been very successful in his business, and has always maintained first-class credit. He is a fine specimen of a self-made man, and, as his record shows, worked his own way from a poor, fatherless boy to a leading position among the business characters of his community. Retiring in manners, strictly honorable and conscientious in all his dealings, he is greatly respected in the community for his sterling qualities, both as a man and a citizen. During our late civil war Mr. Terry was a member of the military committee for the 11th district of the State, being appointed by Governor Dennison. In the discharge of the duties of this office he was independent, conscientious, and true to the interests of his country. Mr. Terry had four sons and two daughters. Charles Terry is superintending the wood-land interests. Louis Terry left Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, entered Company A, 33d Ohio Regiment, as private, and was subsequently commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Brugh, a position he refused to accept. He accompanied Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and served with honor through the war. George Terry

was a member of the Union Light Guards, whose duty was to act as body-guard for President Lincoln. He was subsequently detailed as an orderly on the staff of General Augur, in the department at Washington. Thomas Waller Terry served through the three months' service, and was appointed a cadet at West Point; but left that institution in the second year, was placed on the staff of General S. S. Fry, and died of typhoid fever at Point Burnside, Kentucky, March 4th, 1864. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and a true patriot. It will thus be seen that Mr. Terry gave three sons to the cause of the Union, one of whom laid down his life for his country, all three of the boys entering the army while yet under age. The daughters, Mary I. and Alice B. Terry, reside at home.

BLANDY, FREDERICK JOHN LEONARD, manufacturer and inventor, Zanesville, is a native of Bristol, England, having been born in that place in May, 1820. His parents were Benjamin and Jane (Addison) Blandy. His mother was related to the poet of that name, and was also an aunt of Hopkins, the distinguished painter. Another nephew of this lady was a page to Princess Charlotte. The commencement of the recorded history of the Blandy family dates with the landing of William the Conqueror. The family acquired high consideration in England. Frederick Blandy gained his early education in Goldsten's and Hewlet's academies, and for two years pursued his studies under the auspices of Professor John Lewton. In 1832 Benjamin Blandy came to the United States with a view of finding a new home for his family in America. Among the points visited was Zanesville, then containing a population of thirty-eight hundred, and giving promise of great future development. The natural advantages surrounding this place pointed it out as a great manufacturing point in the future. Returning to England, he, with his family, set sail to the United States, landing in New York City in the fall of 1833. Cholera was then raging in some portions of the country, and, as he was solicitous for the safety of his family, he deferred carrying out his plan of settling in Zanesville until spring, passing the winter in Orange, New Jersey. Arriving at Dresden, Muskingum county, Mr. Blandy and his family pursued the remainder of their journey on a small steam packet which plied between that place and Zanesville. Notwithstanding some substantial progress had already been made at that day in steam navigation on our Western rivers, the contrast with the present time is very marked; and the subject of this sketch recalls to mind with vividness the difficulties attending his trip to Zanesville. In many places the river was too shallow to be navigated. Horses would then be landed and attached to the boat, and they would drag it bodily until water was reached deep enough to float the craft. In 1835 Mr. Henry Blandy, Frederick's elder brother, formed a business association with parties under the firm name of Dillon, Blandy & Co., and started a forge and furnace for the manufacture of iron from the ore, at Licking Falls, four miles from Zanesville. A large store-room, stocked with groceries, dry goods, etc., for the supply of the hands employed at the furnace, was placed in charge of Frederick, who was then only fourteen years old. It may be fairly presumed that a boy at that age must be thought to have considerable executive ability to fill a position so responsible, the onerous character of which was further enhanced by his surroundings. The county was in a rude and uncultivated state, and the loneliness of his situa-

tion was very trying to one so young. Alive to possible dangers, he slept at night on the counter, with a revolver under his head, ready to defend his trust in case of emergency. At the end of eighteen months, the enterprise proving unremunerative, the business was closed up and the partnership dissolved. The store department, under Frederick's charge, had made over six thousand dollars; but he received nothing but his board for his labor, although he had rendered valuable service, and endured many privations and hardships, including a year's experience with the prevailing disease of the country, fever and ague. Upon leaving, he engaged with a large manufacturing establishment in New York City as clerk and salesman. After a few months' trial the proprietor desired to employ him permanently at a very liberal salary; and at the end of two years he returned to Zanesville on a visit to his home, where he was prevailed upon to remain with his mother and sisters during an absence of his father in Europe. His employer in New York offered a further increase of salary on learning of his intention, but without avail, he feeling that he owed it to his father to forego the temptation—Mr. Blandy promising to establish him in business on his return from Europe, which he did in 1840. He built for him a large foundry, furnished a small capital, and loaned him some money, for which he was paid interest, Frederick having some money of his own, which he added to the common stock. His brother Henry was associated with him in 1847, under the firm style of H. & F. Blandy. At first, the business comprehended the manufacture of stoves, plows, hollow-ware, threshing-machines, castings, etc. They kept seven or eight teams constantly on the road, peddling their wares among the farmers, and frequently found it necessary to take horses in exchange for farming implements, etc. These horses were kept until a large drove was collected, when Frederick would drive them across the mountains on the common roads, occupying twenty-one days on the way to the city of New York. The foundry gradually increased in importance, so that in 1849 it took rank among the largest manufacturing establishments in Ohio, and began to exert a large influence in building up and extending Zanesville's business relations with the outside world. The miscellaneous character of their manufactures was discontinued, and their operations confined to the production of a few specialties. There was finally added a machine-shop, and H. & F. Blandy soon became widely known as a large contracting firm. The first two contracts of importance were for the iron work of Zanesville Water Works, and for the Zanesville Gas Works. In 1850 the Ohio Central Railroad—since merged into the Baltimore and Ohio—was built, and H. & F. Blandy turned their attention to locomotive building. They took contracts to build locomotives for this and other roads. Among the roads they helped equip were the Ohio Central, Mad River and Lake Erie, and Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, and Steubenville and Indiana. They built the first locomotive ever constructed in Ohio, and thus became the pioneers in this branch of industry in this State. The subsequent failure of the Ohio Central and other roads they had been working for induced them to abandon the enterprise, after sustaining heavy losses by the failures. In one instance a failure left them with twelve large locomotives on their hands which had been contracted for. They were subsequently disposed of at a sacrifice. At about this period they built, for a firm at Ironton, Ohio, a rail-mill, with a capacity of seventy tons of T-rails per day, and in connection



R. C. Parsons

made several million bricks, erected twenty dwellings for the operatives, opened coal mines on an extensive scale, and when about ready to start the firm they represented failed, causing a great and embarrassing loss of means to H. & F. Blandy. In 1855 the locomotive works were changed into a manufactory of portable steam-engines and sawmills, which they constructed on a new and improved plan, introducing inventions designed by Frederick. These inventions were so important that their machines were the most excellent manufactured, and it soon became necessary for the inventor to have recourse to the law courts for protection against infringements on patent-rights. A great deal of litigation grew out of some of these suits, and the highest legal talent in the State was employed on both sides. In every instance Mr. Blandy came out victorious. On the breaking out of the Rebellion the firm was doing a large business in the South, and had outstanding debts aggregating \$150,000 scattered through all the Southern States. The whole was a dead loss to them; but their business continued to thrive, notwithstanding the great loss, and they executed large government contracts during the war. Their business increased to such an extent that in 1863 they found their works in Zanesville too circumscribed to turn out their machines fast enough; and they accordingly purchased the Newark Machine Works, at Newark, Ohio, which equaled in size and efficiency their Zanesville works; and in 1865 they built and sold over \$1,250,000 worth of machinery. In these works they have built many powerful stationary engines for blast furnaces and mills of all kinds, up to five hundred horse-power. In 1866 the Zanesville works were entirely consumed by fire, involving a loss of \$200,000. With characteristic promptness, Mr. Frederick Blandy set about clearing away the ruins with a large number of men, preparatory to the erection of new works on a much more extended scale. Mr. Henry Blandy was at that time in Europe. In less than four months the old site was occupied by one of the finest and best equipped machine works in the United States. Just prior to the illness and death of his brother, they had entered into two very extensive contracts. One, the iron work for the Chicago custom-house; the other, the Fullerton avenue conduit machinery for pumping out the Illinois river in the city of Chicago. Mr. Frederick Blandy has completed both these contracts since his brother's death. He is now sole proprietor of the Blandy Steam-engine Works. He is a stockholder in various corporations, and is very active in his efforts to advance Zanesville's material interests, encouraging with means and influence every deserving public enterprise. He is president of the Zanesville Union Bank, the Ohio Furnace-coal Company, and of the McIntyre Building Association; is a director in the Brown Manufacturing Company, and largely interested in various coal companies, besides being an extensive land-holder and stock-breeder. He was married to Julia Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and by this union has had issue of six children, four sons and two daughters. The latter have exhibited wonderful talent in painting and drawing, and their work bears the impress of genius. A most melancholy event in his family history was the loss of his two sons, Frederick A. and Harry J., between whose deaths only five months intervened. Both were remarkably intellectual young men, graduates of Harvard, where they took their degrees with high honors. Severe mental application and undue neglect of physical health resulted in complete prostration, terminating with quick consumption. Fred-

erick graduated from the law department of Harvard, and was subsequently admitted to practice by the supreme court of this State. Immediately after his admission he became associated with the celebrated firm of Collins & Herron, of Cincinnati, where he early indicated marked adaptation to his profession, and was in a fair way to verify the prediction that he had a bright future ahead. Harry was a graduate of the medical school; and both brothers had decided talent for drawing, but in a less marked degree than their sisters.

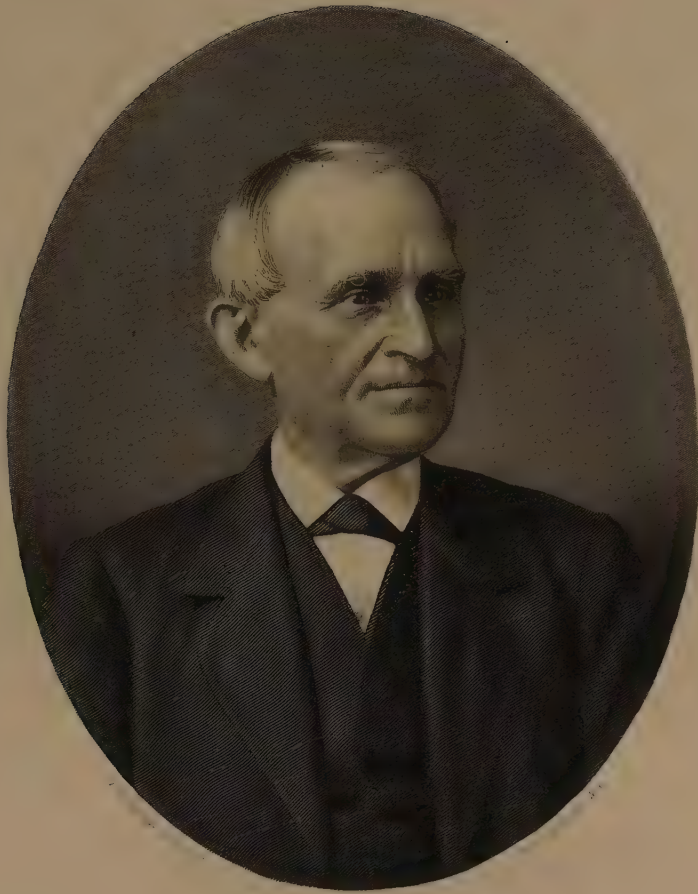
PARSONS, RICHARD C., lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born October 10th, 1826, at New London, Connecticut. His father was a merchant of New York City, a gentleman remarkable for his benevolence and sterling character. He died in 1832, at the age of thirty-nine years. His grandfather was Rev. David Parsons, D. D., of Amherst, Massachusetts, an eminent clergyman, whose ministry, with that of his father, over the Presbyterian Church of Amherst, continued uninterruptedly through a period of eighty years. The wife of Rev. David Parsons was a sister of the late Chief Justice Williams of Connecticut, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, and a niece of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Having received a liberal education in New England, and begun the study of law, he removed to Ohio in 1845, completed his five years' course of legal studies, and was admitted to the bar at Cleveland in 1851. His thoroughness, legal education, industrious habits, quick perceptions, and ready eloquence brought him at once into notice at the bar; and the same qualities, supplemented by careful study of public questions and earnest advocacy of his political convictions, turned attention to him as a valuable man for public life. He was elected to the city council of Cleveland in 1852, and in the following year was made president of that body. From boyhood he had been strongly imbued with anti-slavery principles, and upon his entrance into political life his eager sympathies were with the opponents of slavery extension. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio legislature as a member of the newly formed republican party, and in 1859 was re-elected, and chosen speaker of the house of representatives. Although the youngest person who had filled that position, his fitness had been so clearly shown during the previous legislative term by his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and practice that his election was secured with but little opposition. When President Lincoln took office, in 1861, he was tendered the position of minister to Chili, but declined. He was then appointed consul at Rio de Janeiro, filling that office with marked ability for one year, when he resigned, and was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 20th Ohio district, with office at Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of four years, in which his zeal and fidelity to the government's interests and courtesy to the public made him one of the most valued and popular officials in the service, he left the position because he would not take part with President Johnson in his disagreement with the republican party, declined the places of assistant secretary of the treasury and governor of Montana, which were afterwards offered him by President Johnson, but accepted that of marshal of the supreme court of the United States, tendered him by the justices. This position he filled from 1866 to 1872. In the latter year he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a republican, from the 20th Ohio district, receiving 13,101 votes, against 10,377 for Selah Chamberlain, the candidate of the democrats and liberals. Few new members accomplished

so much in their first term of service. He was placed on important committees, where he gave valuable aid in framing legislative measures of a national character. The large manufacturing, commercial, and maritime interests of his district were assiduously cared for. Among other services to his constituents, he secured the life-saving service at Cleveland, which proved of inestimable value to the port. The marine hospital at Cleveland was by his efforts transferred to citizens of Cleveland, for use as a local public hospital. A light-house was obtained for the government pier at the entrance to the harbor. Large appropriations were secured for the piers and harbor at Cleveland, and also for improving the entrance to Rocky river. The most important of all was the adoption of a plan for a harbor of refuge at Cleveland, estimated to cost \$1,800,000, and a considerable appropriation for the commencement of the work. His political influence, both in and out of Congress, was great, owing to his large acquaintance with public men. He was the intimate friend of the early republican and anti-slavery leaders, among them being Joshua R. Giddings, Salmon P. Chase, and Henry Wilson. From 1877 to 1880 he was editor and part proprietor of the *Cleveland Herald*, where his extensive political knowledge, logical argument, and literary skill gave the paper wide reputation for its able discussion of public affairs. At the invitation of the citizens and of associations, he has delivered numerous speeches and addresses of a political, literary, and historical character, and his pen has been successfully employed in various departments of literature. A prominent political leader from early manhood, and a lawyer whose services were eagerly sought, he has not confined his attention to politics and the law. His natural literary tastes and abilities have been cultivated and developed by study and experience, and his mind enlarged by travel. As a citizen, he has always been active and enterprising; his uniform courtesy and benevolent disposition have extended his popularity. His home attachments are strong. In early life he married a daughter of Hon. Samuel Starkweather, a prominent jurist and politician. The family consists of a son and daughter, and his attractive home has for many years been the center of a widely known and generous hospitality.

ROBINSON, J. V., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 18th, 1790, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, January 8th, 1865. Having received such education as the schools of his native city then afforded, he began life, when about eighteen, as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained several years, and subsequently became clerk and superintendent in an oil-factory in Brunswick, New Jersey. In 1818 he came to Ohio, and purchased a flouring-mill and distillery in the vicinity of Cincinnati, which he carried on for some three years. He then visited St. Louis, with a view of locating there, making the trip both ways on horseback. Accordingly, in the latter part of 1821, he loaded his effects upon a flat-boat, and started down the Ohio river, but was frozen in just below Evansville. This delay changed his plans, and he remained in the latter place until 1827, engaged in buying and selling. Returning to Cincinnati, he continued the same business until the spring of 1829. He then removed to Portsmouth, where, until 1850, he carried on a general merchandising business. He subsequently turned his attention to the iron trade, and also carried on a flouring-mill and a tannery. In 1853 he bought the Scioto furnace, which he continued to carry on until his death. He was also

interested in the packet line of boats between Big Sandy and Portsmouth and Big Sandy and Cincinnati, now known as the White Collar line. For quite a number of years he was president of the old Commercial Bank of Scioto, and was also one of the organizers of the Portsmouth branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and its first president. He was likewise one of the leading spirits in the building of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, now the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta and Cincinnati line, and served as its president for many years. For a considerable time, also, he was president of the Ohio Commercial and Manufacturing Company. It will thus be seen that Mr. Robinson was very prominently identified with the early industries of Portsmouth and vicinity. He possessed excellent business abilities, combining sound judgment and a clear head with great industry and perseverance. His great caution, together with his superior powers of financing, amply qualified him to be a leader in public enterprises; while his modest manners, generous sympathy, sterling integrity, and great kindness of heart, gave him a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was reared a Friend, and held that faith through his life. In politics, he was a radical whig, and afterwards a republican. He was a special friend to the poor and needy, and is most gratefully remembered by men now advanced in life for his kindly aid to them in their youthful struggles with the world. A strong friend to educational progress, he was one of the organizers of the present common school system in Portsmouth, and for many years was a member of the board of education of that city. For quite a time, also, he served as city treasurer. In 1818 he married Hannah Cooper, of New Jersey, whose ancestors came to America in the colony with William Penn. She was also a cousin of the celebrated novelist, James Fenimore Cooper. Of eight children by this marriage, three survive, namely: Cornelia, wife of W. A. Hutchins; Charlotte, wife of Colonel J. A. Turley; and L. C. Robinson, of Portsmouth, Ohio.

BRADLEY, ALVA, vessel-owner, Cleveland, was born, November 27th, 1814, in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, the son of Leonard (and Roxiana) Bradley. His father was a farmer. When Alva was nine years of age he accompanied his parents to Ohio, they seeking a more fertile soil than could be found in the sterile hills of New England. Their journey was made by wagon as far as Albany; thence by canal to within fifty miles of Buffalo, when they embarked on a sailing vessel which brought them to Cleveland. From there they went to Brownhelm, Lorain county, and settled on a farm. Here commenced the arduous toils inseparable from pioneer life, that section of the country being then almost an unbroken forest. Educational advantages were extremely meager, but they shrank not from their duties. With willing hearts and hands they subdued the forest, and made for themselves a home. At this homestead Alva remained for ten years. Then he felt an inclination for a sailor's life. He left the farm. With his worldly effects in a bundle under his arm, he started out to seek and make his fortune in the world. He reached port, and shipped aboard the schooner *Liberty*, a Lake Erie boat. In two years he was promoted to mate of that boat. He later sailed successively in the *Young Leopold*, *Edward Bancroft*, *Express*, and *Commodore Lawrence*, of which latter, in 1839, he was master. He sailed as master of the *Commodore Lawrence* for two seasons, prospering so well that in 1841 he, in company with Ahira Cobb, built the



A. Bradley



W. H. & C. O. P. 1870

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schooner *South America*, of 104 tons, Captain Bradley taking command, and sailed her for three seasons. Disposing of her, in 1844 they built the *Bingham*, of 135 tons; in 1848, the *Ellington*, 185 tons; the following year, the propeller *Indiana*, 350 tons. She ran between Buffalo and Chicago. Three years later, the schooner *Oregon*, 190 tons. All these vessels Captain Bradley himself commanded, covering a period of fifteen years. He then retired from a seafaring life, employed others to command his crafts, and settled at his home at Vermilion, where he continued to build new vessels for the lake trade, sometimes by himself, and sometimes in connection with others. In 1853 he built the *Challenge*, 238 tons; in 1854, the *Bay City*, 190 tons; in 1855, the *C. C. Griswold*, 359 tons; in 1856, the schooners *Queen City*, 368 tons, and *Wellington*, 300 tons; in 1858, the schooner *Exchange*, 390 tons. He then rested for three years before again resuming active work. In 1859 he changed his residence to Cleveland, but continued his ship-building on the Vermilion until 1868, when he removed his ship-yards to Cleveland. In 1861, in company with others, was built the *S. H. Kimball*, 418 tons; in 1863, the *Wagstaff*, 412 tons; in 1864, the *J. F. Card*, 370 tons; in 1865, the schooner *Escanaba*, 568 tons; in 1866-7, the schooner *Nagaunee*, 850 tons. This splendid vessel cost over fifty-two thousand dollars. From the time of his removal to Cleveland, in 1868, up to 1882, he built eighteen vessels, constantly increasing their tonnage. His present fleet comprises, in steam and sail, twenty-three vessels; and although now one of the largest ship-owners in the West, he is constantly increasing the number of his craft. He estimates to build and put in commission at least one new vessel each season. He has been remarkably fortunate in the matter of casualties, having lost but five vessels during his entire career. With his large fleet, he finds it economy to be his own insurance company; hence he never insures a vessel. Though at present writing the captain is in his sixty-eighth year, yet his appearance, activity, and manners would rather indicate a man of fifty. Of a genial, happy, easy temperament, combined with thorough business qualifications, he wins the respect and esteem of all. It is a remarkable fact that, with all his numerous and important business enterprises, he never had but one case of litigation, and that was with an insurance company many years ago. Prudent and enterprising in his affairs, he is a man of the strictest integrity and highest sense of honor, a man whose word is as good as his bond. He is also largely interested in the iron trade, a branch of commerce and manufacture in which Cleveland has an immense amount of capital invested. The captain was married, in 1851, to Miss Ellen M., daughter of John Burgess, of Milan, Ohio. They have one son and three daughters living, and one son deceased. Captain Bradley's career is a splendid example of the possibilities our country affords to worthy and persevering men. Starting in the world without a dollar, he now possesses his millions.

RICE, AMERICUS V., soldier and banker, was born in Perrysville, Ashland county, Ohio, November 18th, 1835. He is the son of Clark H. and Catharine (Mowers) Rice. The former, one of the pioneers of Ashland county, was born in Essex county, New York, and removed with his father to Richland county, Ohio, in 1812, living there till the age of thirty-five, when he removed to Putnam county, and engaged very successfully in mercantile business, also becoming the

head of the banking house of C. H. Rice & Co., during the last two years of his life. He was very actively engaged in developing the country, and did a great deal to assist the emigrants who were coming into this section of the State. He was highly honored by those who knew him, for his noble qualities and great ability, and was looked up to as the first man of the community. He died September 27th, 1870, when he was nearly sixty-six years of age. Mrs. Rice was born in Virginia, and her parents in Germany. Ebenezer Rice, grandfather of Americus V. Rice, was a captain of artillery in the war of 1812, and his father was an officer in the Revolutionary war. The family came to this country in 1637, from England, settling in Worcester, Massachusetts. General Rice spent two years at Antioch college, and then entered Union college at Schenectady, New York, graduating at the end of two years in the class of 1860. In September he began the study of law, pursuing it until the following spring, when he offered his services as a private soldier, under the three months' call of President Lincoln. April 29th, 1861, he was elected second lieutenant of company E, 21st regiment Ohio infantry, and on the 16th of May was elected captain, serving as such in the campaign of Western Virginia, under General J. D. Cox, until the muster-out of his regiment in August of the same year. During the month of September, next following, he recruited a company for the three years' service, and was mustered in as captain of company A, 57th Ohio infantry, a regiment he largely assisted to recruit and organize. On the 8th of February, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, at the instance of his friends, by Governor Tod, on the unanimous recommendation of the officers of his regiment. He accompanied his command to Paducah, Kentucky, where it was made a part of what is proudly spoken of as "Sherman's Division." At the ever-memorable battle of Shiloh, Mississippi, April 6th and 7th, 1862, he was in command of his regiment. It was in the thickest of the fight, losing one-third of its men, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice being wounded by the concussion of a shell above him, and being also knocked off his horse during the engagement. In the advance on Corinth, Mississippi, and subsequent siege he took an active part. He was in all the battles, and led his regiment in such a manner as to elicit the encomiums of his superior officers. He followed the fortunes of Sherman's army during the summer and fall of 1862. At Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, when Sherman was attempting to reduce Vicksburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice assumed command of his regiment during the different engagements from December 27th, 1862, to January 2d, 1863. On the last day, under instructions from Sherman, he commanded the rear-guard of the evacuating army. He was at the battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 10th and 11th, 1863, within seventy steps of the enemy's works, under orders to charge, when he was relieved from the necessity by their surrender. He was with Grant at Vicksburg in his efforts to open the Mississippi river by the construction of the "Butler-Williams Canal" from January 21st to February 12th, 1863. In March he was in charge of the 1st brigade of the 1st division, 15th army corps, in the "Black Bayou Expedition"—an effort of General Sherman to reach a point on the Yazoo river, above Haines's Bluff, and thus invest Vicksburg. In this expedition, his brigade, by its prompt and energetic movements, relieved one gunboat under Porter, and a part of the 2d brigade, which was surrounded by the enemy and in a most perilous condition. On the 30th of April he took his command to

Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo river, and assisted in making the diversion against that point, which enabled General Grant to capture Grand Gulf, Mississippi. By rapid marches his troops circled round Vicksburg by the way of Richmond, Louisiana, and Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and reached Baker's Creek, Mississippi, in time to engage in the battle of Champion Hills, May 16th, 1863. He led his men in the engagement at Big Black river May 17th, and, pushing on to Vicksburg, was in the first assault on that place after its investment on the 19th of May, 1863. On the 22d of May he headed his command in the terrible charge of the enemy's works at Vicksburg, in which he was severely wounded, his right leg being broken by a shot below the knee, and a minie ball received in his thigh. These wounds kept him out of active service until January, 1864. For his actions in the various campaigns about Vicksburg, General Sherman recommended him for promotion as brigadier-general. In the mean time, May 16th, 1863, he was appointed colonel of his regiment. He was again with Sherman on his most notable campaign of 1864 against Atlanta, taking part in the different battles of Sugar Valley, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope, Big Shanty, and Little Kenesaw, from the 5th of May till the 27th of June, 1864, when, at the assault on Little Kenesaw, he received three wounds almost simultaneously, the first resulting in amputation of the right leg above the knee; the second badly shattering his left foot, and the third raking his head sufficient to bleed him freely. For his action at Resaca, Georgia, May 14th, 1864, he again received an impromptu recommendation from the general officers for promotion to brigadier-general for "gallant conduct on the field under their personal observation;" but the appointment was not made until May, 1865. His terrible wounds at Little Kenesaw kept him out of the service till April, 1865, when he again joined his army at Newbern, North Carolina. He passed with his command in the great review at Washington, May 24th, 1865, and in June took them to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was assigned to the command of the 5th brigade of the 2d division of the 15th army corps, which he took to Little Rock, Arkansas, June 24th, 1865. They were mustered out August, 1865. General Rice was honorably discharged January 15th, 1866, having given his best energies and nearly five years of the best part of his life, together with a part of his physical being, to the service of his country. Upon entering private life, he went to Arkansas, where he spent two years in cotton planting. Not satisfied with the experiment he returned to Putnam county and settled at Ottawa, where he became the manager of the banking-house of C. H. Rice & Co., in June, 1868, giving the business his whole attention for six years. At the death of his honored father, he became the head of the house, a position he still retains. The house has had a remarkably successful career, and enjoys an enviable reputation. He was elected to Congress in 1874 and re-elected in 1876. A large part of his services in Congress were in the interests of the Union soldiers in the late war. During his last term he was chairman of the very important committee on invalid pensions. While on this committee he did an immense amount of work. He is a partner in the large wheel factory of Rice, Brown & Co., besides holding a large interest in real estate. He was married October 11th, 1866, to Miss Mary Metcalf, a lady possessed of a refined nature and rare social qualities, the eldest daughter of the late Judge Metcalf, of Lima, Ohio. They have had two daughters, Mary, born March 22d, 1869, and Katharine, January 31st, 1873. In

1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated Horace Greeley. In 1880 he was first alternate delegate for the State at large to the Cincinnati convention, at which General Hancock was nominated. In 1879 he was one of the principal candidates for governor before the democratic convention of this State. Failing to be chosen, he was nominated by acclamation for lieutenant-governor. In politics he belongs to an old democratic family of the Jeffersonian type. He was a war democrat, and has never given his adhesion to any other school of politics. He is a very affectionate man in his family. He has the warmest sympathy with the pursuits of his children, and passes much of his time at home with them and his wife.

ELY, GEORGE HERVEY, Cleveland, the son of Elisha and Hannah (Dickinson) Ely, of Rochester, New York, was born in Rochester, October 18th, 1825. (An account of the Ely family, which has entered so largely into our national history, and has done so much toward developing the resources of the country, is given in the sketch of the life of Heman Ely, the founder of Elyria.) This family has done more than probably any other one family in opening up and developing new districts, and founding settlements which have since grown into large and prosperous towns and cities. It was originally French (de Ely), and has been planted for many centuries and generations in England, entering upon its career in the new world about the time of or just after the landing of the pilgrim fathers at Plymouth Rock. It has continued to "increase and multiply," not only in numbers, but also in substance, many of its members having become possessed of considerable of this world's good. Neither have they lacked in spiritual welfare. They have been noted for their benevolence, honor, and integrity, nobility of character, and attainments, and labors for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. Many of them have been men of marked ability and renown, holding high offices in the State, and adding lustre to the history of our nation. They have been prominent in the councils both of peace and war. Elisha Ely, the father of George H., was one of the founders of the city of Rochester, New York. He left his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, for the wilderness of the Genesee country, in 1811. The journey was made on horseback, and much of it, at the western end, through an unbroken forest. The first halt was made at the falls of the Genesee, on the site of the present city. Here he was joined, a year or two later, by his younger brother, Hervey Ely. This land was embraced in a purchase of twenty thousand acres, made from Phelps and Gorham, in 1790, by a Springfield and Northampton company, of which Justin Ely, the uncle of the two young immigrants, was one of the members. The site of the future city was then a forest, a bridge crossing the river at the falls, and a few log-houses made up the settlement. Here they began their pioneer work. The forest must be subdued, and privation and sickness and many a disappointment endured. Streets must be laid out, dwelling, and mills, and warehouses erected, school-houses and churches must follow, and a city must be built. All this, however, had but fairly begun, when through the wilderness came tidings of war. They must cease to build, and must defend and protect their new-made homes. An attack was apprehended from the British fleet on the lake, and great alarm and agitation was felt. Just at this time, in May, 1814, a man appeared at Mr. Ely's door, asking for aid and work. Work was abundant, and he was soon



Am. Stan. B. Co. N. Y.

George H. Ely

introduced to it in its most arduous form, digging up stumps. After two days spent at this, he said it was a "more laborious occupation than he had been accustomed to," and, declaring himself an artist, begged permission to paint the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Ely. He was finally permitted to show his skill, and the result was two excellent profile likenesses of large cabinet size; the artist soon after suddenly disappearing. A few days later the village was alarmed by the news of a threatened landing of the British at the mouth of the river, for the capture of some United States military stores, and to burn the village. In anticipation of such an attack, a force of fifty men had been stationed with an 18-pounder at the mouth of the river, seven miles distant. The militia and volunteers were hastily gathered in from every direction. At the village all was excitement. There were in the place only thirty-two men capable of bearing arms. One of these was held as a reserve, with a cart (and one cart was enough), to move out of danger the women and children. Another man was a Quaker. The remaining thirty elected Elisha Ely and Francis Brown as captains. They were armed with muskets that had been stored with Hervey Ely & Company. This formidable force, marching through the deep mud and rain, reached the mouth of the river at two o'clock in the morning, and at daylight Mr. Ely headed a volunteer party of observation. They went out in an old lighter, favored by a fog. The fog suddenly clearing away, the little party found itself under the guns of the fleet, and in imminent danger of capture. A boat put out from the fleet in pursuit, and a few musket-shots were exchanged, but the lighter made good its retreat. Forty years after this incident, Mr. Ely met in Toronto a British officer on half-pay, who had lost an arm, and explained that it was due to his share in a miserable affair with the Yankees, in the last war, at the mouth of the Genesee river. The musket-shot from the lighter was at last heard from. At ten o'clock, on that morning a flag of truce was seen to be approaching from the fleet. Captains Brown and Ely were ordered to receive it, but on no account to allow it to enter the river or to disembark. They received the flag at the end of a fallen tree overhanging the water, pleading ignorance of military usage in not allowing it to land. The message from the fleet, Admiral Yeo in command, was a demand for the surrender of public property. The answer was that the public property was in the hands of those who would defend it. The messengers returned. But at four o'clock in the afternoon another flag was sent on shore. Captain Ely was present when it was received in General Porter's tent, and, to his astonishment, lo! the portrait-painter and stump-digger. Mr. Ely was not a violent man, but only the sanctity of a flag of truce saved the British officer and artist spy from instant punishment. The flag bore back to the fleet another defiant and indignant reply; and with a change of wind it sailed away, to return no more. The work of the artist spy is now one of the greatest family treasures; for it gives to the children the only image of their mother's face as they looked up into it in childhood. With the return of peace came a rapid growth and settlement, and the Genesee soon became a world-famed wheat producing region, and Rochester the flour city. In this interest the Messrs. Elisha and Hervey Ely were very prominent, being its pioneers. In 1832, in consequence of exposure while caring for the sick during the great cholera visitation, Mrs. Elisha Ely died, and three years subsequently her daughter Caroline, aged nineteen, died also. The family then became scattered. Elisha Ely removed to Michigan, and

with his two eldest sons, Alexander and Elisha, founded the town of Allegan. There Elisha Ely died in 1856, full of years and honors, having been senator, judge, and regent of the State University. Alexander Ely was foremost in the settlement of Linn county, Iowa, in 1845, and of Cedar Rapids, its capital, and closed his active and useful life there in 1848. Elisha Ely, another brother, returned to Rochester and engaged in the milling business; he died in 1849. At the time of the death of his mother in 1832, and consequent scattering of the family, George H. was only seven years of age, and, whilst his two elder brothers with their father moved into Michigan, he was sent to Massachusetts, under the care of an uncle, Major John Lyman, of Southampton, Massachusetts. With this uncle he remained for many years, attending school, and devoting himself in the latter period to classical study, with a view of preparing himself for college. At the age of eighteen he went to Allegan to visit his father and brothers, remaining there for eighteen months, assisting the others in their business, and at the same time continuing his studies, in furtherance of which, for the sake of greater advantages, he then returned to Rochester, and entered upon a systematic preparation for college under Professor Chester Dewey, of the Rochester high-school. After four years of this active and thorough preparation, he in 1846 entered Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, as a sophomore, being graduated as B. A. in 1848. Three years later he was called upon to return and deliver the master's oration, with which request he complied, receiving the degree of master of arts. Immediately on graduating and leaving college, in 1848, he left for the West, remaining for three days at Rochester on his way. He proceeded to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to take charge of the business and estate of his brother Alexander, who had just died, leaving a large flouring-mill and an extensive landed property. Six months later he was joined by his brother, John F., who has resided there ever since. Here he remained nearly two years, when, on account of the climate being injurious to his health, he returned to Rochester, where his brother, Samuel P. Ely, was then engaged in the flour-manufacturing business, having a large mill, with eleven pairs (or run) of stones. He then embarked in the same business, purchasing the Granite Mills, the next largest in the town, with ten run of stones, for which he paid \$30,000. In this he remained for seven years, manufacturing annually from seventy thousand to a hundred thousand barrels of flour. During this period, in 1852, he was married to Hannah, daughter of Judge Henry Welles, of the supreme court of the State, residing at Penn Yan, Yates county. Mrs. Ely died in 1854, and subsequently an infant daughter, six months old, followed her. While engaged in the milling business at Rochester, his connection with the iron-ore business on Lake Superior commenced with Samuel P. Ely and his oldest brother, Heman B. Ely. Heman B. Ely, educated at Hamilton College, and by profession a lawyer, had built the first telegraph line west from Buffalo, about 1847, and had become a resident of Cleveland. He organized and promoted the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, of which he was the first president, the first link in the line of the Lake Shore Railroad, from Buffalo to Chicago. In 1850 Heman B. Ely, with his younger brothers, Samuel P. and George H., gave impetus to the development of the Lake Superior iron region by the construction of a railroad from the mineral range to Marquette. Under these labors the health of Heman B. Ely became impaired, and he died in the midst of his unfinished

work and plans, at Marquette, in 1856. The first visit of George H. to the Lake Superior region was made in 1855, immediately after the opening of the new lock and canal at the Sault Ste. Marie. The three Elys commenced the construction of the Iron Mountain Railroad, to connect the mines of that region with the harbor of Marquette, under a contract with the Cleveland Iron Mining Company and Jackson Iron Company to convey the ore from the mines for twenty years. They landed their first rails and locomotive for this purpose in 1855. At this time they had also jointly acquired large tracts of valuable iron lands in that region. On the decease of Heman B. Ely, the two younger brothers sold out their railroad interest to the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, represented by William B. Ogden, of Chicago. This company subsequently failed, and the railroad properties reverted into the hands of the Elys. Other parties then came in and subscribed more capital, and the company became reorganized, completing the road to the mines in 1858, under the title of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company. John F. Ely, of Iowa, has been identified with and prominent in the construction and management of several leading lines in the railroad system of Iowa. Samuel P. Ely took up his residence in Marquette in 1858, where he still resides. He was for many years in charge of the railroad, and also of several mines and furnaces. Hon. Lewis H. Morgan, of Rochester, who was intimately connected with the Elys as their friend and counselor in all their business enterprises and undertakings, died in January, 1882. A lawyer by profession, he was distinguished for his scientific attainments, and many of his works have been published by the Smithsonian Institute. The opening up and development of the Lake Superior iron-ore trade, from that time on, resulted in George H. Ely coming to Cleveland to reside in June, 1863, and forming a partnership with H. B. Tuttle, of Cleveland, for the sale of iron ore and pig iron. This firm continued until the death of Mr. Tuttle, in 1878. Since that event Mr. Ely has associated with himself as a partner Mr. Theodore Simmons. For a year previous to Mr. Ely's coming to Cleveland he was engaged in Philadelphia, in shipping coal for the supply of the navy during the war. From that time on Mr. Ely was prominent in the iron-ore trade of Cleveland and in the development of the immense mining interest in the Superior region. The beneficial results to the city of Cleveland in particular, and to the country at large, of the opening up of the Superior iron region, of which the Elys were among the pioneers, have been of great magnitude. Cleveland is now one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturing city of the various products of iron in the country, one mill employing six thousand men, besides a large number of lesser ones, all of great and important dimensions. Mr. Ely was married a second time, at Philadelphia, in 1856, to Amelia, daughter of Joseph Ripka, Esq., an extensive cotton manufacturer of that city. They have had five children, only one of whom, at present writing (1882), is living. In 1877 they lost a beautiful daughter, Laura, thirteen years of age; and in May, 1880, their only son, Montague Ripka, died at Princeton College, of malarial fever, contracted through the defective drainage of the college. He was one of eleven students who died there during that summer from the same cause. A young man of great promise, admired and beloved, his early death after an illness of only a few days caused universal mourning in college and intense anguish to his bereaved parents, who had hastened to him, and reached his bedside only a few hours

before he expired. In 1869 Mr. and Mrs. Ely made a trip of between four and five months to Europe, visiting England and the Continent. In the following year Mr. Ely, with his wife and son, made a tour to Colorado, Utah, and the Pacific coast. The next year, also, to Florida. These travels re-established his health, which has remained good ever since. In 1877 he was appointed by the mayor as one of the three representatives from Cleveland to attend the national railroad convention, at St. Louis, to promote the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad across the continent. Two years later, in December, 1879, he was a delegate from the Cleveland Board of Trade to the Lake Improvement Convention held at St. Paul, of which he was chosen president. This convention commissioned him to go to Washington to advocate and secure the immediate entering upon the improvement and enlargement of the St. Mary's river by the government, and the immediate completion of the lock and canal. In this service he was entirely successful, and obtained an appropriation from the government of \$100,000 for expenditure on these works the following season. The following winter, in this same connection, he again went to Washington, for the purpose of securing a rapid continuance of the work already undertaken. In November, 1879, he was chairman of a committee of the Cleveland Board of Trade sent to Detroit to oppose, before a commission of government engineers sitting for the purpose of obtaining testimony, the bridging of the Detroit river; that project being then before Congress. This scheme had almost become successful, and while it might have been a questionable advantage to the railroads, it would have most seriously interfered with and crippled the shipping interests, the proposition having been to build a low bridge, with draws. The following February he was requested by the Board of Trade to proceed to Washington, and oppose the bridge scheme before the committees on commerce of the House and Senate. There, in a most able manner, he clearly demonstrated the evils that would arise from a bridge, the impracticability of the scheme, and the gross injustice to the marine interests, the result being a second defeat of the bridging project. He has, in consequence of his information and activity pertaining to the navigation of the great lakes, become regarded as an especial guardian of that interest. In July, 1878, he delivered an address at the Ely reunion at Lyme, Connecticut, at which five hundred and forty-seven members of the Ely family were present; and in August, 1879, one of a more formal character, at the opening of the new building of the Board of Trade, at Cleveland. During our last presidential campaign he was president of the business men's club, and made several speeches, the press giving wide circulation to his efforts. In politics a republican, he has ever been zealous in promoting the interests and principles of his party. Mr. Ely has been an elder and trustee in the First Presbyterian Church for seventeen years; and was commissioned by the Cleveland presbytery to four of its General Assemblies, held respectively at Rochester, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Saratoga. He is a trustee of the City Hospital, Floating Bethel, and Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University. He is president of the Humane Society, a member of the council of the "Society for Organizing Charity," manager of the Cleveland Bible Society, manager of the Industrial Home, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and director of the Brush Electric Light and Power Company. He also took a prominent part in promoting the construction of the St.



M. D. Leggett.

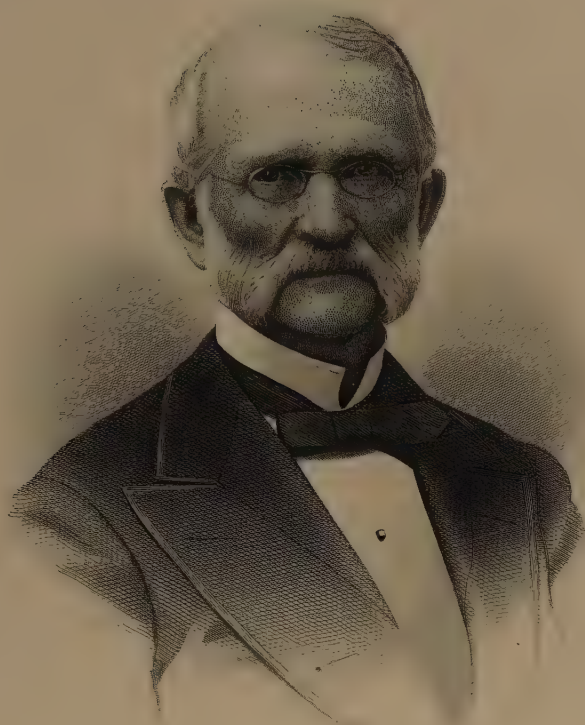
Louis, Hannibal, and Keokuk Railroad, of Missouri, and the Texas Trunk Railroad, of Texas, in both of which he is a director, and of the latter the treasurer. He is also interested in silver mining in Utah and Arizona. His office is in the National Bank Building, and his residence 699 Euclid Avenue.

LEGGETT, GENERAL MORTIMER D., of Cleveland, the son of Isaac and Mary (Strong) Leggett, was born at Ithaca, New York, April 19th, 1821. His father was a farmer, who removed in 1836 with his family to Montville, Geauga county, Ohio. The boy assisted his father on the farm, spending his leisure time in study, under the instruction of his parents and elder sister, until arriving at the age of eighteen, when he attended the Teachers' Seminary at Kirtland, where he remained until he graduated, at the head of his class, and himself became a teacher. Having chosen the law for his profession, he gave it his earnest study, in due course passing his examination and being admitted to the bar in 1844 (although he did not commence its active practice until six years later, when he had become a resident of Warren). After his admission to the bar, he became deeply interested in the subject of common schools, and labored arduously with Doctor A. D. Lord, Loran Andrews, and M. F. Cowdry, Esq., for the establishment of our present system of public instruction. These three gentlemen and himself stumped the whole State, at their own expense, in favor of free schools and education. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, and Judge Wooster, of Norwalk, were both at the time in the legislature, and were ardent friends to the same cause. By their united efforts a special school law for the village of Akron was passed in 1846. In the spring of 1845, after a due course of training, he graduated at the Willoughby Medical College, and in the fall of 1846 went to Akron, and organized the first system of free graded schools ever instituted west of the Allegheny mountains, under what was known as the Akron School Law. There he remained two years, then removing to Warren, Trumbull county, and organizing there the same system. In 1850 he commenced the practice of law in the latter place, in which he became so eminent that in 1856 and 1857 he was professor of Pleading and Practice in the Ohio Law College. Late in 1857 he removed to Zanesville, where he continued his law practice, and in addition had general supervision of the public schools. On the outbreak of the war, in 1861, being a personal friend of General McClellan, he accompanied him to West Virginia. In the latter part of 1861 he was commissioned by Governor Dennison to raise and organize the 78th regiment of infantry, which was speedily done. He himself enlisted as a private—the first enlistment of the regiment. He enlisted and organized the regiment of 1040 men within forty days, during which period he was private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel. With his regiment he joined General Grant at Fort Donelson, during its siege, where he did excellent service. The discipline and conduct of himself and regiment there won much favor with General Grant, and a personal intimacy sprung up between them which has ever since continued. Colonel Leggett being the youngest colonel in command at Fort Donelson, General Grant attached him to his staff, in order to enable him to use General Grant's name in issuing orders, and thereby take a larger command than his regiment. He was in the battle of Shiloh, where he received his first wound, but did not leave the field. On the 16th of May,

1862, while in command in the advance on Corinth, he had one horse killed under him and another wounded, he himself escaping uninjured. For his conduct in that engagement he was commissioned a brigadier. He had command at Middleburg, Tennessee, on August 31st, 1862, where, with five hundred men, by a ruse, he defeated Van Dorn, who had four thousand troops with him, receiving for this "honorable mention" by General Grant, and a special letter of thanks from the Secretary of War. He was in the battle known as "Hell on the Hatchie" and the battle of Iuka, in the latter part of 1862, and was in all the movements against Vicksburg in the spring and summer of 1863, including the running of the blockade, the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills (here he received a severe flesh wound in the thigh), Big Black, and the siege of Vicksburg. Up to this point he had commanded the second brigade of the third division of the 17th army corps. But the second brigade being by "turn" in reserve, he was transferred to the command of the first brigade of the same division, which held the only position where there was reasonable hope of breaking the rebel line of works by assault. The rebels had erected a heavy fort to protect this exposed position. Under it, however, we drove a sap, and on the afternoon of July 1st, two thousand and seven hundred pounds of powder were exploded directly under the fort, utterly demolishing it. General Leggett, at the head of a body of picked men, which had been held in readiness, rushed into the crater this explosion had made before the rebels had recovered from their surprise; and after a fierce and bloody contest, lasting twenty-three hours, was left in peaceable possession, though severely wounded in the right side, left shoulder, and elsewhere. This was on the evening of the 2d of July. On the following morning negotiations for the surrender of Vicksburg commenced. As the first brigade broke the enemy's line, it was assigned the honor of being first to march into Vicksburg, receive the surrender, and raise its flags. The general was helped to mount his horse and rode in at the head of his brigade. Partially recovering from his wounds, he was promoted to the command of the third division, 17th army corps, and placed in command of the post, being breveted major-general. He commanded in the expedition to Monroeville, Louisiana, and also one up the Yazoo river. Early in 1864 he commanded his division in Sherman's raid to Meridian. He entered the Atlanta campaign as commander of the 17th army corps in the spring of 1864, in the temporary absence of General F. P. Blair, and he participated in all the battles of that campaign, receiving high commendation from General Sherman. He captured the mountain to the left of the Kenesaw, during a terrible thunder storm, the thunder absolutely drowning the din of battle. The main army had not discovered his advance until the storm broke away, when his command on the crest of the mountain was mistaken for the enemy, and a brisk cannonading was opened upon him and continued until an aid-de-camp could be sent back to notify the attacking body of the mistake. In the evening of July 20th, 1864, he received instructions from General McPherson to order his troops, if possible, so as to capture a hill overlooking Atlanta. This hill was strongly fortified, and held by a large force. At sunrise on the morning of the 21st he advanced, and after a short but desperate struggle took the hill, and captured prisoners nearly equal in number to those of his own troops engaged. The great battle of the 22d of July, one of the fiercest contests of the whole war, was brought on by the

Confederates to recover possession of this hill. The battle raged with hardly a moment's cessation from half-past eleven A. M. till eight P. M.; but he held the hill against fearful odds, with a great loss of life on both sides. Almost at the commencement of the battle, McPherson was killed in trying to get to him. General M. F. Force, who commanded his first brigade, was severely wounded, and taken from the field; and General T. K. Scott, who commanded his second brigade, had his horse shot under him, and, becoming entangled under his horse, was captured by the enemy. For his conduct here his promotion as major-general was recommended by General Sherman, which rank was afterward given him. In Sherman's report the hill was named "Leggett's Bald Knob," and is still generally known as Leggett's Hill. He was with Sherman in his memorable march to the sea. His last engagement was at Pocataligo, South Carolina, where he had a running fight of twenty miles, and captured a large fort at Pocataligo, in January, 1865, thereby releasing the Union forces from Savannah, and opening the way through the Carolinas. At the grand review of the armies at Washington, after the close of the war, no general officer was more warmly and cordially received in the President's pavilion than was General Leggett, or congratulated with greater warmth and heartiness by the President and Secretary of War. He was on that day recognized as one of the heroes of our land. The war being ended by the overthrow of the rebellion, he returned to his business at Zanesville. When Grant became President he was at once offered very desirable positions, but at first declined entering political life in any form. The President once heard him remark that he knew of but one position he would be willing to accept if offered, that of commissioner of patents, it being less partisan than almost any other. That position very soon after became vacant, and was immediately tendered to him, and accepted early in 1871. He held that office four years, then resigning, and removing directly to Cleveland, where he established himself in the law, more particularly the law as pertaining to patents, for which his tastes and four years as commissioner of patents at Washington so eminently qualified him. In this branch of the profession he has been most extensively employed ever since in court practice, and in litigating patents, in the United States courts throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. To some extent, also, he attends to the securing of patents. Soon after his arrival in Cleveland he was one to help organize the Telegraph Supply Company, a very important company, now known as the Brush Electric Company, of which he is president. This company is doing an enormous business, which has proved highly profitable to the shareholders. They have exclusive control of their many valuable patents, and supply the entire country with their products. The works cover five acres of ground, employ six hundred men, and turn out and ship seven thousand dollars worth of machinery daily. The business manager of this company, to whose high ability great credit is due, is Mr. George W. Stockley. He is also president of the Cummer Engine Company, a new company, formed in December, 1881, for the building of steam engines under the patent of F. D. Cummer. These engines are adapted to all purposes, but very especially where steady, regular power is needed, such as for producing the electric light, etc. A large number of these engines had already been made by Christie & De Graff, of Detroit, and proved a great success, when Mr. Cummer sold the entire rights and patent

to the new Cleveland company. They are now erecting new buildings on the Lake Shore road, where they will have large capacity. He is also vice-president of the Cowings Steel Casting Company. This is another very important company, lately organized (of which Judge S. Burke is the president) for the making of steel castings under the Cowing process, the advantages of this being the fact that they are able to make these castings in a finished state, without impairing the virtue and quality of the steel. This process is new, and a most valuable one. The company have acquired from Mr. Cowing all the rights and patents pertaining to his invention. He is also as a stockholder interested in several other manufacturing concerns. He has been a member of the board of education for two years. In educational matters he still continues to take great and active interest, and is recognized as a leader of the educational board, ever seeking the better education of the children and improvement of their comfort and physical condition in the matter of the school rooms and buildings. In politics the general is a republican. The general was married July 9th, 1844, to Marilla, daughter of Absalom Wells, Esq., of Montville Center, Ohio, who died in the autumn of 1876, deeply mourned by her husband and family. She was a woman remarkable for her intelligence, graceful manners, even temper, cheerful disposition, and great benevolence. Her house was always open, and all who knew her loved her. They had one daughter and four sons. The two elder are engaged in the practice of law, one, L. L., with his father at Cleveland, and the other, W. W., at Detroit, in the same special law business as his father. Their youngest son died in infancy. Their son Mortimer died at Cornell University in the fall of 1873. He was graduated at Columbia Law College, and was admitted to the bar before he was seventeen. Their daughter is married to H. A. Seymour, Esq., of Connecticut, who is settled in Washington, District of Columbia, in the practice of law. General Leggett was married a second time, in 1879, to Weltha, daughter of H. C. Post, Esq., of Sandusky, an extensive business man, largely interested in fish culture, and one of the State commissioners on this subject. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wife and family all belong. General Leggett was the third in a family of eleven children, his father dying in 1878, at the ripe old age of ninety. His mother, now eighty-five, is still living, hale and hearty, strong in mind and body, a great reader and remarkably intelligent woman; and she has never failed to write to her son a letter every week since he left home as a boy. And with what tenderness the general, now over sixty years of age himself, speaks of that dear mother! As he says, those letters from her make him feel young, for he is still her boy. To the care and training of that mother and that father he owes largely his success in life. They taught him, when young, the great principles of life—self-restraint, self-respect, and moral courage; and also gave him much of his scholastic education. Inheriting from his parents, as he did, a strong, pure, healthful physical organization, as well as mental, he has always been able to rise to the top, or to come to the front, in whatever he has undertaken. In the army, he rose from the ranks to a major-generalship; he was in as many battles as any officer in the war, and never once suffered defeat when in command. With a clear, strong mind, indomitable courage and energy, agreeable in manner, true to his convictions of the right, he makes life-long friends. When it comes his time to pass away one of the landmarks of our State will be gone.



St. Andy

HANDY, TRUMAN P., was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 17th, 1807. Having received a thorough training in the English branches of education, at the age of eighteen he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, at Geneva, in that State. Five years later he removed to Buffalo, to assist in organizing the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year. In 1832 he came to Cleveland, and accepted the position of cashier of the reorganized Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, whose charter, obtained in 1816, had recently been purchased by the eminent historian, George Bancroft. This institution was very prosperous under his careful management till the expiration of its charter in 1842, a renewal of which was refused by the legislature. In the financial crash of 1837 it had been compelled to accept, in payment of the obligations of its customers, a large amount of real estate, so that it became one of the largest landholders in the city. In closing up the affairs of the bank, Mr. Handy was appointed trustee to divide this property among its stockholders. This task was completed, to the entire satisfaction of all, in 1845. In the mean time, in 1843, he organized a private banking house under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Co., whose business was prudently conducted and quite profitable. Upon the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio, in 1845, Mr. Handy organized the Commercial Branch Bank. He was by far the largest stockholder; and during the entire period of his connection with it was its chief executive officer, being its cashier at the outset, and later its president. Its affairs were so ably administered that, during the entire period of twenty years through which its charter extended, it paid upon an average more than twenty per cent upon its capital stock. The Commercial National Bank succeeded to its business in 1865. The failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, in 1857, precipitated the remarkable financial crisis of that year, and seriously involved the Merchants' Branch Bank, which up to that time had never been very prosperous. With diminished resources and impaired credit, it struggled to regain its lost ground till January, 1862, when Mr. Handy accepted its presidency, and assumed control of the bank. In a very brief space of time the results of his management were apparent. A large amount of new and profitable business was attracted to it; old losses were soon made good; and in little more than a year it was placed upon a solid, dividend-paying basis, so that upon the expiration of its charter, in 1865, it was one of the strongest and most prosperous banks in the State. The Merchants' National Bank was organized in February, 1865, with Mr. Handy as its president, which position he still retains. From the first it has occupied a position among the foremost of the national banks. It has been a United States depository from its organization, and has rendered the government efficient aid in negotiating all its loans. Its management has been characterized by the exercise of prudence and caution. It has been uniformly enterprising and conservative, steadily maintaining a strong reserve, while at all times affording its dealers all the accommodation proper to be extended. In the conduct of its business it has been extremely liberal; and thus it has attracted to itself the very best class of customers to be found in any community, all of whom are its personal friends. It has paid regular dividends, averaging nearly ten per cent per annum, and at the same time has accumulated a surplus of more than thirty per cent of its capital. It is not too much to say that, while Mr. Handy has at all times had associated with him able men as direc-

tors, the principal credit for this great success belongs to him alone. While as a business man Mr. Handy will always be known as a banker, he has also been largely identified with railroad, mining, and manufacturing enterprises. He was among the earliest and most efficient friends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. He was its treasurer and principal financial officer from its organization till 1860, when he resigned; and since that time he has been a director and a member of the executive committee. He was also a director in the Bellefontaine Railway till its consolidation with the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway. He has also for many years been a large stockholder and director in the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and a large stockholder in the Cleveland Rolling-mill Company and several other manufacturing corporations. As a citizen, Mr. Handy has always been warmly interested in the policy of protecting our domestic industries against foreign competition, and of establishing just relations between labor and capital; but at the same time he has uniformly declined to accept any political preferment. In the war for the Union he was a steadfast supporter of the policy of President Lincoln, and contributed largely both of his time and means in caring for the sick and disabled soldiers at the front and in the hospitals. He was treasurer of the Cleveland branch of the Sanitary Commission from its organization. In educational and charitable institutions he has always been deeply interested. For ten years he was a member of the board of education, where he rendered most efficient service, in conjunction with the late Charles Bradburn, George Willey, and others, in organizing the present system of graded schools, and establishing upon a secure foundation the Central High-school. He has been for many years a trustee of Western Reserve College, and one of its most generous patrons. He is also a trustee and a liberal benefactor of Lane Theological Seminary. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Industrial School, and has been president of its board of trustees from the first. He is also president of the homœopathic hospital; and very largely through his efforts was the present elegant and commodious building erected. Mr. Handy has been a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church from his boyhood, and for nearly fifty years an elder of the church. He has been a member of the Second (Rev. Dr. Pomeroy's) Church since its organization. He has been an active worker in the Sunday-school, either as teacher or superintendent, for almost sixty years. He has now a large class of young ladies, who value him as a faithful instructor and a wise counselor and friend. For many years he was a corporate member of the American Board. This position he resigned at the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. He was an earnest advocate of that measure, and was a member of the joint committee which framed the articles of reunion. He has very often represented his presbytery in the general assembly, and is widely known throughout the denomination. Mr. Handy was married in March, 1832, to Miss Harriet N. Hall, of Geneva, New York. There were born to them two children: a son, who died in infancy; and a daughter, who married Hon. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Handy died July 5th, 1880. The foregoing is but a very meager outline of Mr. Handy's long and useful life. He is still actively engaged in business, and is to be found at his office as regularly as half a century ago. He is in quite vigorous health, with form erect, step elastic, and eye undimmed. He possesses rare benignity of manner, and

a generous sympathy for the young. Positive in his own convictions, he is charitable towards the opinions of others; and no man in the State is more widely known or more universally respected as a broad-minded Christian philanthropist. His successful business career attests the soundness of his judgment. With firmness and decision he combines unvarying courtesy; and he is one of the few men who can say *no* without giving offense. Surrounded with every comfort that wealth can furnish, and with a whole city full of friends, he is just entering upon life's evening, and with assured hope waits for the morning.

BOOKWALTER, JOHN WESLEY, a very extensive manufacturer of Springfield, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Ohio, is the son of David Bookwalter, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and Susan Vangrundy, his wife, who was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1812. They were united in 1830, removing the same year to a farm near Rob Roy, Fountain County, Indiana, to battle with the heavy forest in clearing and cultivating a farm. Here were born their children, five in number, all of whom are still living, John W. being the second. The others are Francis Marion, William Henry Harrison, Melinda Jane, and Melissa Jane. The father died in 1859, but the mother is still living, having removed to Springfield, Ohio, and is in the enjoyment of her mental and physical powers to a high degree for a lady of her age. John W. Bookwalter first saw the light of day on the farm, and as he grew older became accomplished in its many duties. In Winter he attended the district school, and in Summer was employed around the place at any duties that might be required of him, and part of the time in attending his father's saw-mill. He surmounted successfully all the difficulties which lie in the road of a poor boy, and rose from one success to another by his own exertions. He had poverty to contend against, and lacked even the ordinary opportunities of the American poor boy. No one could encourage him, but, on the contrary, he was faced at every step of his progress by the most disheartening discouragements. But his industry was only made the greater. He laid the foundations of his excellent scientific knowledge, as well as that of history and literature, during the odd intervals when he was not at work and could seclude himself. Then he began that course of mechanical experimenting which has borne since such excellent fruit, and systematically read all books within his reach. Naturally endowed with a fine and vigorous intellect, he is emphatically a self-educated and self-made man. His reputation became noised abroad through the country, and James Leffel, of Springfield, himself well known as an inventor and manufacturer of celebrity, hearing of him, went to make him a visit. This was in 1863. The result of this acquaintance was that Mr. Leffel, in 1865, invited Mr. Bookwalter to Springfield, to take charge of his extensive shops. The offer was accepted, and the business soon saw the advantage of the accession. In these shops were manufactured the Leffel water-wheel and mill machinery. Mr. Bookwalter speedily invented new devices and new methods of performing old problems, thus improving the machines already invented, and among other things evolved the Bookwalter engine. The establishment has met with continuous success, and was never more prosperous than at the present time, as the shipments made to every State in the Union most fully attest. The buildings in

which the works of this establishment are carried on cover several acres. He has not limited himself to his machine works and his inventions, but several years ago founded the *Scientific News*, a scientific and mechanical journal, in which he might give further and wider utterance to his views upon important subjects. It was begun in Springfield, but he had always originally intended to publish it in New York, the center of the publishing business in this country, and has since carried out this intention. He outlines its management, and is a regular contributor to its columns. It is one of the leading journals of its class in America. In many respects he is a very remarkable man. Hardly yet advanced to that period popularly denominated the prime of life, he has carried forward several vast projects to a successful and brilliant consummation, and at an age when most men are just learning how to do business successfully, is able to retire upon his ample fortune, himself its architect and builder. He belongs to that comparatively small class of men whose range of possibilities appears to be boundless, and whose energies may be turned from one channel into another without tiring or impairing their force. Notwithstanding the many grave and great responsibilities which have rested upon him in a business way, he has found time to turn aside from the cares and perplexities which always attend large projects, to gratify his taste in the fields of science, literature, and history. He is the author of many papers on mechanical and scientific subjects, whose value and authority are undisputed, and has written an excellent book of travels. He has not only traveled extensively over the United States, but has also visited Europe and the West Indies several times, and the Sandwich Islands once. Each of these show clearly his inquiring, fruitful, and well-stored mind. He has always retained his love of farming, and as soon as circumstances made it possible, began purchasing land. He now owns many thousand acres in Ohio, Illinois, and Nebraska, all well stocked and attended to. He has on his farm in Nebraska all the modern improvements, keeping fifteen thousand graded merino sheep. He is one of the largest farmers in the United States. He has always been known as a liberal employer, and as a citizen he has given his adopted city, in the way of business and public buildings, the most ample proof of his public spirit. He has no partner, and manages, directs, controls, and outlines the policy of all his business, and sees that it is carried out. He voted with the Republican party long enough to get dissatisfied with a great many of its men and measures, and having become alarmed at the manifest tendency of that party to sectionalism and centralization, he left it, and joined the Democrats in the Greeley campaign. He has since then co-operated and voted with them. In 1881, although he had never been active in politics, his neighbors in Springfield, knowing his ability and sterling integrity, announced his name as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. The idea of taking a manufacturer and financier directly from the workshop was so well received that on the day of the Democratic convention he was nominated without strong opposition. He aimed to unify the Democratic press of Ohio, and so conducted the campaign that he won encomiums from the opposition press. The contest was a peculiar one. Garfield was lying on his death-bed, and his condition so quieted for the moment all dissensions among the Republicans that they came to the polls in their full numbers, so that although Mr. Bookwalter received one of the largest Democratic votes ever cast in Ohio,



Yours Truly
J M Bookwalter

and more votes than any Democrat that ever was elected, he was defeated by a largely reduced Republican majority. Reared by his parents in the Methodist Church, his thorough and searching investigation of the Bible in after years leads him into more liberal views. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Eliza Leffel, daughter of Mr. James Leffel, a modest, unassuming lady, of very fine literary talents, and of fine abilities as a painter. They lived together for fourteen years, and were highly devoted to each other. In her death he suffered a great loss. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. In social, domestic, and business life, he stands very high, and is respected and beloved by all who know him.

WITT, STILLMAN, railroad president and capitalist, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, January 4th, 1808, and died at sea, April 29th, 1875. When only thirteen years old, he was taken with the family to Troy, New York, where he was employed to run a skiff-ferry at \$10 a month. Mr. Canvass White, of the United States engineer corps, frequently crossed the ferry, and in course of conversation with the young ferryman was struck by the interest he manifested in construction. Finding the lad eager to learn, Mr. White obtained permission of the elder Witt to educate him in his own profession. He applied himself with so much zeal that he was not long in mastering the principles of the profession and to apply them practically, when he was sent by his friend and employer to take charge of the Cohoes Manufacturing Company. He surveyed and laid out the village and arranged the water-power, and from the beginning thus made has been developed one of the most important manufacturing points in the country. This work accomplished he returned, and was again dispatched to construct the bridge across the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Juniata river. Thence he went to Louisville, where he spent a year and a half in building the Louisville and Portland canal. Still retaining his connection with Mr. White, he removed to Albany, where he assumed the duties of agent of the Hudson River Steamboat Association. The Albany and Boston Railroad Company invited him to become manager of their line and he accepted the position, where he remained eight years. At the end of that time he was induced to visit Cleveland by the efforts that were making for the construction of a railroad to Columbus. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company had been organized, but there was difficulty in finding experienced builders who would contract for the construction of the road and take the greater part pay in stock. The ground was looked over, the propositions considered, and finally the firm of Harbach, Stone & Witt was formed for the building of the road. The work was completed and the road opened in 1851. A contract for the construction of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad was then made and the road finished by Stone & Witt, after the death of Mr. Harbach. The same firm next constructed the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad and operated it for some time after its completion. He now turned his attention to the management of the large interests he had acquired in railroads and other property. He was at different times chosen director in the Michigan Southern; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula; Chicago and Milwaukee, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Companies. His connection with the last named line had an important influence on State and national affairs as well as on the fortunes of the road.

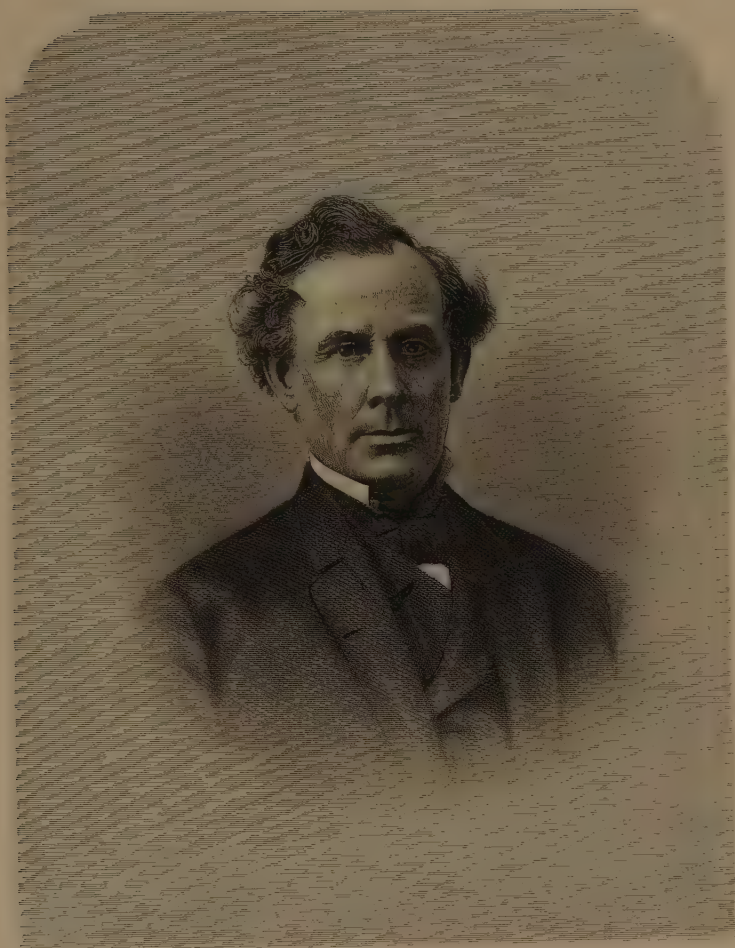
He had invested very heavily in the road, but for a long time it was unremunerative and it was only by his strenuous endeavors that it was saved from going into bankruptcy. The stock was down to a nominal figure, being in fact unsalable at any price, but he had faith in its final success and his faith and works were finally rewarded by the stock rising considerably above par and by the subsequent consolidation with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. John Brough had been made president of the company and was his trusted aid in carrying out his measures. In 1863 the political situation in Ohio was very grave, the sympathizers with the Secession war having become numerous and defiant. He urged upon Mr. Brough, who had been a very prominent democratic politician, but had abandoned politics in disgust, to accept the nomination for governor of the union party, and offered to perform his duties in the railroad company and transfer the salary to Mr. Brough, who was too poor to sacrifice his position for the inadequately paid office of governor. The promise to Mr. Brough was kept, and in every way possible he manifested his regard for him. On the death of Mr. Brough, in 1865, which took place in Cleveland, he took charge of his deceased friend's affairs, and the \$20,000 which he had originally given Mr. Brough became, by careful management for his family, upwards of \$66,000. The affection of these two men for each other was strong and lasting. Not less so was the regard in which he held, and was held by, the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. When Mr. Stanton retired from office, broken down in health and spirits, and poor in purse, he forced upon him a gift of \$5,000, that he might find much needed rest and recuperation in travel. On the death of Governor Brough, Mr. Witt was elected president of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and retained that position until the consolidation. Besides his position on the directory of the different railroads in which he was interested, he was director of the Second National and Commercial National Banks of Cleveland, and president of the Sun Insurance Company, Union Steel Screw Company, and Cleveland Box Machine Company. He was justly ranked among benevolent, public-spirited citizens of Cleveland, and deservedly enjoyed the esteem and gratitude of the community at large. Distinguished for uncommon liberality toward all meritorious works of a charitable character, his unostentatious deeds of kindness to individuals were so numerous as to excite public notice. Sterling integrity and untiring industry were leading traits in his successful career. He died while on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health. In June, 1834, he married Miss Eliza A. Douglass, of Albany. Of his two surviving daughters, Mary married Dan. P. Eells, of Cleveland, and Emma, Colonel W. H. Harris, of the United States army.

FORD, SEABURY, the fifteenth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1802, and died at his home in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, May 8th, 1855. His father, John Ford, was a native of New England, of Scotch descent. His mother, Esther Cook, was a New England woman of Puritan lineage, a sister of Nabbie Cook, the wife of Peter Hitchcock, the first chief justice of Ohio. She was a woman of more than ordinary energy and business practicability. In 1805, John Ford visited and explored the Western Reserve in northern Ohio, in search of lands and a home in the West, and purchased 2,000 acres of land in what is now the township of Burton, then a wilder-

ness. In the autumn of 1807, with his wife and four children he removed to his land, and as a pioneer entered upon its settlement. Seabury, then five years old, was the youngest of the family, and at an early age exhibited indications of future intellectual force. Having received his education in the common schools, he was prepared for college at an academy in Burton. In the autumn of 1821 he entered Yale College, and graduated from that institution in 1825. Returning home he began the study of law in the office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, and completed his course of study in the office of Judge Peter Hitchcock, his uncle. In 1827 he was admitted to practice, and immediately opened an office in Burton, where he soon won a large and lucrative practice. While thus engaged, and also later in his life, he took an earnest interest in State military affairs, and held for a number of years the rank of a major general of militia. His early farm life had awakened an interest in agricultural pursuits which continued during life, and prompted him in his subsequent career to encourage whatever advanced the best interests of this important pursuit. He likewise freely interested himself in politics, and in the year 1835 was elected by the whigs their representative in the State legislature from Geauga county. He was successively reëlected twice and served six sessions, during one of which, that of 1840, he acted as speaker. In 1841 he was elected to the State senate from the district composed of Cuyahoga and Geauga counties, and continued a member of the senate until 1844, when he was again elected to the assembly. In 1846 he was again elected to the senate, and chosen speaker of that body. As a legislator he exhibited practical business talent, and keen appreciation of the true condition of such subjects as were presented, more especially those relating to finance. In 1848, after an excited political contest, he was elected governor of the State by a small majority, and his administration, characterized by boldness, much ability, and a vigorous defence of the rights of man, commanded the respect of political opponents and the approval of his own party. At the close of his term he retired to his home in Burton, much broken in health. Here on the first Sunday after his return he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered. During twenty years he was an honored and useful member of the Congregational church. As a speaker, Governor Ford was analytical, argumentative, and convincing, and as a representative he had the most enthusiastic zeal for the public interests, and enjoyed continuous popularity, evinced by his repeated election. In moral life he possessed the most unbending integrity, which was exercised in an unflinching spirit of opposition to all demagogues and their schemes. *The Herald and Gazette*, of Cleveland, for February 28th, 1839, copying an extract from a private letter of a gentleman in Columbus, said: "Representative Ford is one of the most valuable men in the legislature, and although unassuming and quiet, is far more serviceable to the State than many who make louder professions. He has saved the State treasury millions of dollars within the past few years." As a member of the finance committee, he paid particular attention to this subject, introducing a number of bills which became laws, containing principles which since have been engrafted on the financial system of the State. In the domestic circle he was kind and indulgent, genial and affable in social intercourse, and a generous, sympathetic and faithful friend. He married September 10th, 1828, Miss Harriet E. Cook, daughter of John Cook, of Burton, five sons being the issue of this union,

three of whom, Seabury C., George H. and Robert N., are living.

NASH, GEORGE K., attorney-general of the State of Ohio, Columbus, was born on a farm in Medina county, in this State, August 14th, 1842. He is a son of Asa and Electa (Branch) Nash, natives of Massachusetts, and of English ancestry. The father of Mr. Nash settled on a farm in Medina county at an early day, where he pursued the quiet life of a farmer, and where George K. was brought up. The early education of young Nash was such as was afforded in the public schools of Medina county, but at the age of twenty he entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and took the regular course of study till he had reached the sophomore year. He then retired from the college, and began reading law in the office of Judge R. B. Warden. April, 1867, Mr. Nash was regularly admitted to the bar in Columbus, and at once entered upon the practice of law. In 1864 he entered the service of the United States, volunteering as a private in Company K, 150th Ohio National Guard, and it was at the close of his military service that he first began the study of law. For three years subsequent to his admittance he practiced in the various courts of Franklin county and the city of Columbus, and, for a young man, was successful. For a time Mr. Nash was chief clerk in the secretary of state's office, under General Isaac R. Sherwood. In 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Franklin county by a majority of three hundred and ninety-six, when the average democratic majority in the county on State and county ticket was one thousand four hundred and twenty-five. Moreover, he was, during the campaign preceding his election, chairman of the republican county executive committee, and fought his opponents with a stern and unrelenting hand. So acceptably did he fill the office of prosecuting attorney that the people elected him his own successor in 1872 by a majority of seven hundred and ninety-three, when at the same election the average democratic majority in his county was two thousand and eighty-seven. His conduct while prosecutor was remarkable for its industry, care, and perseverance. He prosecuted and convicted an unusually large number of criminals, and still treated all with great fairness. In 1876 Mr. Nash made the race for Congress against General Tom Ewing, but, of course, was defeated, since his district was hopelessly democratic. In 1877 he was defeated for the office of attorney-general with the remainder of the republican State ticket. However, he was recognized by the republican party of the State as the man for the place, and, upon the assembling of the republican State convention in Cincinnati, in 1879, Mr. Nash was again nominated for attorney-general on the first ballot, and was elected in October following. During the campaign of 1879 his party recognized the fact that he was among the most effective workers in the State; every thing being done, however, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, and in remote parts of the State. He is now discharging the duties of his office with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. The most important case in which Mr. Nash has been engaged since he became attorney-general was that of the State of Ohio, on relation of the attorney-general, *vs.* Wm. H. Vanderbilt *et al.* -This case was a *quo warranto* proceeding, instituted in the Supreme Court of the State on the 25th day of October, 1881, by which it was sought to test the legality of an attempted consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis



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Railway Company with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. Mr. Nash was associated with such eminent lawyers as General B. H. Bristow, Hon. A. F. Perry, Hon. E. A. Ferguson, and Messrs. Converse, Booth, and Keating. The other side was represented by equally able and well-known attorneys, being Judge R. P. Ranney, Judge Stevenson Burke, J. J. Glidden, Esq., and Messrs. Harrison, Olds, and Marsh. The case attracted great attention, and the part taken by Mr. Nash in its argument has been spoken of in terms of praise. The court determined the case March 7th, 1882, and its decision fully sustained the position taken by the State. The part taken by Mr. Nash in this case has added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer. In the canvass of 1879 it was demonstrated that Mr. Nash possessed rare executive ability, and, in consequence, he was placed in charge of the campaign in the State in 1880 as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. His labors as chairman of that committee the whole country recognizes as effective and brilliant, and yet dignified and honorable in every respect. Under his management a doubtful State was carried by the republican party with an average majority of twenty-two thousand for State officers in October, and for General Garfield in November by a majority of over thirty-four thousand. As might be inferred, he was chairman of the State committee, and in charge of the campaign of 1881. His name was again on the ticket, and he was re-elected attorney-general by a majority of twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-five over his democratic opponent, Frank C. Dougherty, and a majority of six thousand and ninety-one over all the candidates before the people. Mr. Nash is a very quiet man, of pleasant manners and gentlemanly deportment. He is known to possess the strictest integrity in all matters public and private, and, in consequence, has the respect and good-will of all. His political opponents recognize in him an indefatigable worker and a foeman worthy of their steel, and still speak of him in terms of great esteem. To say there is a future for him in the country is to affirm what seems to be a self-evident proposition, and what is universally conceded in all parts of the State.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM W., judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, August 17th, 1826. He is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Wartenbe) Johnson, the former a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and the latter of Ohio county, Virginia. The paternal ancestry are direct descendants of the original Connecticut colony of English settlers. The paternal grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, and subsequently (1805) settled in the State of Ohio. The family have been farmers for many years. William W. Johnson was reared on a farm in Muskingum county, and was made acquainted with the severest manual labor while subjected to all the inconveniences of a poor farmer's boy. Under these circumstances little opportunity was afforded for even a limited attendance on the common schools. His early intellectual culture was therefore confined almost exclusively to home study. Every spare moment of time was eagerly employed in the perusal of books treating on science and history. Later he attended Muskingum College, at New Concord, for one term. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, which was followed at intervals with farm labor till he was twenty-three years of age. At this time he began reading law in the office of Charles C. Converse, at Zanesville, Ohio, and in 1852 was ad-

mitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of the law at Ironton, Ohio. Judge Johnson took an active part in the organization of the republican party in 1856, and two years later was elected to the Common Pleas bench, after a practice of only six years, and by subsequent re-elections held the office for fifteen years consecutively, with the exception of one and a half years. His second and third elections were without opposition. In 1873, on account of impaired health, he resigned the position and retired, temporarily, from public service. In 1876, at the creation of the Supreme Court commission, he was made, against his expressed wishes, one of its members by the appointment of Governor Hayes. His labor on the commission lasted for three years, at the end of which time (1879) he was elected on the republican ticket judge of the Supreme Court. October 24th, 1854, he was married to Miss Ella Blocksom, daughter of Judge Blocksom, of Zanesville. His only son is Henry Blandy Johnson. The following excellent delineation of the social qualities, moral worth, and judicial eminence of Judge Johnson was written by Hon. Ralph Leete, of Ironton, Ohio: "Those who know William W. Johnson merely as a lawyer and a jurist have but a slight knowledge of the man, for he is many-sided. In a republic citizenship opens the way to some of the manifestations of individual character which no official station can so well present. It is in the conduct of daily life, as well as in the execution of high public trusts, that the citizen of a republic should be judged. In this age of realities, and in the time to come, men will be estimated by the value of their services to humanity rather than for the splendor of their genius. Without attempting to deck a figure with the simplest ornament or with a single quality drawn from the imagination, a person who has been his neighbor, a practitioner in the same courts with him, as a lawyer, and before him as a judge for more than a fourth of a century, will endeavor to give the impressions of his character and of his intellectual powers which he himself has received. Judge Johnson is above the common size, his figure well proportioned and his constitution robust, with a massive head set upon broad, square shoulders. His temperament is a combination of the sanguineous and nervous, which give him deep blue eyes and light hair with florid complexion. He came to the bar of Lawrence county, in the year 1852, a stranger. His associates at the bar and the people at once recognized in him one whom they were ready to trust. He soon found himself in possession of his full share of the limited amount of practice then done. When the court docket was called he was never found in default. His pleadings were prepared with elegance and precision. Such was his diligence in the preparation of his cases, and his skill and tact in trial, that the elder members of the bar soon came to recognize in him a formidable competitor. He made no pretensions to that style of speech that dazzles or imposes upon the understanding. He was in the habit of using as many plain words as were necessary to make the court or jury acquainted with his case, and no more. During his entire career at the bar, and on the Common Pleas bench, he did not forget the obligations and duties of citizenship. On questions of local or general concern he took sides, and was outspoken. He was no trimmer. During the early history of Ironton, he took strong grounds in favor of temperance and was active in promoting organizations to advance the cause. It was not the popular side, nor were his recruits to the cause those who could bring him business; yet that did not chain or chill his

efforts to restrain his fellows from wasting their substance for that which could not feed, clothe, or defend. He soon became impressed with the idea that temperance efforts would be unavailing unless suitable substitutes for the saloon or the bar-room could be provided. He then went about the organization of a lyceum and a library association, and took an active part in its transactions until the war, when it was suspended. During the progress he has made, through successive stages, at the bar, his long career on the Common Pleas bench, in the Supreme Court commission, and on the bench of the Supreme Court, he has preserved the native diffidence and simplicity of his manners. Unlike too many of the law profession who have attained to eminence and lost their sympathy with those who have been left behind in the race, he is a notable exception, and is one of the first to whom his most rustic neighbor will resort for help or for friendly advice in time of trouble. His conduct during the late war deserves, at least, a passing notice. His county (Lawrence) had a frontage of thirty miles upon the then State of Virginia. The residence of General A. G. Jenkins was at Green Bottom, on the opposite bank of the Ohio river. Previous to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service, General Jenkins had recruited a regiment of 1,500 hundred mounted men, known during the war as the Jenkins cavalry. For three months before the call for volunteers a secession flag floated over the south bank of the Ohio river, from the old town of Guyandotte, thus flaunting defiance in the very faces of the people of Lawrence county. The young men of the border counties of Virginia were rapidly flocking about the flag of the insurgents. At that time the most serious apprehensions were entertained that there would be a similar revolt in the counties of Greenup and Boyd in Kentucky, fronting Lawrence county. All that the masses in those counties then required was a leader and arms to take them into open rebellion. Fortunately, however, three influential lawyers in North-eastern Kentucky, Hon. Laban F. Moore, Judge Ireland, and Hon. E. F. Dulin, were staunch and bold friends of the Federal union. A border State conference and a mass meeting was proposed to be held at Catlettsburg, Kentucky, February 22d, 1861, for the purpose of influencing opinion in Eastern Kentucky against precipitating a movement similar to that of their Virginia neighbors on the eastern side of the Big Sandy river. Judge Johnson was then holding court in Ironton. He adjourned his court, and with the lawyers and citizens, who had chartered a steam-boat for the purpose, went to the Catlettsburg meeting. Representatives were there from the border counties of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and large masses of the rank and file from Eastern Kentucky, many of whom were ready to 'fight for their rights.' Then, two questions were paramount, viz.: 1. The right of a State to peaceably secede from the compact of union. 2. The authority of the Federal Government to employ force to coerce insurgent officers and citizens of a seceding State to obey the mandates of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of congress. Many shadowy doubts were expressed as to the power of congress, in the language of the time, to 'coerce a State.' The audience were divided in opinion. The clouds hung dark and lowering. In the midst of such surroundings Judge Johnson was called upon to give his views upon the political situation. His speech was not reported, yet it is fresh in the recollection of the writer. While admitting the right of revolution to any oppressed

people, where peaceable remedies have failed, he asked what were the actual grievances of the seceding States, what injury had been done, or threatened to be done, to a single person in any Southern State by the Federal Government. Was it because Abraham Lincoln had been elected President, by the popular will, acting through the forms prescribed by the Constitution? He then characterized the secession movement as an appeal from the will of the majority and from the vital letter of the Constitution itself to force, and said that no State could succeed in any such revolutionary enterprise; that their people would, in the last resort, be 'coerced' and humiliated by the powers inherent in the Federal Government. He uttered these views with the earnestness of deep and settled conviction. They seemed to break the spell that had settled upon the audience and opened the way for more freedom of expression. In April, 1861, when the first call was made for volunteers, Judge Johnson was among those who clearly saw that there would be no peace while slavery remained, and that the war would be likely to continue until the resources of the South should be fully exhausted. During the earlier part of the war the young men were eager to volunteer in the military service, and to learn something of tactics and drill. The judge, while serving on the Common Pleas bench, was elected captain of a company, and made the study of infantry tactics and drill a specialty until he had become familiar with the subject. He then practiced his men in all the various maneuvers of the military art, and taught them the use of military terms and words. In discipline he is said to have been as rigid as an officer of the regular army. During the first year of the war, while the spirit of the people was up, it was very difficult for volunteers to get into Ohio regiments; the result was, that parts of four Virginia regiments were composed of volunteers from Lawrence county, Ohio. A very considerable number of those the judge had trained became officers in the Virginia regiments. Among the soldiers his familiar title of 'Judge' was lost in the more popular one of 'Captain.' When on duty he wore the captain's uniform. His large and commanding form at the head of his company, in blouse and military cap, reverently saluted by his men as 'Captain,' was a spectacle that often provoked a smile among his friends. Not once only, but again and again, he and his company stood sentinel upon the Virginia border to protect the inhabitants against raids from the Jenkins cavalry; and on several occasions they assumed the aggressive, crossed the Ohio river, and went into the territory of Virginia. The war left, in and about Ironton, many fatherless children, who were poorly provided with homes and the means of education; besides, it is a mining and manufacturing region, where the lives and fortunes of workmen are precarious. The social conditions in such localities favor an increase of the criminal and the perishing classes. Juvenile offenders were often brought before his court, and sent to the boys' State reform school. He discovered that, in most cases, the offenses of such had been caused by poverty and want. The subject of reclaiming young children and removing them from vicious surroundings, and the practical means of accomplishing the object, had impressed themselves seriously upon his mind. He is one of the few men in high official station whom the 'short but simple annals of the poor' fill with deep emotion. He formed the plan of establishing in Ironton a 'Children's Home.' He soon interested others, both men and women, in the work, and accomplished his purpose before the gen-



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eral public scarcely knew of the beneficent work begun. The institution is in a prosperous condition, a 'home' for the little unfortunate ones which, in its results already accomplished, must be reckoned as a far-reaching and influential means of present and future good. Notwithstanding his present labors on the bench of the Supreme Court, he devotes much of his time to forwarding the interests of the Brigg's Library and Institute. The principal labor of Judge Johnson's life has been on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas. There is no district in the State presenting a greater variety of legal questions for judicial determination than came before him in the 7th district, involving questions of navigation, rights of belligerents during the war and for years afterwards; inter-state commerce, such as the enforcement of contracts made in Louisiana under the civil law, the questions constantly growing out of mining and manufacturing operations, and the uses of complex machinery. Such were his habits of industry and the inquisitive nature of his intellect, that when any new question was presented, he appeared to be familiar with it. He had made himself acquainted with the details of the methods by which the leading industries were prosecuted, from agriculture to navigation. There is scarcely a detail in the processes of mining, or in the manufacture of charcoal, iron, and steel, or other industries, with which he is not acquainted. His idea of a lawyer is, that he should know the methods by which the arts and industries are prosecuted, and with the scope and range of modern science, and that he should engage in no pursuit but his own chosen profession. Few men in the magistracy anywhere have given stronger evidences of a life of labor than he has done. His knowledge of the law has been vastly extended by his studies in the civil law which prevails in most of continental Europe. Perhaps no one appreciates more fully than Judge Johnson himself the utter insufficiency of a mere knowledge of the common law to qualify a lawyer, sitting upon the supreme bench of the State of Ohio, to deal with questions upon which that court is sometimes called to decide. While on the bench of the Common Pleas, it was his custom to master all the facts and surroundings of the cases brought before him, which are treasured up in his unfailling memory. His recollection of parties, witnesses, and incidents, connected with the trial of causes that came before him twenty years ago, are as fresh in his memory as the events of the passing year. His judicial opinions, rendered in the Common Pleas Court, evinced as much labor and learning as those found in the books. He uniformly restated the evidence as presented by the parties litigant before proceeding with the reasons upon which his judgments were based. His statements were so exact, and his logical processes such, that the most vigilant lawyer seldom complained of any error in statement or deduction. Few, indeed, of his judgments were revised by the higher tribunals. He had the rare faculty of satisfying the bar that the law was honestly administered by him, and of weakening the conceit of crafty litigants in bad cases. During the later years of his administration, jury trials were virtually abandoned in his court, except in damage suits and in criminal cases. In his court, crafty counsel, social or political influence, wealth or popular clamor, were powerless to obstruct the administration of justice. No one ever accused him of hesitating or pausing to consider how any ruling of his, or any judgment he might render, would affect his popularity with the people, or whether it would make a new friend, or

cause him to lose an old one. At no time, not even during the maddening excitements of the civil war, were his rulings and adjudications tempered with favor or resentment. His is an honest intellect, more fearful of error than of men. It was this quality that impelled him to render an opinion dissenting from the judgments of his associates in the late Supreme Court commission on the question of jurisdiction in the famous case of *Carey vs. the Baltimore and Ohio railway company*, which will be found in 27th Ohio State Reports. That dissenting opinion will be likely to stand, for the reasoning upon which it rests has not been answered. Nor can the judiciary of this State surrender their rightful authority over foreign corporations doing business in Ohio, without impairing their high standing for learning, ability, and usefulness. It is the testimony of lawyers and the people that this man has been faithful to the State of Ohio and to the Federal Union, faithful to the bar and to the people. A solid judgment, with reasoning faculties quickened by their varied exercise, perceptions acute and penetrating, an inherent love of justice, with manners suited to the magistracy, fit him for the high judicial station he occupies.

HUNTER, HOCKING H., lawyer, was born on the site of the present city of Lancaster, Ohio, August 23d, 1801, and died at his residence in that city February 4th, 1872. He was a son of Captain Joseph Hunter and Dorothea (Berkshire) Hunter, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. Captain Hunter was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and at its close went to Kentucky, removing, in 1798, to Fairfield county, Ohio, being its first settler. Hocking H. Hunter was reared on a farm, where he passed his childhood and youth, aiding in its labors when old enough, alternated for a time by working in a saw-mill. November 30th, 1823, he was married to Miss Ann Matlack, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lynch) Matlack, who emigrated to Fairfield county about the year 1810. The wife of Mr. Hunter survived him and is still living, in 1882. After acquiring the mere rudiments of knowledge, picked up at home or in a country school, his educational facilities were limited to an attendance, for a longer or shorter period at a time, during the later years of his minority, at the Lancaster academy; at first under the tuition of Professor Stephen Whittlesey, a graduate of Yale, and afterwards of Professor John Whittlesey, another graduate of the same college. His study of the law was made in the office of the Hon. Wm. W. Irvin, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and distinguished among the first generation of lawyers of the State. Here he applied himself with zeal and assiduity, and in the Spring of 1824 was qualified for admission to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of the law, to which, with singular constancy, to the exclusion of all other employments, he devoted the whole of his life. In 1825 he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney for Fairfield county, and discharged the duties of that position under successive appointments for a period of six years, down to 1831. Early in 1831 he was associated as a partner with the Hon. Thos. Ewing, and had almost exclusive charge of the extensive practice of the firm of Ewing & Hunter for the succeeding years, during Mr. Ewing's term in the United States Senate. In 1863 he was prevailed upon to allow the use of his name for the office of judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio on what was known as the "Union Ticket," headed by John Brough. He was elected by a majority unprecedentedly

large and duly commissioned to the office. But being satisfied that he might do so without detriment to the public interest, he resigned his commission without taking his seat on the bench, and continued in the active practice of the profession; in which he was under engagements to clients in numerous and important pending cases. During the early years of his professional life the local bar of Lancaster numbered not a few names that distinguished it, throughout the State, for force and ability. In this severe and trying school he made himself a lawyer. As his powers matured and he grew in reputation, he attained a prominent position and practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit Court of the United States, at Cincinnati; and appeared among the leaders of the profession in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington. On the occasion of his death the members of the bar of his native town, where he had been a conspicuous figure for more than forty years, as also the bars of the higher courts named, met in their respective forums to pay just tribute to the memory of a good man who had made himself also a great man. The high professional standing, as well as the estimable personal character, of Mr. Hunter, are abundantly attested in the appreciative, warm, and sincere eulogies that came from the hearts of his surviving friends at these memorial meetings; with some selections from which, as they appear entered at large on the minutes of the several courts, we close this sketch:

"Mr. Hunter's mind was eminently judicial, strong, discriminating, and energetic. He was devoted to labor and very careful in the preparation of his cases. His arguments, whether upon questions of law or fact, were clear, strong, direct, and exhaustive. He sought to gain his causes on their substantial merits, and practiced no art to delude court or jury. There was nothing precocious pertaining to his mind; it developed and expanded during the most of his professional life, so that, as he emerged from each successive conflict, he appeared stronger and better prepared for the next."

"With every one, professional and non-professional, he was held in the highest esteem for his private worth and amiable character. As a lawyer he was zealous, painstaking, and conscientious. Never losing sight of right and justice, he made every thing subordinate to them, thus setting a valuable example to us all in the practice of a profession so full of questions of frequent occurrence nicely divided between right and wrong. He was sure to be right, because he studied to find it. The community believed and trusted him, because they knew the crucible in which he tried every thought and worked every proposition. Tender as a child in all his domestic relations, he was lion-hearted when grappling with error, fraud, or wrong."

"He was a man of great natural intellectual powers, had no graces of rhetoric, nor extraordinary skill in the forum. Yet he became a great man, and impressed himself strongly on the communities in which he moved, rising to the front rank of his profession in the State. He grew great because of an intellectual and moral integrity which held him aloof from the influence of mean passions; and which, throughout his long and useful career, exalted and sustained him in his profession and among men. He did what it is so hard for lawyers, in the heat of professional strife, to do, held his zeal for his client subordinate to his love of justice. He sought the right with a singleness of purpose which was always manifest to the court and jury, and which gave him an influence never accorded to the artful and unscrupulous advocate. The strength he gained by loving and seeking the truth was not merely influence on others, it was subjective as well as objective. His mind grew stronger and more apprehensive, and he gradually acquired that spiritual power which our Savior promises when he says, 'If thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.'"

"Mr. Hunter was a step-child of fortune. All that he accomplished was in spite of her. His life was one of great

labor and trial. Sustained, however, by a strong sense of duty and a passionate love of family, he met and buffeted wave after wave of trouble bravely and uncomplainingly to the last. His self-control and self-denial, his charity, patience, and unconquerable moral courage were almost more than human. And though he stood with the foremost of his profession in the West, and ran a career as honorable and as worthy of emulation as any, yet his triumphs as a lawyer will be but coldly remembered, while his exalted character as a man will be handed down for an example in the community which revered and loved him."

"Such an example as the life of Mr. Hunter affords is of rare occurrence. He came to the bar under the most discouraging circumstances; poor, without the usual preparatory education, and with no natural gift of fluent speech or popular manner, and all that he had of adventitious aid was the good wishes of friends, almost as poor as himself. But wanting these helps to success, he had a courageous spirit and an indomitable will that overcame all obstacles and established him at last in the front rank of the profession. We are justly proud of Mr. Hunter. We take pride not only in the lawyer, but in the man, for his private life was the fit counterpart of his professional life."

"Eminent success at the bar was supplemented by eminent virtues as a husband, a father, a friend, and a citizen, and by admirable traits of character, unsullied by any vice, temperate in all things, proverbial for his honesty and impartiality, one of the most loving and affectionate of men in his domestic relations, and one of the most constant and reliable in his friendships."

LORD, WILLIS, D. D., LL.D., late pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 15th September, 1809. His father, Daniel Lord, a house-builder by occupation, and his mother, Anna Choate, married and residents until their decease at Bridgeport, were originally from Norwich, Connecticut. His father's grandfather, the Rev. Benjamin Lord, D. D., was for many years a trustee of Yale College. As a matter of curiosity in genealogy, Dr. Lord has in his possession a document, traced by the late Chancellor Walworth of New York, by which it is satisfactorily shown that he (Dr. Lord) is, of the twenty-eighth generation, a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror, so-called, of England. From his boyhood a persistent student, he graduated in his twenty-fourth year from Williams College, in the class of 1833, under the presidency of the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D., and immediately entered upon the study of theology at Princeton College. After there completing the course, he took charge of a church at New Hartford, Connecticut, but under medical advice concerning his health, went to Philadelphia in 1840, and there assumed the pastorate of Penn Square Presbyterian church, in which he continued until 1850, when he received and accepted a call from the Broadway Presbyterian church, of Cincinnati. Here he remained four years, when, under medical advice, his health being again threatened, he ceased from labor and returned for the recuperation of the same to his native State. His health being again restored, he was invited to and accepted the charge of the Second Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, New York, which had been vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and there remained until appointed by the general assembly in 1859 to the professorship of biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. In 1867, he was by the same authority transferred to the chair of didactic and polemic theology in the same institution, and continued therein until, in the spring of 1870, he became the first president of the University of Wooster, Ohio, an institution that it may here be properly remarked has had, for one so young as

it is, a remarkable degree of success, and in which he remained as president three years, when by the urgent advice of his physician he felt constrained to resign and, by a change of climate and a long period of rest, restore his health. He spent the subsequent four years in Minnesota and Colorado, his residence in the latter State being particularly beneficial, and resulting in the restoration of his health to such an extent as permitted him to accept a call to the Church at Columbus in the year 1877. During his years of comparative inaction from labor in any regular capacity, Dr. Lord produced a work which has been very favorably criticised by editors of religious newspapers of several Christian denominations, entitled, "Christian Theology for the People." To sum up the opinions of it expressed by those editors, this work may be considered a treasury of Christian learning, the work of a clear and forcible writer who, while faithful to the standards of his church, avoids all offensive expressions of opinion, and who has produced that which is to pastor, Sunday school teacher, theological student, and private reader, a clear, strong, reliable, and exhaustive exposition of "those things most surely believed amongst us." Dr. Lord has also and more lately published a very pleasing smaller volume, entitled, "The Blessed Hope, or the Glorious Coming of Christ." In addition to those works he has produced many highly meritorious addresses, pamphlets, and tracts. Preëminently a scholar, this fact is indicated by his every public service as in all the smaller matters of scholarship. From this results a simplicity and purity of style, clearness and force of logic, and elegant and tasteful rhetoric, embellished, at his pleasure, by a brilliant imagination, that please alike the learned and the unlearned. His manner in the pulpit is dignified and serious, his prayers fervent and childlike in their confidence and directness, his reading of the scriptures and the hymns of the church clear, impressive and beautiful. His sermons are read from manuscript, but with a freedom of elocutionary diction that leaves no complaint from the most ultra advocate of, so-called, extemporaneous delivery; while in his lectures, and expositions in week-day meetings, and ante-communion services, he exhibits his ability to interest and instruct his people without the aid of manuscript. In manners, Dr. Lord is a genial and affable gentleman, a kind and sympathetic pastor to those in sorrow and affliction, while with those who seek his society for social entertainment, he is intelligent, playful, and witty. The dignity and sacredness of his calling, the value of immortal life to every living soul, and the immense responsibility of the present in relation to the future, are ever present to this minister of the gospel of the blessed God. These so far transcend all things earthly that, with St. Paul, he "counts all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord." In 1834, Dr. Lord married Miss Hannah W., a daughter of Deacon Ezra Boughton, of Danbury, Connecticut. Three living children, a son and two daughters survive, the issue of this union. The son, now a merchant, made a very gratifying record in his three years' service in the war for the Union, as a member of battery A, Chicago artillery, composed of some of the finest young men of that city, and which record culminated by Mr. Lord receiving a captain's commission a few weeks before his term of service expired. The daughters are both married to clergymen, the youngest being the wife of the Rev. Samuel H. Murphy, a missionary connected with the Gaboon mission of Western Africa, where he now is, and the eldest the wife of the Rev. Thomas C. Kirkwood, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

ELY, HEMAN, founder of the town of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 24th, 1775, and died at Elyria, February 2d, 1852. He was the youngest of the three sons of Justin Ely, of West Springfield, who was a large land owner in the States of New York and Ohio, and a descendant of Nathaniel Ely, who came to this country from England, and was made a freeman in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634; was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636; of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1640; and went to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1660, where he died September 25th, 1675. In the family life all the records show that the Elys were gentlemen and gentlewomen. As children they were dutiful, as husbands and wives faithful and loving, as parents kindly and affectionate, ever watchful of the welfare of their offspring, whom they nourished and trained with a tender regard, both for their temporal and eternal welfare. The family has been remarkable for its production of men of learning and men of mark, of integrity, honor, enterprise; who have served their country on the bench, in her halls of legislature, in her armies, in her pulpits, in her mercantile enterprises, in the developments of her natural and mineral resources. The women have been equal to the men. Not seeking for themselves great distinction, they have rather sought and proved to be good mothers, who have given to their country many sons who have borne honored names. At Lyme, Connecticut, there was held on July 10th, 1878, an Ely reunion, at which five hundred and forty-seven were present, representing a residence in all parts of the United States and Canada. Heman Ely, the subject of this sketch, in early years received an education for a business life. After that he removed to New York City, and entered into partnership with his brother Theodore, and for nearly ten years was engaged in commerce with Europe and the East Indies. In the prosecution of his business he several times visited England, France, and Spain. During this period he became interested in the growth and development of the central and western portions of the State of New York, and under his direction considerable tracts of land in that State were surveyed and sold to new settlers. On one of his visits to Paris he was arrested under a charge of uttering treasonable statements respecting the government and confined in one of the prisons, and might have remained there an indefinite time had not one of the officials accepted compensation for conveying a message to the American minister, through whose influence with the department of police his discharge was obtained on the authorities being convinced of the entire innocence of their prisoner. He was in Paris from July, 1809, till April, 1810. It was during this time that the divorce of the Emperor Napoleon from the Empress Josephine occurred, and also his marriage with the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa, of Austria, which was celebrated with great magnificence and of which he was a witness. The year following his return from Paris he made his first visit to Ohio. Leaving West Springfield on the 21st of April, 1811, he went to Hudson, from which place his journal records the fact of his passage down the Hudson river to New York and return to Albany in a *steamboat*. On this trip he did not extend his travel quite to the place of his future home, but from Cleveland he went to Warren, Ohio, and thence to Erie, Pennsylvania, passing through most of the townships in North-eastern Ohio, and returning to Springfield *via* the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers and Montreal. The war of 1812 arrested

the progress of settlement in the western country, little being done in that direction until its close. In the Summer of 1816 he made his second visit to Ohio, and made contracts to have built for him a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a log-house, all to be finished early in the following year. On this trip he came near losing his life by the earth of an overhanging precipice giving way under the hind feet of his horse. On the 20th of February, 1817, with a considerable company, he again started for Ohio, intending there to make his future home. His step-brother, Ebenezer Lane, late chief-justice of Ohio, accompanied him. The journey was made by wagon through Albany and Buffalo to their destination, which they reached on the 18th of March, two days less than a month from the time of starting. The place of settlement at the time of their arrival was almost an unbroken forest, and was known only as No. 6, Range 17, Connecticut Western Reserve, but was immediately named Elyria, not as stated in Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," "being formed from the surname of Mr. Ely and the last syllable of the given name of his wife, Maria," for, at this time, he was unmarried, and when he married his wife's name was not Maria, but Celia. He said the *ria* was added to his own name with no other purpose than to fix the locality, which is not done when the same name is given to several places, as too often happens in this country. The following year the town had attained such growth as to entitle it to a post-office, and Mr. Ely was appointed postmaster. Six years after, in 1824, a new county was formed, to which he gave the name Lorain, after the then French province, but with a change of orthography, Elyria being the shiretown. He, at different times, held various important official positions, both town and county. In 1831-32, he was member of the State Board of Equalization. From about 1835 to 1845 he was one of the associate judges under the old constitution of the State. Although not himself a professed Christian until 1841, he yet recognized fully the need of Christian institutions, and especially the due observance of the Christian Sabbath in our new settlements. Accordingly, on the first Sabbath after their arrival, he read to the little company one of Dr. Joseph Lathrop's sermons, several volumes of which he brought with him from Massachusetts, and this was his custom when there was no minister of the gospel to officiate, until a church was organized in 1824. For nearly thirty-five years his life and health were continued, and he was permitted to witness the fruit of his labors in the growth and prosperity of the town, which from first to last was uppermost in his mind, which he watched with parental solicitude, and to which he made large contributions. Obstacles and difficulties, which to many would have appeared insurmountable, seemed only to stimulate him to increased effort until the end sought was attained. His early plans were characterized by no narrow or sectarian bias. In laying out the village ample provision was made for public grounds, public buildings, schools and churches of all denominations, and for the improvement of such grounds, the erection and maintenance of school houses and churches, as well as all objects of common interest in the community. These expenditures were large and constant. These, as well as his systematic contributions to benevolent institutions generally, testify to the breadth of his mind as well as his conscientious stewardship. He lived to see an immense forest cleared away, and a thriving, prosperous town rise up. Two years before his death he visited his friends in Massachusetts and Connecticut, when he bade them a final and

affectionate farewell, as he expected to see them no more. His business affairs were characterized by punctuality, accuracy, and system. Every thing was done in order, and done well. His promises were punctually performed. His temper was uniform, disposition genial, and manner courteous and kindly. He was reserved without seeming to be so, especially with strangers, but was frank and communicative with his intimate friends. He was strong in his convictions and allowed no considerations of convenience or profit to swerve him from a course which he believed to be honest and right. His judgments were formed after mature deliberation, and rarely proved erroneous. He was hospitable. His residence was the welcome home of friends and strangers, especially to the clergy of all denominations, it being known as the "minister's home." In 1850 he retired from active business. He departed this life on the 2d of February, 1852, in the 77th year of his age.

ELY, HEMAN, banker, capitalist, and land-owner, of Elyria, Lorain county, was born in Elyria, October 30th, 1820. He is the son of Heman and Celia Ely, whose family history is contained in the preceding biography. He received his education in Elyria and in Connecticut, and at the age of twenty-one, having completed his scholastic training, entered his father's office. On September 1st, of the same year, 1841, he was married to Miss Mary H. Monteith, daughter of the Rev. John Monteith, of Elyria, who was one of the early missionaries to the West, and by her he had two children, one of whom, George Henry, is living and engaged in business. She died March 1st, 1849. On the death of his father, in 1852, he succeeded to the management of a large landed estate of considerable value. Like his father, he always takes active and foremost interest in all matters of local concern, and in many ways contributes to the public welfare. In politics a republican, he labors zealously for the advancement of his party and its principles. In the legislature of 1870-71, he was a representative from Lorain county, where he labored so faithfully for the interests of his constituents and of the State, that he was re-elected to the legislature of 1872-73. During his term of service he took a prominent part in the important legislation affecting insurance matters, working diligently upon the various measures introduced, and rendered valuable service in shaping legislation for the greatest good of the public. He was also upon the committee on benevolent institutions, where his duties were onerous and his services valuable. As a legislative representative he knew no ambition save the strictest performance of his duty. Since leaving the State legislature he has declined all political preferment. From the year 1838 he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church (now Congregational), to the support of which he contributes of his means most liberally. For the last ten years he has been superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was married a second time on May 27th, 1850, to Miss Mary F. Day, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Day, of Hartford, Connecticut. By this marriage there are four children, Edith Day, Charles Theodore, Albert Heman, and Harriette Putnam. During the war of the Union he was very active in its support; he furnished a substitute to the ranks, and gave liberally and continuously to all objects calculated to aid the Union cause, devoting to this purpose both time and money. Among his other business connections he was a director of the Lorain branch of the State bank of Ohio, and on the

reorganization or that institution as the First National Bank of Elyria, he retained his interest and directorship. In all his business affairs he is a man of the strictest integrity and highest honor. The settlement which his father founded in 1817 is now a large and prosperous town, containing, at present writing (1882) a population of nearly 6,000, with a new and imposing court-house, seven churches, many of them fine structures, and eight schools (with its one high-school, to which all the others are auxiliary), with some sixteen hundred children attending them. Among its manufacturers may be mentioned Topliff & Ely (George H. Ely), manufacturers of carriage hardware, principally the tubular bow socket, whose business extends, not only throughout the United States, but also to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the volume of which is large and constantly increasing. The Western Automatic Machine Screw Company is another large company, with a capital invested of over \$300,000, and there are several others of minor importance. Its fine business blocks and elegant private residences, many of which would vie most favorably with our larger and older cities, show of themselves the prosperity to which the citizens of Elyria have attained and enjoy. To the wisdom and discretion of her founders and immediate successors this must be largely attributed. The location selected for laying out the town was an admirable one. It has fine water-power, given by a pretty, weird, wandering stream far down a ravine, and its two water-falls make the valley highly romantic. Health, peace, prosperity, and the enjoyment of the comforts of life mark the whole.

EELLS, SAMUEL, lawyer, brother of Dan P. Eells, Esq., of Cleveland, and son of the Rev. James Eells, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, May 18th, 1810, and died in Cincinnati, March 13th, 1842. He was the third in a family of seven children. Spending his boyhood days in his father's family, surrounded by culture and a Christian atmosphere, and receiving judicious instruction by the domestic fireside, he grew up free from the many vicious habits to which boys less carefully trained are liable to be addicted; and in after-life he often referred to those gentle influences of his childhood as having determined his career. Naturally self-reliant and independent in spirit, united with an affectionate disposition and vigorous intellect, he was pleasing in manner, and had every qualification of a leader in whatever circle he might be. He won by kindness, excited interest by his wit and genius, and swayed by the acknowledged force of his mind and character. He early in life exhibited those traits that, when developed, render one a leader among men. At the age of fifteen, for the purpose of recreation, relief from study, and physical exercise, he spent two summers in farming. The change was happy in several particulars, as it rendered him more robust, and gave him those habits of industry which never left him. In the spring of 1826 he entered Clinton Academy, under the care of Mr. Wilmarth, where he devoted himself with renewed eagerness to his studies. In August, 1827, he became a member of the freshman class in Hamilton College; but in a few months his health failed, and it was doubtful whether he could continue his studies. But after a year's interval, during which he traveled much by sea and land, he resumed his college life, and was able to pursue it until he graduated, in 1832. The discipline and education of this year, just at the period when they would have most influence, were probably of more im-

portance, as bearing on his future, than the contributions of any other single year of his life. He had tested and learned himself, than which there is no knowledge of more value to one who proposes to attempt an elevated career. He had studied men, and the lessons furnished him so early opened the way to success on many occasions of difficulty afterwards. He had come in contact with the rough world, and encountered some of its severest tests of the human will and energy, and felt that he could face what might meet him hereafter without trembling, though no aid should be given him save that of the unseen Helper. The young man who took his place in college the second time, was very unlike the boy who had been there before. He was soon able to make his mark among the unusual number of brilliant young men who were at that time in the institution. On leaving college, Mr. Eells entered the office of the Hon. Sampson Mason, of Springfield, Ohio, and, after a due course of preparation and study, removed to Cincinnati, and commenced the practice of law in February, 1835. It was some time before he had a case, having gone there a perfect stranger, young and unknown. His first opportunity to appear in court was assigned him by the judge in the defense of a man without money or friends, who was indicted for larceny. By degrees he attracted the attention of some of the eminent men at the bar, and in November of the same year was invited by Salmon P. Chase to become his partner. This was, indeed, more than his ambition had anticipated, or dared to hope for. Mr. Chase had been in successful practice for many years, and was rapidly rising. Mr. Eells fully realized the necessity then imposed on him to tax his every energy and power, that he might do justice to his position and acquit himself well. As an advocate he was successful, his college training and natural tastes for declamation and forensic address and his natural gifts all having tended to make him a leader in his profession. He studied hard that he might also be the more proficient as a counselor, and acquire more fully that thorough sense and acuteness of discrimination that would be needed. His success may be best learned from the words of some of the distinguished men who knew him well, and were pleased to honor one who was their associate for but a brief period. Chief-justice Chase said of him: "To a most persuasive and prevailing eloquence he joined the grace of high literary culture and the strength of profound legal knowledge, while in the walks of private companionship he was equally endeared by his tenderness and manliness. If I were to rely wholly on my own recollection the account would be brief indeed, but it would be all eulogy—a sun that scarcely arose above the horizon ere it hastened to its setting; but during its course all radiant with the light of mind, and its setting with new and softer glories from the world which needs no sun." Hon. W. S. Groesbeck wrote of him thus: "Samuel Eells was an extraordinary young man, and if he had lived would to-day have been known and honored throughout the nation. He had every quality to make himself distinguished. He rose here at our bar very rapidly, and had a reputation which has never been surpassed among us by any one so young. Young as he was, he made before courts and juries some as able and eloquent arguments as I have ever heard. It was a great pleasure to hear him. He was logical and classical, and at times very grand and eloquent. There was nothing foolish about him, and he was equal to any situation in which he found himself. It is not often we meet such a man. Once known, he can never be forgotten." Mr. Eells

remained in partnership with Mr. Chase for three years, during which time the business of the office increased, and he became so well known that it was evident it would be wise for him to assume an independent position. Advised by the firm and excellent friend whose kindness and established reputation had been of so much advantage to him, and also by others who desired him to advance, he opened an office of his own in November, 1837. His business multiplied beyond his strength, and was of a most desirable kind. His reputation passed beyond the limits of the city to which he had so recently come as a perfect stranger, and his path seemed open to the realization of the most glowing visions his ambition had ever pictured. He was frequently urged by his friends to enter political life, and high State offices were offered him, but he declined to turn from the profession he had chosen. Feeling assured that he had but a few years of life to live, he was resolved to crowd those years with as much of success as a lawyer as God would give him strength to attain. He lived only six years after entering upon his professional career, but those few years were crowded with success. In 1840 he traveled again for his health, going to Cuba, hoping thereby to recuperate his failing strength, but the benefits were but temporary. Feeling that his life was drawing to a close, he returned to Cincinnati to adjust his business affairs, and calmly awaited the end. He died in the full confidence of Christian hope, on Sabbath morning, March 13th, 1842, surrounded by tender friends who had ministered to him during his last sickness. On the day of his burial the court adjourned, and the judges and members of the bar attended his funeral. His life was short, but it was crowded with usefulness, beauty, and honor.

BROWN, THEOPHILUS P., real estate owner, legislator, and railroad president of Toledo, Ohio, was born January 5, 1835, at Whately, Franklin county, Massachusetts, being the fourth child of a family of ten. His parents, George and Almira Brown, are still living in his native State, having attained upwards of eighty years of age. They are both descendants of the old Puritan stock, George Brown being born in Connecticut. His mother's maiden name was also Brown, though she was no relation of her husband's family. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Born of humble, though truly Christian and worthy parentage, his early life was one not blessed with opportunities nor flattering prospects, and his subsequent achievements seem to have been the offspring of his own inborn, though then undeveloped, capabilities. His father was a tradesman, and imitative-like the son learned a trade also, that of broom-making, at which he labored most of the time until twenty years of age. At the age of sixteen he left the village schools to employ his time exclusively at his calling. But afterwards feeling that, if he expected to succeed in life, especially when thrown upon his own resources, as was his lot, it was necessary that he should possess a reasonably liberal education. So, at the age of eighteen, he went to Deerfield Academy, where one year of diligent study was passed, which enabled him, being naturally bright in intellect, to obtain a good knowledge of the most essential branches. In 1855, then twenty years of age, he came West as far as Michigan, and for three years was employed in various ways; but in 1858, he settled in Toledo, Ohio, and at once engaged in the insurance business, which was continued successfully up to 1877. During these years he became largely inter-

ested in real estate in and near the city of Toledo, which, however, he discontinued as a business in 1880. In 1870 he instituted and carried into execution a scheme which has made his name honored and will make his memory revered by thousands of laboring men and women of his city struggling for homes and livelihoods, and at the same time has brought him no little fame as a benefactor of the city and the public interests generally. Aware of the vicissitudes through which the laboring poor have to pass, and how difficult it is, and in hundreds of instances utterly impossible, for them to save enough out of their meager earnings, in consequence of the high rents exacted from them within the city, to buy homes of their own, Mr. Brown resolved on a plan to aid them and, at the same time, benefit the city. He selected a plat of one hundred and sixty acres of land outside and tangent to the corporation, and divided it into lots to be sold at auction, on easy terms, to that class of people. To this he constructed a street railway, two miles in length, for their convenience. The enterprise caused a great sensation, and hundreds of people gathered upon the grounds during the days of sale to make their purchases; and, indeed, it constitutes an epoch in the history of Toledo. Ample time for payment was given, and in such a way that, with the money which would have been paid for rentals, the people were soon possessed of homes of their own. Mr. Brown afterwards made other additions, and the result is that around and upon this plat, known as "Brown's addition," thousands of people are enjoying home comforts they can call their own. Mr. Brown has himself built a great many dwellings, furnishing cheap homes for the poor, upon his property, all of which has since been included within the corporation; five different manufactories, which he either built or assisted other parties to build, are all in successful operation, with room for the employment of over five hundred operatives. No citizen of Toledo has in proportion to his means done as much for the general good of the city and its people as Mr. Brown. Not because other men may not have put forth efforts towards the consummation of such ends, but in consequence of the advantage of the practical over the impractical and the unselfishness of his motives. He is a man endowed with the faculty of evolving practical ideas, and that energy and sagacity necessary to carry his plans into execution. He finds no time to theorize upon contemplated schemes and enterprises, but with keen foresight and sound judgment he sees things in their proper relation; evils and their remedies, opportunities and their advantages, and then with quickness of resolution and boldness of purpose he "acts in the living present," and lets the wisdom of his ideas and opinions find their verification in their practical results. Mr. Brown has always bent his best energies, exercised his best thought and judgment, and contributed much time and money towards building up the industries, expanding the growth, and increasing the advantages and facilities of Toledo. This has been done not only from a hope of pecuniary reward for himself, but for the good of all. This is the class of men of whom it will always be said that "the world is better that they have lived in it." Ever since 1856, when he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President, Mr. Brown has taken a very active part in political matters, both as a worker and public speaker. His father was a whig before him, and the son naturally allied himself with the party that succeeded it. In 1875, he was nominated by the republican party for the office of State



James Cuy Truley
J P Brown

senator, and although the district had a democratic majority of about 1,400, Mr. Brown's great popularity, especially among the laboring classes, whom he had so greatly aided, won him the election by a handsome majority. He made a most excellent record in the Senate, representing wisely and energetically the interests of his constituency, whose approbation of his course was signalized in many ways. During his service in the Legislature he served on six different committees, among which were the committee on insurance, of which he was chairman, and the committee on railroads and telegraphs, and he was also appointed one of a special committee to investigate the Ashtabula railroad disaster of 1876. His efforts were especially directed against the evils of irresponsible insurance companies, which resulted in great good. He also labored to secure a limitation of taxation in the city of Toledo and Lucas county, in reducing the rate of taxation from nearly five per cent to nearly three per cent. As an earnest of the appreciation of his services as a legislator, entertained by his party, in 1877 the republican senatorial convention offered repeatedly to renominate him by acclamation. But he respectfully declined the honor, preferring to return again to business enterprises and other conquests. In the summer of 1881 he enlisted his energies towards organizing a company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Toledo to Indianapolis by way of Findlay; an enterprise which has for twenty years been the subject of discussion and speculation among the leading capitalists of that section of country. And, indeed, several attempts, in the meantime, had been made to carry it into effect, but in every instance, until the present, the efforts proved futile, evidently from the lack of push and tenacity of purpose in the parties who took the project in hand. At last it fell to Mr. Brown, a man possessing in a remarkable degree all the essential qualifications, to accomplish the desired end. Naturally a leader of men, he was soon enabled to arouse an interest in his cause all along the line of the contemplated road, which was soon followed by the organization of the company known as the Toledo and Indianapolis railroad company, of which he was made president. The road, when completed, will be one hundred and ninety-three miles in length, passing through a very rich tract of country, thus bringing its products into and through Toledo, which will be of great advantage to the city. The work of grading that portion of the branch between Toledo and Findlay is now in progress, and before long the entire line will undoubtedly be completed. Mr. Brown has assumed the entire responsibility of the enterprise, and is pushing it with all his characteristic energy and zeal, which, in fact, are the principal factors of his nature, and which have, in all his undertakings in life, been used wisely and successfully. The wisdom of his counsels has been manifested in many ways in connection with the affairs of the city and public interests in general. It was due to him, more than any other man, that the Tri-States Fair was established in Toledo in opposition to the Ohio State Fair, which he and others had unsuccessfully endeavored to have established in this city in 1877. He, with a few other of the prominent men of Toledo, organized the scheme. The citizens of Toledo subscribed \$10,000 as the capital. The project was pushed to completion, and in a few weeks sixty thousand people attended one of the most successful fairs ever held in the State, which has been the annual experience ever since. In 1873 Mr. Brown, in company with his wife, visited Europe, and in 1875, the West Indies. He

established a sugar plantation on the island of San Domingo, which he carried on for one year and then abandoned what proved an unprofitable speculation. He was married April, 1861, to Miss Frances A., daughter of Isaac H. and Harriet N. Hampton, of Toledo, though formerly of Tecumseh, Mich., where his wife was born. Mr. Brown has been a member of the First Congregational Church of Toledo for the past seventeen years, and is a man of high social standing, of unimpeachable character, and of the strictest integrity in every relation. In summing up the life of Mr. Brown it is found to be that of an intelligent, capable, enterprising, and progressive self-made man, whose achievements are the result of his own inborn powers.

HEMPSTEAD, GILES S. B., M. D., A. M., LL. D., son of Giles and Lucretia (Saltonstall) Hempstead, was born in New London, Connecticut, June 8th, 1794, and is the eighth generation in direct descent from Sir Robert Hempstead, who was one of the first settlers of New London, to which place he came with Governor Winthrop. Robert, with two brothers, first settled at Hempstead Plains, on Long Island, upon their emigration from England, about 1630. After a short time the two brothers returned to England and Robert went to Boston, and from there, with Governor Winthrop, to New London. In 1798-9, the subject of this sketch was placed at school under the tutorship of Samuel Belden, in the so-called Edgar House, where William Ellery Channing was a pupil. In 1800 Giles was placed in a school kept by his cousin, Joshua Hempstead, where he remained until June, 1802, when his father and uncle, Hallam Hempstead, with their families, commenced a long and tedious journey to the West, and arrived at Marietta, Ohio, on the 4th of August following, after a trip of sixty-four days' duration. The company consisted of twenty-eight persons and twelve horses, four to each wagon, two wagons, two carriages, and two horses under saddle. So scattered were the habitations they were compelled to camp out two-thirds of the time. The following from the doctor is an interesting event which he relates in connection with their trip, which we insert verbatim: "As a general thing our trip was a pleasant one. All enjoyed good health, and there was much to amuse and instruct. I drove a one-horse chaise, as it was then called, and having only two wheels, it was easily overturned. This vehicle I drove from New London to Marietta, Ohio, carrying as passengers my mother, youngest sister, age two years, and myself. This one-horse chaise was turned over, by my mismanagement, eighteen times, that I counted, but the occurrences became so frequent I ceased to count them, except in one instance, where my sister's left arm was broken below the elbow; which was soon repaired without deformity, my father being the surgeon improvised for the occasion. Our arrival at Marietta was a joyful event to all, and the most of us enjoyed a bath in the Ohio river, and found some difficulty in sustaining ourselves, its density being so much less than salt-water, to which we had been accustomed." At Marietta, Giles was placed in the Muskingum Academy which, as a preparatory school, was a superior institution of learning; its faculty consisting generally of graduates of either Yale, Cambridge, or Dartmouth. Here he remained until 1810, when he had reached his sixteenth birthday, when Governor R. J. Meigs, who was a friend of the family, questioned him as to his studies, and hearing him translate Latin and Greek made the remark to his father that he was well prepared to study

a profession, and offered his office, books, and personal instructions in such a manner that a refusal seemed out of the question. He was therefore duly installed as a student at law; but after one year's faithful application he told his father it was useless to continue longer in the study, as he should never practice the profession; it having been his greatest desire from the first to study and practice the science of medicine. Yet he has never regretted the time spent in reading law, and to this day finds gratification in perusing the reports and decisions of our courts, and has great respect for the science of law generally. When he had reached the age of seventeen he entered the junior class at the Ohio University, and two years later was graduated, being the first literary graduate west of the Ohio river. In addition to the regular college course he studied French, Spanish, Italian, and Hebrew, so as to translate with accuracy and freedom. Immediately after graduating he commenced to study medicine with Dr. John B. Regnier, a native of Paris, France, an educated man, and a very distinguished physician, who commenced the practice of medicine in Marietta, Ohio, about the year 1810. He remained with Dr. Regnier until the year 1816, when a deputation from Waterford, a neighboring town, waited on his preceptor with the request that he would send them a physician, as they were suffering from a malignant epidemic with no physician nearer than Marietta. He recommended his student, who, after complying with the requirements of the law regulating the practice of medicine, by passing an examination before a board of censors, who duly licensed him to practice medicine in the State of Ohio, repaired to Waterford, where he soon found himself in control of a very large practice, and very successfully treated the disease then epidemic, known as cold plague or spotted fever. Here he remained three months, only losing three patients, and treating over one hundred successfully. But after the epidemic disappeared he was comparatively idle, and he resolved to move to Athens to improve his condition. But every thing being so slow here after his first three months' practice he soon became dissatisfied, and in June of the same year, 1816, removed to Portsmouth, Ohio. Here he found four physicians in regular practice, which he considered plenty for the population of what was then a small village, and went to Marietta, Ohio. In July, following, he went to Chillicothe, West Union, Limestone, now Maysville, Washington, Augusta, Ky., and thence through Ohio to Cincinnati, where he was strongly importuned by Dr. Ramsey to remain. But the city then contained thirty physicians, which he considered enough for its then comparatively small population, and he resolved to try his fortunes elsewhere. He continued his journey to Brookville, Ind., then a territory; thence to Lawrenceburg, the county-seat of Dearborn county. This was during the hotly contested campaign between Jennings and Posey, who were candidates for governor. After visiting New Lexington, Paoli, Madison, and several other places in Indiana and Kentucky, and Guyandotte, West Virginia, he was induced by a friend to again return to Portsmouth, which he did in October of the year 1816. Here he permanently located, and has since made that place his home, with the exception of fifteen years spent in Hanging Rock. It was not long before his abilities as a physician became known and recognized, and his practice increased to such proportions as to be one of the largest of any physician in Southern Ohio. April 11th, 1821, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Peebles. In 1819, Aurora Lodge No. 48, was in-

stalled and organized under her present charter, and Dr. Hempstead was duly initiated. He was elected junior warden, and subsequently, master of the lodge, a position he held twenty-one years. He became, also, a charter member of Mount Vernon Chapter, which was organized about the year 1829. The same year Dr. Hempstead was confirmed in All-Saints Protestant Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Ohio. In the winter of 1821-2, Dr. Hempstead attended a course of lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the second class that graduated from that institution of learning. The same winter the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Ohio University, and in 1879 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the same institution. In 1880 he was made a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Boston, Massachusetts. He was also at one time president of the Ohio State Medical Society. Dr. Hempstead's wife died April 15th, 1875, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. Margaret J. became the wife of B. B. Gaylord (see sketch of Mr. Gaylord elsewhere in this work). Samuel Booth married Mary Ann Hamilton, and Harriet E. married Gaylord B. Norton. Samuel Booth Hempstead died in 1873. Dr. Hempstead was engaged in the active practice of medicine until 1865. Since that time he has only consented to accept the cases of old patients and personal friends, devoting the greater portion of his time to the study of the natural sciences. Dr. Hempstead is widely known throughout Southern Ohio as one of the ablest physicians of the State and a scientist of considerable repute. He is a gentleman of fine social qualities, and possesses remarkable vigor of mind and body for a man of his age, being now nearly eighty-eight years old. His career through life has been an honorable one, and we predict for him yet many years in which to enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life.

EATON, FREDERICK, a prominent merchant of Toledo, Ohio, was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, February 10, 1836. He is one of a family of eight children—six sons, and two daughters—all of whom are still living, and, except himself, all highly educated. Two brothers, General John and Colonel L. B. Eaton, are both graduates of Dartmouth College. The former entered the army as chaplain of the 27th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward promoted by General Grant to the rank of brigadier-general, and placed in command of the "contrabands," in the campaign from Cairo through to the Gulf. After the war he aided in organizing the Freedmen's Bureau, and in 1870 was appointed by President Grant Commissioner of Education, at Washington, D. C., a position he still holds. Colonel L. B. Eaton was in command of a regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, and after the close of the war was appointed by President Grant United States Marshal of West Tennessee. He now represents the City of Memphis in the Legislature of that State. Mr. Eaton has a brother a farmer in Santiago, California; another a dry goods merchant at Adrian, Michigan; and the youngest, Charles, is an attorney-at-law in Toledo. His oldest sister lives in Boston, and the other (who is unmarried) lives at home in New Hampshire Summers, and in the South during the Winter seasons. John and Jennette G. Eaton, the parents of this large family, are both dead; the former, whose vocation was farming, died in 1873, and the latter in 1846. They were both natives of New Hampshire, and belonged to families dating back to a very early period in American history. The great-



PAUL H. POLLOCK

Paul H. Pollock



Saml M. Young—

grandfather (Eaton) of our subject commanded a company at Bunker Hill, and served throughout the Revolutionary War. In consequence of some peculiar conjunction of circumstances Mr. Eaton did not have the privileges of a collegiate education, which was extended to the other members of the family, but was obliged to accept as his portion what could be absorbed from the hard benches which served as seating conveniences in the country schools of that day, and out of which their victim-occupants were obliged to extract the chief portion of their instruction. Up to the age of seventeen Mr. Eaton spent his time as do most farmer boys. At that age he engaged as clerk in a country store for three years, at the fabulous salary of fifty, seventy-five, and one hundred dollars per year, respectively. However inauspicious or otherwise this may have appeared to him, it was, nevertheless, the inception of a career in the business world which challenges our admiration, and places Mr. Eaton among the first ranks of our self-made business men. After the expiration of his three years in the village store, he spent one year at Manchester, New Hampshire, as clerk in a large dry goods store, at a salary of three hundred dollars. His next step was to come West, following his oldest brother, General Eaton, who had preceded him, and who was at that time superintendent of the public schools of Toledo. Mr. Eaton, upon his arrival in that city, found employment as a clerk, at ten dollars per week, at which he labored but a few months, and in August, 1857, began business independently, which he was enabled to do upon the little capital which the combined savings of his own and those of his brother John afforded. He opened out a dry goods store, assisted by one clerk only, sleeping upon the counter at night (a substitute for insurance policies and burglar-proof safes). To-day over two hundred clerks, salesmen, and accountants are busily employed in the various departments, attending to the wants of a multitude of customers. As a criterion by which may be judged the extraordinary growth and prosperity of his enterprise, the figures showing the amount of business transacted the first year of trade and that of 1881 will suffice. The sales of the first year amounted to fifteen thousand dollars, while in 1881 they reached the enormous sum of one and a quarter million, of which four hundred thousand dollars was wholesale, and the remainder retail. The two stores now occupied by Mr. Eaton, taken together, are larger than any other similar establishment in the three States of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, with the exception of one in Cincinnati. With succeeding years, other departments have been added to that of dry goods, such as notions, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, carpets, upholstery, furs, crockery, etc., constituting a business enterprise which is an honor to the city of Toledo, and of which it is proud to boast. The same wisdom and shrewdness employed in the conduct of his business interests, as well as many other marked capabilities evinced in his relations with men, qualify him to fill positions of high responsibility. He is a man who takes great pride in excelling in whatever he undertakes, to which end he summons all his remarkable energy and ambition. Mr. Eaton is not confined to mercantile business alone, but has for years been one of the city's most prominent men in the promotion of institutions calculated to enhance her growth and wealth, and win for her name and fame among the cities of the Union. He is interested in no less than seven different manufactories located there. He was one of the founders

of the noted Milburn Wagon Works, established in 1874, in which corporation he has ever since been a stockholder. He is also a stockholder and director in the Toledo Mower and Reaper Company, representing one-seventh of its entire capital. He is likewise a director in the Gendron Iron Wheel Company, which he helped to organize, and also a stockholder in the Union Manufacturing Company, Toledo Moulding Company, Citizen's Electric Light Company, and Tri-state Fair Association, which he largely aided in establishing, and in which he has ever since been director. Mr. Eaton also aided in establishing the Merchants' National Bank, and the Merchants and Clerks' Saving Institution, of Toledo, and has been director of the former twelve years and of the latter eleven years. Thus, and in various ways, he has used his means and energies toward developing the resources of the city, not in one avenue alone, but in all departments of trade, manufacture, and public improvement. Besides all these, he is no less distinguished for his active and interested labors in connection with the many institutions of charity and benevolence in his city, which find in him a constant benefactor. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Protestant Orphans' Home, of Toledo. Mr. Eaton has been a member of the First Congregational Church, in charge of Dr. Williams, since 1858, in behalf of which, as well as every thing calculated for social and moral improvement, his influence is largely enlisted. In politics, he takes but little interest. Although a liberal contributor in behalf of his party (the Republican), during campaigns, etc., he has never sought for political preferment, not even to the acceptance of a municipal office. Mr. Eaton is emphatically a self-made man, beginning, as he did, with nothing, in a business beset on every side with competition, in defiance of which, in a comparatively short period, he has reached the acme of success, and has earned for himself a place in the catalogue of those who have won distinction in their respective vocations. One man who honorably wins name and fame in his chosen avocation by dint of personal effort, aided only by his inborn power to succeed, is entitled to as much credit as another, whether in mercantile life or in statesmanship, in the trades or in the professions. While the statesman may theorize and win a battle of words and ideas, the business man practices his theories and wins a victory of dollars and cents—that power which rules the world to-day. On March 8, 1861, Mr. Eaton married Miss Mary H., daughter of R. M. and Sophia Shirley, of Goffstown, New Hampshire. The only child (a daughter) born to Mr. and Mrs. Eaton died in 1876, at the age of ten.

YOUNG, SAMUEL M., banker and capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, December 29th, 1806. He was the son of Samuel Young, a prominent architect and builder, who had been a member of the legislature, and was highly esteemed. After receiving an education in the academies of New Hampshire, he read law with John M. Pomeroy, of Burlington, Vermont, and in 1835 removed to Maumee City, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1839 he took into partnership Morrison R. Waite (at present Chief Justice of the United States), who had been reading in his office for the previous year, under the firm name of Young & Waite. In 1850, the county-seat having been removed to Toledo, it was found necessary to open an office there, which was done. This partnership continued until 1856, when Mr. Young retired from practice. In

relinquishing the profession of the law he by no means withdrew from the active pursuits and duties of life. In 1847 he turned his attention to banking, and in 1855, with others, purchased the Bank of Toledo, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was closely identified with its management until 1865, at which time the stockholders accepted the provisions of the national banks act, and reorganized as the Toledo National bank. He was chosen president and still fills that position. In 1860 he removed from Maumee City to Toledo. In 1862 he associated with Abner L. Backus, as forwarders and commission merchants, under the name of Young & Backus, and erected extensive grain elevators. The firm is still in existence, doing a heavy and prosperous business. Among other enterprises in which he engaged, was the rebuilding of the Maumee and Perrysburg toll bridge across the Maumee river at Maumee City. Three different times the bridge had been swept away by the ice-freshets, the last time in March, 1849. All the owners except himself were discouraged, and refused to rebuild. He stepped forward, bought their stock, and, at a cost of \$36,000, rebuilt the bridge which now stands in good condition. In 1852-53 he took a deep interest in the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, which was then in process of construction, and was a director of the same for a number of years, and until it was consolidated with other roads, forming what is now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. He is also a director and the largest stockholder in the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, now in process of construction. In 1866 he bought in and reorganized the Toledo Gas-Light and Coke Company, and has been its president ever since; and, also, was one of the originators of the Boody House hotel project, and president of the company that carried its construction forward to completion. A decided republican in his political views he took a prominent part in political matters, but would accept no office, with the single exception of a term of two years as the first auditor appointed in the county of Lucas. During the war, he contributed money and worked for the cause of the Union. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church, toward which, and also to charitable institutions, he has contributed liberally. A self-made man, he has won success by steady, persistent, methodical work. A strong, clear-headed lawyer, he so worked up the points of a case that never was there danger of a client suffering because something had been neglected or not pushed. In 1841 he married Miss Angeline L. Upton, step-daughter of Dr. Conant, of Maumee City, and had four children: Horatio S., bank cashier; Frank I., with the firm of Young & Backus; Helen E., and Morrison W.

CORWIN, THOMAS, lawyer, statesman, and the twelfth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 29th, 1794, and died at Washington City, December 18th, 1865. In 1798 his father, Matthias Corwin, who subsequently became a judge, removed his family to what is now known as Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, then a wilderness, and there in a log school house, and taught by a young man named Dunlevy, who subsequently attained some distinction as a lawyer, our subject, while yet a boy, obtained the education now bestowed on children of six or seven years old. In his seventeenth year the war of 1812 was proclaimed, and for want of a more able-bodied driver this lad drove a wagon loaded with provisions for the army to General Harrison's headquarters. This accidental

occurrence became a potent factor in his subsequent popularity. In 1816 he began to study law, and so earnestly did he apply himself that the following year he was examined and admitted to practice. In March, 1818, he was appointed to the office of prosecuting attorney of his county, and until 1830 performed the duties of that office. His public career commenced in 1822 with his election to the legislature of Ohio. He was by this time not only a well-read lawyer, but also a sound reasoner and fluent speaker, and after serving out the term for which he was elected he returned to his law practice, that soon became extensive and prosperous. In 1829 he again allowed himself to be nominated and elected to the Ohio legislature, but the following year, he was, on the whig ticket elected to Congress by a very large vote, and subsequently reelected until he had in all served ten years. In 1840, at a great mass meeting at Columbus, he was, as the whig candidate for governor, nominated and elected, but served one term only. The governorship he never regarded but as a stepping-stone to a better position, the duties of governor, as he tersely specified them, being, in his opinion, mainly "confined to appointing notaries public and pardoning convicts out of the penitentiary." In 1845 he was elected to the United States senate, and until 1850 discharged with distinction the duties of that office. In those troublous years when the subject most exciting to both parties was the institution of human slavery, his views were always clearly enunciated, and especially so in 1847, when his bold speech against the prosecution of the Mexican war delighted the people of the New England States. Had he maintained the stand he then took he would probably in 1852 have been the whig candidate for the presidency; but the courage he then manifested, in denouncing the war with Mexico for the extension of the slave power, was not sustained by any further exhibition of that sentiment which the active element of his party looked to him to make, and by that and subsequent advocacy of the Wilmot proviso, so-called, he lost the position he had then gained. As a reward for his moderation Mr. Fillmore, who was recognized as the representative of those who then were called the "silver gray" whigs, appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, a position that he held until 1852, when he retired to his home and private life among the hills of Warren county. He had now obtained a national reputation, and although regarding Lebanon as his home, he opened an office in Cincinnati. In 1858 the desire for more public life and triumph induced him to again run for Congress, and he was elected, and reelected in 1860. Having participated in the discussions which characterized Congressional operations during the months following Mr. Lincoln's election, in manner to please the latter, among his first appointments, he sent the name of the Hon. Thomas Corwin to the Senate for the mission to Mexico, and it was confirmed. On the 11th of April following he embarked for Vera Cruz and thence to the City of Mexico, where during the whole of Mr. Lincoln's first term he served as United States minister and plenipotentiary to the Mexican government, then rather an undecided one, the pretensions of Maximilian and the church party being antagonized by the President Juarez and the party of the people. In April, 1865, Governor Corwin returned to the United States to be, in common with the whole nation, shocked by the assassination of President Lincoln. He at once opened a law office in Washington City, but had no more than settled down to business in it with some degree of quiet, after the skurry and turmoil of that



Eng'd by A. H. Ritchie

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SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

memorable summer and autumn, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and three days afterward ceased to live. Possessed of those talents which command popularity, he was ever regarded with affection and kindness by even his opponents, the unquestionable sincerity that characterized his language giving persuasive power to all he said. In Congress he never rose to speak unless he had something important to say, and hence whenever he appeared upon the floor of House or Senate, he commanded attention. In ability to wield the weapons of ridicule and sarcasm he was generally regarded without a rival, but, so greatly did his amiable disposition control those weapons, that even in the most exciting passages of debate he rarely aroused the animosity of his opponents. In private life he had from boyhood exhibited the utmost integrity and purity of character, with, in professional life, a high sense of honor. On November 13th, 1822, he married Miss Sarah Ross, a sister of the Hon. Thomas R. Ross, who served three terms in Congress. This marriage was without issue.

PEEBLES, JOHN G., president of the Portsmouth National Bank, and one of the most prominent citizens in the development of commercial and manufacturing interests in the city of Portsmouth, was born near Chillicothe, November 30th, 1813. In 1819 he left the place of his nativity with his parents, John and Margaret Peebles, for Portsmouth, arriving there April 3d on a keel boat, which came down the Scioto River. Here he received his early training, attending school until he had reached the age of fourteen years, after which, in the Spring of 1828, he returned to Chillicothe, and entered upon the duties of a clerk for his uncle, John McCoy, who was engaged in the dry goods business. This he continued for the space of eighteen months, and then returning to Portsmouth assisted his father in the commission and hotel business, making his home in Portsmouth until 1843, when he removed with his family to Pine Grove Furnace, near Hanging Rock, Ohio. The year following he accepted the position of manager of Pine Grove Furnace, and was thus employed until 1854. During the ten years that he occupied this position he was economical, and having accumulated some capital was enabled, in partnership with his brother Joseph S. Peebles and Samuel Coles, to buy out the individual half of Pine Grove Furnace, and also the Hanging Rock Coal Company, which, in 1864, they sold to Thomas W. Means and others. In 1860 Mr. Peebles was elected president of the Iron Bank, of Ironton, at Ironton, Ohio, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. James Rogers. This position he ably filled until the organization of the First National Bank of Ironton, when he became its president, a position he occupied until after his removal to Portsmouth, in 1865. While living at Pine Grove Furnace Mr. Peebles became interested in the Belfont Iron Works Company, and after his removal to Ironton in the Ashland Coal Company and the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. As stated above, Mr. Peebles returned with his family to Portsmouth in 1865, and from that date has been most prominent in developing her resources and enhancing her material growth. In 1867 he, in partnership with Messrs. S. G. Johnson and Benjamin B. Gaylord, both of whom are now deceased, built the hub and spoke factory in that place, and subsequently disposed of their interests to Sherman G. Johnson and Josiah H. Roads, a firm which, in 1877, became Johnson Brothers, and in 1880 Johnson & Son. He also was

a stockholder in the Portsmouth National Bank from its infancy; later becoming a director, and in 1875, upon the demise of Mr. George Johnson, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work, he was elected its president, a position he has filled with credit and distinction ever since. Mr. Peebles is also connected with various other enterprises, and his great success is due to his fine executive ability, keen insight into business affairs, and the faculty of grasping the right opportunity at the right moment, and the power to determine, with great accuracy, the result of a business undertaking. Mr. Peebles has avoided all official positions, and though solicited has never accepted any office in the gift of the people. In his political affiliations he has been a republican since the organization of that party, and was an old line whig previously. For a number of years he has been connected, as a member, with the First Presbyterian Church of Portsmouth, and has contributed liberally of his means toward its support. Mr. Peebles was married June 10, 1835, to Miss Martha Rose Steele, daughter of Robert and Martha Rose Steele, of Philadelphia. Nine children were born to them, five of whom survive, three sons and two daughters, namely: Robert, who is engaged at Ashland, Ky.; John, of the wholesale firm of Reed & Peebles, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Richard R., who is associated with the firm of Peebles, Terry & Co., and Margaret J. and Mary E., who reside at home. Mr. Peebles is a gentleman of shrewd observation and extensive business knowledge. While his tastes are elegant and refined, and his disposition frank and generous, he is very positive in his convictions and decided in his views, and when once his opinions as to duty are formed he is immovable. This positiveness of character has sometimes made him enemies, but even such have found something to admire in his consistent upright life and sterling integrity. In business matters Mr. Peebles is always prompt, and has never allowed his obligations to be unfulfilled. In appearance he is dignified and commanding, and takes rank among Portsmouth's most distinguished citizens. He has a beautiful residence, situated on the corner of Second and Washington Streets, Portsmouth, where he and his accomplished family reside, surrounded by every evidence of refinement and wealth.

RICKOFF, ANDREW J., A. M., superintendent of public instruction, Cleveland, was born August 23d, 1824, near Newhope, New Jersey, a small village lying between Trenton and New Brunswick. His parents removed to Cincinnati when he was only about six years of age. Here he attended successively the public schools, Woodward High-school, and Woodward College. Having completed the studies of the high-school, he commenced the collegiate course, but soon withdrew to enter upon the career of a teacher, which he has followed from that time to this. He was then less than seventeen years of age. With so limited a preparation for his duties, he had to complete his education by many years of assiduous study after he had begun his labors in the schoolroom as a teacher. But having a strong constitution he was able to do an amount of work which few have been able to accomplish. For many years during this period of his life he was accustomed to allow himself but six hours per day for sleep. While thus carrying on his private studies, he seldom permitted himself to go before his classes without so thorough a review of the subject before them that he was able to conduct their recitations without reference to the text-books. Thus he acquired

the reputation of an indefatigable laborer in whatsoever was set before him to do. By means of such application to study he won from the Ohio State University at Athens the degree of A. M. This in brief was the career of Mr. Rickoff as a student. As a teacher his history may be presented in chronological order, as follows: He commenced teaching in 1840, and after being engaged for a few years in the country schools in the vicinity of Cincinnati, he was invited to take charge of the schools of Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, as superintendent. Here he remained five years, at the end of which time, August, 1849, he received an appointment in one of the public schools of Cincinnati, the same that he had attended for a while when a young boy. Here he served as assistant one year, at the end of which he received an appointment to his old position at Portsmouth. This he at first accepted, but afterwards declined, to take the principalship of the school in which he was then engaged. This post he held a little more than two years, when he was appointed superintendent of schools by the board of trustees and visitors, being the first one to receive such an appointment from the board, the two superintendents who had preceded him having been elected by popular vote. Having filled this office five years, he established a private school for the sake of the better pay which it afforded. For the succeeding nine years (1858-1867) his attention was mainly confined to this work. But during that time he remained upon the board of examiners of teachers for the city, and in 1864 was elected from the First Ward to the Board of Education, and in the following year to the presidency of that body on the retirement of the Hon. Rufus King, who had occupied the chair for fourteen years. He remained in the board only two years. In July, 1867, without his knowledge or consent, and during his absence from the city, the board again elected him to the superintendency of the schools, the proposed salary being more than double that which he had previously received. But shortly after, on returning to the city, he declined the flattering offer and advertised the opening of his own school for the following September. In less than six weeks, however, he was offered the superintendency of the schools of Cleveland at a salary of \$4,000, more than twice the salary then paid by any city having a population less than double that of Cleveland. This he accepted and held for fifteen years. In the winter of 1849-50 Mr. Rickoff became a member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association, and was elected to the presidency of that body in 1855, presiding at the sessions held in Cleveland the following summer, and at Columbus in the winter of 1856-57. He became a member of the National Teachers' Association in 1859, and was elected to the presidency in the same year, presiding at the session in 1860, held at Washington, D. C. In 1880 he was elected a member of the National Council of Education, which is limited to fifty-two members, all representative men in their profession. They receive their appointment from the National Teachers' Association. In 1881 he was made a life director. For several years he was president of the Ohio State board of examiners of teachers, which had been established by legislative enactment, for the purpose of examining and issuing life-certificates to those who, by their scholarly attainments and success as practical teachers and superintendents, had won the right to such honorable distinction. As a member and as chairman of successive executive committees, Mr. Rickoff has had great influence in directing the proceedings and moulding the character of the

educational associations with which he has been connected. For many years he was a member and regular attendant upon the meetings of the "Round Table Convention," as it was called, which was never composed of more than five or six members, among whom were J. L. Pickard, then superintendent of schools in Chicago; W. T. Harris, superintendent of schools for St. Louis, and John Hancock, superintendent of the Cincinnati schools. It was the custom of these gentlemen to meet annually in one of the cities named, or at intermediate points, for the purpose of discussing the educational problems of the day more fully and freely than was possible in the larger assemblies of their profession. The society (so-called, it was without constitution or by-laws) derived its name from the fact that its meetings were held in the private parlors of the hotels at which the members were staying for the time. All reporters were excluded from these meetings. To the thorough and exhaustive discussions of this association, ranging as they did over almost every point of school organization, instruction, and discipline, the progress, uniformity, and high standing of the Western schools may be justly attributed. Mr. Rickoff is never satisfied with what has been attained in educational affairs. During this active service of more than forty years as a teacher and school manager, he has been an indefatigable student in all matters pertaining to his profession. Probably there are not more than two other libraries in the United States which are as complete as his in works pertaining to education; one is the library of the National Bureau of Education, at Washington, and the other that of the Hon. Henry Barnard, at Hartford, Connecticut. As he puts it himself, he "is a skeptic in education," believing that the practical results of our present systems of public and private education are far from what they should and might be; but, being sanguine of the future, he has been recognized for many years as one of the foremost among educational reformers. On this point we make the following extract from the "History of Education in the State of Ohio," published by authority of the General Assembly, 1876:

"No man in Ohio has studied more thoroughly the classification of schools and done more during the last twenty years to bring about the degree of perfection which has been attained in the present system of grading than Mr. A. J. Rickoff, now superintendent of the Cleveland schools. Mr. Rickoff's attention was called to this important subject when, in 1854, he was superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati. Soon after he entered upon the duties of his office he made a report on the expediency of organizing grammar schools, as a part of the school system, intermediate between the district and high schools. . . . In this able report he defines classification to be 'the arrangement of pupils according to proficiency and capacity for study into grades, classes, or divisions. That system of schools is most nearly perfect which enables us to secure the nicest classification. It is at once the most economical and the most efficient—the most economical because it gives the greatest possible number of pupils to the teacher, and the most efficient because it gives to each pupil the greatest possible share of the teacher's time and labor.' In accordance with this plan, which differed in many points from any plan previously adopted and on his recommendation, the grade known as the intermediate in the Cincinnati schools was established. So perfect was the grading and classification of these schools at this time that few essential changes have since been found necessary."

Mr. Rickoff also recommended the plan of organization which is now in successful operation in the city of Cleveland. Though it differs from the system which had, on his recommendation, been adopted in Cincinnati, it was thought to be



Yours faithfully,
A. G. Thurman

better adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Forest City. Speaking of school organizations of the United States, Sir Chas. Reed, chairman of the school board of the city of London, England, who was at the head of the educational commission which came to this country in 1876, reported to the committee in council, that no single city was "superior to Cleveland, closely followed in alphabetical order by Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis," etc. Mr. Rickoff has given much study to school architecture, the warming and ventilating of school-houses, etc. Accordingly he has been authorized by his board of education to make the floor plans of six of the largest school buildings which have been erected under its jurisdiction within the last six or seven years, the Central High-school being among the number. The latter building is believed to be not only one of the best arranged, but also one of the most magnificent, buildings yet erected in the United States for public school purposes. All the plans mentioned included also plans for warming and ventilating. Of these plans the French commission reported to the minister of public instruction that they greatly preferred them to the school-house plans of Boston, New York, etc., and reiterated their judgment thus: "We do not hesitate to put Cleveland in the lead in respect to school-houses." In the year 1877 the great publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co. solicited Mr. Rickoff and Dr. Harris to prepare a series of school readers. This being done, they were printed and put on the market, and within the four years which have elapsed since their publication they have reached a sale of nearly three million copies. In this work Mr. Rickoff was greatly aided by his wife, Mrs. Rebecca D. Rickoff. To her he acknowledges his obligation for much of his success in the direction of the primary schools which have come under his management. He says that to her he owes the development of that which is best in their practical application.

THURMAN, HON. ALLEN G., lawyer, jurist, and statesman, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on November 13th, 1813. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman, his mother the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, of North Carolina, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1819 his parents removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and he resided there until 1853, when he removed to Columbus, his present residence. He was educated at the Chillicothe Academy, and by the private instruction of his mother. He studied law with his uncle, the late William Allen, then United States Senator and afterward Governor of Ohio, and with Noah H. Swayne, now a retired justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. While a student, he spent considerable time in surveying lands, of which pursuit he was very fond, and to which he is, doubtless, much indebted for that robust constitution and strong vital force which enabled him in after years to accomplish, without apparent injury, such an amount of mental labor as but few can endure. Judge Alfred Yapple, in a contribution to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a few years since, gives us this racy description of Thurman in boyhood. He was "then a small boy, with what poets in pantaloons would denominate 'flaxen hair,' and versifiers in crinoline 'golden locks,' but what Allen and common people call a 'tow-head.' His mother was drilling him in his French lessons. She continued to superintend his education, directing his reading of authors, even after he left

the old Chillicothe Academy, a private institution, and the highest and only one he ever attended until his admission to the bar. While attending this academy Thurman's classmates and intimates were sent away to college. He could not go, for not only did his parents find themselves without the means to send him, but even required his exertions for their own support and the support of his sisters, a duty which he cheerfully and efficiently rendered, remaining single and at home for more than nine years after his admission to the bar, giving a large part of his earnings toward his parents' and sisters' support. The day his companions mounted the stage and went away to college he was seized with temporary despair. Sick at heart, he sought the old Presbyterian burying-ground, and laid down upon a flat tomb and cried. Soon the thought struck him that that was idle, and would not do. A gentleman was passing, to whom he told his grief, but added, 'If they come home and have learned more than I have they must work for it.' Old citizens still remember that a light, during this time, was often seen in young Thurman's room until four o'clock in the morning. He would never quit any thing until he had mastered it and made it his own. This particular trait he has possessed ever since. In the acquisition of solid learning his academy fellows never got in advance of him, and he kept studying long after they had graduated. He taught school, studied, and practiced surveying, prepared himself for and was admitted to the bar in 1835, and practiced his profession until he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1851." This period was one of constant and intense mental activity for him, whereby were laid deep and broad the foundations for that fame which for many years past has been co-extensive with the republic. The bar of Chillicothe at that time was excelled by none in the State for ability, learning, and eloquence. Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanberry, and Hocking H. Hunter, of the Lancaster bar, appeared in many of the important cases in Ross and adjoining counties where Thurman practiced. Such progress did he make that in a comparatively short time he stood confessedly in the very front rank of the profession, not only in Ross county, but in the State of Ohio. Employed in almost every litigated case in Ross county, he was retained in many important litigations in adjoining and remote counties. With this immense practice no client could ever truthfully complain that his case was neglected. Pleadings were filed at the proper time, and when the case was called for trial his carefully prepared brief demonstrated that every pertinent authority had been noticed and every principle of law involved in the issue thoroughly analyzed and considered. The painstaking labor which he bestowed upon the preparation of a case was remarkable. Every detail was noticed and its probable effect considered. The weak points of his adversary were carefully surveyed, the plan of assault thereon skillfully arranged, and the vulnerable points on his own side thoroughly protected. But his work did not stop with the consideration of details and particulars. His ability to classify and generalize was unexcelled. When he came to the point of inquiring, "What is the logic of the whole case in view of all the circumstances?" his argumentative and logical power told with fearful effect upon his adversary. He was married in November, 1844, to Mary, daughter of the late Walter Dun, of Fayette county, Kentucky. The same year he was nominated and elected as the democratic candidate of the Ross county district for representative in Congress, serving one Congress with distinction.

He declined to be a candidate for re-election, much to the regret of his constituents, in order that he might again devote his attention especially to the practice of the law. Elected in 1851 to the Supreme bench, he drew the term for four years, and of that time served from December, 1854, to February, 1856, as chief-justice. Declining a re-election upon retiring from the Supreme bench, he resumed the practice of his profession at Columbus, and was retained in leading cases from all parts of the State in the higher State and Federal courts. His opinions contained in the first five volumes of the "Ohio State Reports," notable for the clear and forcible expression of his views and the accuracy of his statements of the law, greatly strengthened and extended his reputation as a lawyer and jurist. He has always been a democrat, adhering unflinchingly to the party through all its varying fortunes, and while not inclined to run after temporary expedients in politics, when the State or national convention has settled the policy of a campaign for his party, he has gracefully acquiesced in the decision, whether exactly in accord with his judgment in every particular or not, believing that its success upon the whole would promote the best interests of the country. Because of this he has been unjustly accused, in one or two instances, of a want of personal independence in not adhering to his own convictions. No one well acquainted with Judge Thurman but knows that, while on all proper occasions he boldly and fearlessly avows his opinions upon all questions of public import and enforces them with arguments not easily controverted, he is, nevertheless, too wise, just, and tolerant of the opinions of others to resist after a decision by proper authority, whether a court, the Senate, the convention of his party, or the people at the ballot-box. He believes that the fundamental principles of the democratic party must be applied to the practical administration of the government to insure the safety and perpetuity of republican institutions in this country, and tenaciously clings to the democratic party as the only instrumentality by which this object may be fully attained. In the Twenty-ninth Congress he advocated and voted for the "Wilmot Proviso," and upon the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill by Mr. Douglas, opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an unnecessary disturbance of a fair settlement of controverted questions, the reopening of which might produce the most dire consequences. After the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill he continued to do battle with the national democratic party, advocating the principle of non-interference by the Federal Government, so far as slavery in the Territories was concerned, as defined by its platform adopted in Cincinnati in June, 1856, as the only means of averting the evils he had feared as the result of repealing the Missouri Compromise. In the discussion of the questions growing out of this repeal he took a very prominent part, always advocating the cause of national unity and peace. He was always uncompromisingly opposed to the doctrine of secession. He was unanimously nominated by the democratic party of Ohio as its gubernatorial candidate in 1867. In this remarkable campaign the issue principally discussed was whether the Constitution of the State should be so amended as to authorize negro suffrage. The preceding republican legislature having submitted such an amendment to be voted upon at the October election of that year, Thurman commenced an early and aggressive canvass, being on the stump about four months, and making one hundred speeches of great force and ability. He secured an almost perfect organization in every county,

and brought all the speaking talent of the democracy to his active and enthusiastic support, meeting the well-trained corps of republican speakers at every point, and at the ballot-box, in a vote larger than had then ever been polled in the State, defeated the suffrage amendment by over fifty thousand votes, the democrats electing a large majority of the members of both branches of the legislature, and reducing the heavy republican majority of 1866 to a merely nominal one, by which he was defeated for governor. The caucus of the democratic members of the legislature, upon its assembling, by a large majority nominated him as a candidate for United States Senator, his opponent for the nomination being the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and his republican opponent at the election by the joint session of the two houses being the late Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, whom he succeeded in the Senate. In 1873 he succeeded in again carrying both branches of the legislature, which secured his re-election to the Senate for a second term of six years, and wiping out the republican majority of forty thousand of 1872, and electing ex-Senator William Allen, the democratic candidate for governor, by a majority of six hundred. Without depreciating the efficiency of Governor Allen and the many able and earnest Democrats who "mingled in the fray," it is certain that the complete success of the democratic party in Ohio in 1873 was principally owing to the deep and abiding faith of Thurman in the democratic organization and his skill and inflexible purpose in holding his party in line after the disorganizing campaign of 1872. Upon reaching Washington to take his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1869, Senator Thurman found his fame as a lawyer, debater, and politician of great ability had preceded him, and by common consent of all parties in the Senate and throughout the country he was regarded as the leader and exponent of the democracy in that august body, a position which he maintained for twelve years without the expression from any one that he had a rival in his own party. Upon his entering the Senate he was assigned to the judiciary committee, and continued to be a member of that committee during his entire service in the Senate. In the Forty-sixth Congress, the democracy obtained a majority in the Senate, when he became the chairman of the judiciary committee, and was also elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and, because of the ill-health and absence of Vice-president Wheeler, presided much of the time with great ability and impartiality. It is impossible, within the limits prescribed for this sketch, to refer to even the more important services rendered the country by him while in the Senate. Perhaps he is entitled to be most commended and longest remembered for introducing, advocating with consummate skill and ability, and causing to be passed, an act since known as the "Thurman Act," relating to the Pacific railroads. By this act it is said that more than \$100,000,000 were saved to the people as an immediate or prospective result. The opposition to the passage of this act was fierce, even unscrupulous, the friends of the railroads employing every means, influence, and argument, both in and out of the Senate, to defeat it. The bill, as was asserted with great vehemence, was unconstitutional, but its constitutionality was clearly established by Thurman in a speech of great power, and his position in this respect has since been sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Senator Thurman was not led to introduce and advocate the passage of this measure because of any fanatical opposition to railroad corporations as such, but



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simply to establish and secure what he believed to be the plain contract rights of the government. But so prominent a part did he take in all the great debates upon the important measures before the Senate while he was a member that no just or comprehensive description of his services can be written in much less space than would be required for the history of the government for that period. As a speaker he is forcible and direct, wasting no time upon immaterial matters, while his manner evinces that he is wholly sincere and greatly in earnest. He always received marked attention while addressing the Senate, for it was understood that he never spoke unless he had "something to say," and that it was worth while for both friend and foe to know what that "something" was. His course in the Senate was far from that of a mere partisan. Though in a minority for most part of the time, he exercised great influence with the majority, by whom he was held in the highest personal esteem for his courtesy, ability, integrity, and purity of character. Prior to the assembling of the national democratic convention at St. Louis, in 1876, his name was very generally mentioned by the press and otherwise in every part of the country as a favorite candidate for President; but an unfortunate division of the party in Ohio upon the currency question prevented his friends from urging his nomination or announcing his name to the convention as a candidate. In 1880 there was a still more general expression in the country favorable to his nomination for the presidency. The democratic State convention of Ohio, of that year, assembling to appoint delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring his candidacy, and instructing the delegation from Ohio to vote for and support him in the national convention. On the first ballot in the latter convention he received the vote of Ohio and a very flattering vote from other States, the whole vote having been very much divided among a number of local favorites. He also received the vote of Ohio and some from other States on the second ballot, but before the conclusion of that ballot it became manifest that General Hancock would be nominated, and the vote of all the States was changed to the latter, with the single exception of Indiana, which State adhered to ex-Senator Hendricks to the end. Senator Thurman has been almost universally acknowledged by the democracy of the country as the ablest and best representative of the party, and from his long and eminent services rendered to the party and the country the most entitled to be honored by it, the writer of this sketch has every reason to believe. Motives of policy undoubtedly prevented the convention from nominating Thurman, not because he was not popular, for no man before the convention had as many friends or fewer enemies, but he lived in Ohio, a State, under all ordinary circumstances, certainly republican. And as the October election in that State for State officers would be regarded as a test of the strength of the presidential candidates in November, it was feared that the democracy, with all of Senator Thurman's popularity in the State, would not be able to wrest it from the republicans with a favorite son, in the person of General Garfield, as their candidate. The apprehension that the moral effect of the defeat of the democracy in Ohio in October might be disastrous to success with Thurman as the candidate was probably unduly magnified by the immediate friends of other candidates. The chances of each party were, however, then regarded as about equal, and to assure success democrats thought it wise to look to and regard every con-

dition and circumstance that might possibly affect the result. On retiring from the Senate March 4th, 1881, he determined to devote himself to his private affairs and to decline all invitations to become a candidate for any public position of whatever name or character. In a very few weeks, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881, to consider and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fixing a uniform rule by which silver should be regarded as money by the countries therein represented. Inasmuch as the acceptance of this appointment furnished him an opportunity to visit Europe in a pleasant way, a thing he had always desired to do, but had never found time for, he determined to make the acceptance of it an exception to his previous resolution. He accordingly sailed from New York on the 5th of April, 1881, and arrived in New York on his return in October. In addition to France he visited Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, Scotland, and returned much improved in health and delighted with his journey. But so long as health remains it is not at all probable that Senator Thurman will lead a life of ease and inactivity. Very soon after his return from Europe he argued two important causes in the Supreme Court of the United States, one of which involved the title to a vast amount of mining property in Colorado, aggregating in volume many millions of dollars. Following closely upon this, he was selected, with Chief-justice Cooley, of Michigan, and Washburne, of Illinois, ex-minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to differential rates between the trunk railroads leading from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. They have already heard arguments in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. "The Judge," as he is familiarly addressed by his neighbors, is now sixty-eight years of age, but enjoying excellent health. With his mental faculties unimpaired, it is hard to believe, from his appearance, that he might not do good work for a quarter of a century to come. He has, however, formed the inflexible determination not to allow himself to be regarded as, under any circumstances, a candidate for official honors. To a friend who, a short time since, hinted that there might be an emergency in which it would be necessary for the democratic party to make him its candidate for President in 1884, he replied very quickly, "that he only recalled one instance in this country of a President who was inaugurated after he was seventy years of age, and the office-seekers killed him in one month. He had no desire to make his exit from this world in that way; besides he had always flattered himself that he was not a chronic office-seeker, and that he would at the appropriate age retire from public life and devote the evening of his days to the enjoyment of the more congenial and substantial pleasures of a private citizen. His resolution to remain in private life had been advisedly formed and would be firmly maintained."

STEWART, DANIEL BERTINE, a well-known business man and prominent as a railroad projector and contractor, is of New England parentage. His parents were Daniel and Ruth (Arnold) Stewart, who emigrated from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Ohio in 1802, settling in Athens County, where our subject was born, September 26th, 1812. His father purchased a large tract of land at a day when little or no development had been made in the fertile, and

now populous, Hocking Valley, and Mr. Stewart spent the earlier years of his life in removing the heavy forests which covered almost the entire county at that time. This arduous employment curtailed his use of the few educational advantages afforded at that time, and, in consequence, his education in the elementary branches was defective. His innate ability, however, supplied that defect in subsequent life; and he became widely known throughout the State as an able and practical man of business. He formed at an early age habits of economy, industry, and perseverance, which have proved of incalculable value to him in after years. At the age of sixteen years he entered his father's flouring-mill, and two years later took entire charge of the same, and, on attaining his majority, purchased the mill and all its outfitings. He soon disposed of the mill, realizing a considerable amount on his purchase. He then formed a partnership with his brother Alexander, at Rutland, Ohio, where he continued in business two years, when he removed to Coolville, Athens County, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1837 he disposed of his interest there and removed to his father's farm, where he improved the water-power of the Hocking river, and erected a saw-mill. In 1842 he built a large grist-mill; and, two years later, established the first woolen factory in Southern Ohio, thus being the pioneer of that important industry in that section. This business was highly successful, and in his hands assumed large proportions, affording employment to a considerable number of persons. His business centering largely at Athens he removed with his family to that place, November 6th, 1867, where he still lives. He is universally conceded to be the most active man in building projects in Athens County. Since 1837 he has built a large number of stores, dwelling-houses, mills, and factories, including a fine brick factory, one of the best equipped in Southern Ohio. In later years railroad construction has occupied his attention, and he has been prominent and active in measures to increase the railroad facilities throughout the State. In 1850 he commenced to agitate the construction of the Parkersburg and Columbus Valley line, which, through unforeseen difficulties, was abandoned. He secured the right-of-way for the building of the Baltimore Short Line, and officiated as the practical superintendent of construction. He was a stockholder, and a director of the road until its amalgamation with the Baltimore and Ohio, when his interests were merged with that corporation. Mr. Stewart is credited with being the prime mover of the enterprise which resulted in the construction of the Baltimore Short Line, and doubtless contributed more time, influence; and personal energy to secure its successful inauguration than any other single individual, having devoted four years to promoting its interests. He was for some years a director in the Atlantic and Lake Erie road, since succeeded by the Ohio Central, and was largely instrumental in securing the successful operation of the same. At this writing he is identified with projects looking to the establishment of railroad communications between the great coal fields of Perry County and the south-east. Mr. Stewart's enterprise has not been restricted to railroad construction and the building up of the material interests of the town of Athens. The village of Stewart, in Athens County, on the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati road, was laid out by him, and the greater number of buildings were erected through his enterprise and by his means. Mr. Stewart has never entered very actively in politics, and has always been disposed to eschew office. - He

was a Lincoln elector in 1860, and was one of the martyred President's most enthusiastic partisans and adherents. He filled the office of justice of the peace nearly a quarter of a century, and served on the board of county commissioners for a time. While acting in the latter capacity he performed invaluable service to the country. The practice of "bidding off" the county's paupers was in vogue when Mr. Stewart first entered upon his duties—a method of caring for them which was repugnant to his feelings of humanity; and his practical mind at once sought means to remove the abuse. He had taken the pains to acquaint himself with the way in which these unfortunates were treated by parties undertaking to care for them, and in a majority of cases found that the responsibility was assumed by speculative and unscrupulous persons who were desirous of profiting by their labor, and who almost invariably abused them. He therefore strenuously urged that an infirmary building be secured large enough to house the poor in comfort; and, notwithstanding a determined popular opposition, he, with the assistance of one other member of the board, carried his point. Accordingly a large farm with a suitable building was purchased at a considerable outlay and immediately taken possession of for the purpose stated. The wisdom of Mr. Stewart's plan was afterward appreciated and commended by all. He has acted with the republican party continuously since its organization, and has very pronounced views upon all the leading questions discussed. Before the organization of the republican party he was an old-line whig, but left that party to assist in organizing the republicans. During the late war Mr. Stewart supplied means for establishing a sutler's shop, and as it required his attention for a time he went south. While there his sympathies were enlisted in behalf of wounded soldiers, and he devoted his time largely to alleviating their sufferings. Although a non-combatant, he was much exposed to the enemy's fire, and often escaped capture at the hands of the Confederates. In one instance he was so hard pressed, being hemmed in on all sides, that he took refuge in a cluster of evergreens. Having a large amount of money on his person—about three thousand dollars—he concealed it under an old rail fence, trusting to memory to guide him to the place of concealment when danger should have passed. He then started on foot and succeeded in reaching Nashville in safety. After a lapse of several days he returned to the place and found his money intact. He has been twice married; first to Miss Sarah Carter, April 7th, 1836, who died October 16th, 1874. He had nine children by this marriage, six of whom are still living. His second marriage was with Mrs. M. E. Pearce, widow of the late Dr. T. J. Pearce, of the United States army. She was well known throughout the war for her charitable work and afterward officiated as matron of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined that organization early in life, and has continued an active and efficient member. Stewart's Chapel, near his old homestead, takes its name from him. At this writing he continues active in business, and his time is fully occupied in looking after his multifarious enterprises. He is an extensive land-owner and the largest individual tax payer in the county.

WIKOFF, ALLEN T., United States pension agent, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 15th, 1825. He was the son of John and Nancy (Jones) Wikoff. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Wikoff himself

was brought up on a farm. After receiving a common school education, he continued to improve himself by study at his own home. When Mr. Wikoff started in life on his own account he engaged in farming, an avocation he continued until 1862, when he enlisted in the army, and was made lieutenant of Company A, 91st O. V. I., serving in the army three years. In 1863 he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and served to the close of the war. In 1871 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, which position he held until he was himself elected secretary of state in 1872. In 1874 he was renominated by acclamation for the same office, but was defeated, with the remainder of the republican state ticket. While secretary of state Mr. Wikoff devoted much time to the study of State statistics. The result of his labor was tabulated in the form of a report, which greatly aided in the subsequent development of the resources of the State. After Mr. Wikoff returned from the army he read law, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, but never actively engaged in practice. In 1874 he was made chairman of the republican state committee, and continued its chief officer until 1876, when he was appointed adjutant-general of the State of Ohio by Governor Hayes, and also elected as the Ohio member of the National Republican Committee, a position he, however, resigned, after attending one meeting. He retained the office of adjutant-general until 1877, when he was appointed United States pension agent for the State of Ohio by President Grant, and again reappointed by President Hayes, an office he still holds. In December, 1852, General Wikoff was married to Angeline Collier, daughter of John Collier, of Adams county, Ohio. They have four children living, Wheeler C., John B., James E., and Charles A. Wikoff. He moved his family from Adams county to Columbus in 1873, and still resides in that city. General Wikoff is a man of high character. His record as a business man, as an army officer, and as a public official is without a stain or blemish. In his private life he is a kind-hearted, plain, and unassuming gentleman, and is highly esteemed by all who have come in contact with him.

RICHARDS, REES G., lieutenant-governor of Ohio, is the son of William G. and Sarah Richards, and was born July 22d, 1842, near Swansea, Carmarthenshire, Wales, where he lived until he was ten years old. He attended school in Swansea; and this early portion of his life was spent like that of the average boy. At ten his parents, filled with the desire to test the truth of the wonderful stories told them of America, packed their *lares et penates*, and bidding farewell to Wales, crossed the Atlantic, and landed in Canada, settling at first near Hamilton, Ontario, where they resided a year or more, then moving to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, near Wellsboro. Here young Richards, now a lad of nearly twelve years, took his first lessons under American tutorage, and, with the laudable ambition of securing a collegiate education, he bent every energy to the task, studying with a perseverance which gave him precedence over his fellow-students. As he grew older he felt the need of more money than was at his command to meet his increasing expenses, and during the winter he taught school, to raise the requisite funds. He studied hard, with a view of preparing himself for the practice of law; but his ambition was turned in a different direction when, in 1861, the first of war's alarms rang through the country, and he joined his fortunes to that of both old and young in defense of the nation. In September of that year he enlisted

as a private in Company G, 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Thomas Welsh, colonel; J. A. Beaver, lieutenant-colonel; and went immediately after with his regiment to Harrisburg, where he was mustered into the service. Shortly after, he was promoted to orderly sergeant, and the regiment was ordered to Washington, and thence to Fortress Monroe. In the spring of 1862 he took part in the campaign against Charleston. His regiment was in reserve at the battle of Secessionville, and here he got his first smell of burnt powder. After doing duty with his regiment in fort-building and other service along the Carolina coasts he was moved into Maryland, where, in September, 1862, he engaged in the battle of South Mountain, commanding his company, although still an orderly. After this battle Orderly Richards was promoted to captain for "gallantry on the field," and two days later he led his men into the desperate battle of Antietam. He was on the left with Burnside, and crossed the Antietam bridge in a brilliant charge on Sharpsburg. He was now only twenty years of age, and a mere boy in appearance; but he was a captain by commission, and a man and soldier in action, and had won golden opinions from his superiors. After campaigning through Virginia he went into the battle of Fredericksburg, and, notwithstanding the Union forces were defeated, such a masterly retreat was effected as to win almost the praise of victory. In the spring of 1863 Captain Richards's field of duty was transferred to Kentucky, in the department of Ohio, under General Burnside. From Kentucky he proceeded further south, and was at the capture of Vicksburg. The day the city fell his regiment was ordered, under General Sherman, in pursuit of Johnston, toward Jackson, Mississippi. At the battle of Jackson he commanded the left wing of the regiment, and received a slight wound in the knee, but remained upon the field. He returned to Vicksburg, thence going to East Tennessee, participating in the battle of Blue Springs, Lenore's Station, Campbell's Station, and the siege at Knoxville. During the winter of 1863 his regiment was encamped at Blaine's Cross Roads, Tennessee. In February, 1864, the entire regiment re-enlisted. The men had passed a miserable winter, and they were almost in destitute circumstances, but they bravely stuck to the cause by again responding to the nation's call for help. After a furlough of thirty days, the regiment went into the campaign of the Wilderness, under General Grant, and fought with him the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. The day after the Spottsylvania fight Captain Richards was attacked with the fever, and, notwithstanding he pleaded for leave to stay with his company, the physicians ordered otherwise, and he was carried to the field hospital, where he remained for several weeks. His life was despaired of a number of times; but an iron will and a good constitution brought him out all right, and he rejoined his company before Petersburg in July. He was present at the explosion of the mine in front of the city, July 30th, and commanded the regiment in the fight. In this battle he was knocked down, and as he rose, sword in hand, he was confronted by a rebel, who stuck a cocked revolver in his face and demanded his surrender. The two stood face to face for a time, both ready, but neither making a move, until a Union officer came to his rescue, and the rebel, with two others, was captured. In the same battle Captain Richards was shot at by a rebel not over fifty feet away, and, although his foe had missed his aim, the captain dropped to the ground, and, being seen from the fort, was in consequence officially reported among the killed, and his effects were sent home;

but he escaped again, and kept on at his work in the ditch, getting closer to the enemy, until he was within sixteen feet of the foe, where it was certain death to show one's self above the ground. But while a small force was engaged in throwing up an earthwork the whole rebel horde dashed down upon them, and captured almost the entire body, including Captain Richards. The next day they were taken into Petersburg, and as a mark of contempt they were forced to march through the town in alternate files with negro prisoners. Captain Richards remained in captivity for a term at Danville and at Columbia, in the Richland county jail, and later was moved to an open camp near Columbia, where, without shelter or protection of any kind, and with the most miserable food, he passed the months of December and January. On the 15th of February, knowing Sherman was approaching, the prisoners were removed by their captors, in stock cars, to Charlotte, North Carolina, and on the 17th of the month the captain, after an experience of all the horrors of rebel prison-pens for nearly seven months, succeeded in slipping past the pickets, escaped to the woods; and started north on foot. After he had gone a short distance he met Adjutant Hastings, of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, and Lieutenant Cooper, of the 7th New Jersey Volunteers, who had also taken Captain Richards's style of furlough, and were bound north. The three fugitives formed a tripartite alliance, and agreed to see each other through, and the march was begun. They laid up during the day, and traveled at night, when danger was probable; and after four weeks of incredible hardships, in the mountains, in crossing swollen streams, in valley and in plain, in constant danger of being shot down, meeting the enemy often, and escaping by some plausible story, these three intrepid officers, with the assistance of friendly negroes and a few daring Unionists, reached, on the 16th of March, 1865, the Union lines in Tennessee, accompanied by eight other fugitives they had picked up, having traveled over three hundred miles on foot. Their story reads like a romance, and is one of the thrilling incidents of the war. Once more reporting for duty, Captain Richards was made inspector on General Curtin's staff, and, the rebellion closing shortly afterward, his duties as a soldier were at an end. In August, 1865, after almost four years of dangerous service, Captain Richards returned home, and in November following was married to Miss Kittie C. Rees, a bright and winsome young lady of Tioga county. Immediately after his marriage he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and embarked in merchandising, continuing there until 1867, when he transferred his business to Irondale, Jefferson county, and resumed in connection therewith the study of law. About this time he also turned his attention to politics, and, as was very natural, enlisted heart and soul in the ranks of the republican party. His republicanism was pure and simple, and he worked for it and loved it; and in 1873 he was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature of Ohio. In 1875 he was re-elected; and in 1877, so well pleased were his constituents that he was nominated as a candidate for the State Senate in the 22d district, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Columbiana, and, as usual, was elected. The same year he removed to Steubenville, his present home. In 1879 he was re-elected senator; in 1880, was chosen by the Senate as its president *pro tem.*, and during almost the entire two terms of the Sixty-fourth General Assembly he presided over that body. During the eight years of Senator Richards's career as a legislator he was always active in furthering bills for improving the con-

dition of the community, and was considered one of the closest and most conscientious workers in the upper house. As a presiding officer his record is unexcelled. It is a remarkable fact that during his entire presidency not a single appeal was taken from his decisions. He was always fair and honest in judgment, and won the confidence and respect, not only of his own party, but of his opponents as well. At the close of the session two years ago, the members of the Senate, as a token of their appreciation of his services as a presiding officer, a gentleman, and a friend, presented him with a magnificent set of silver table-gutlery, spoons, etc. On that occasion Senator Salizgaber, a democratic member, in making the presentation speech, pronounced a handsome eulogy on Senator Richards, which was doubly acceptable, coming as it did from a political opponent. After the adjournment of the Legislature the question of selecting the most available man as a candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor, to second Governor Foster on the republican ticket, arose, and all eyes turned upon Mr. Richards as that man. He made no effort to secure the high honor, but expressed himself as willing to accept if called upon, or to use his influence and power in behalf of any man who might be chosen. At the mass convention in his own county, in May, he was enthusiastically indorsed for the position. June 8th, 1881, the republican State convention was held in Cleveland, and it was seen in the outset that Mr. Richards was a great favorite with the delegation, and, as a result, he was nominated on the second ballot—an honor to himself, to his county, to all Eastern Ohio, and to the entire republican party of the State. His home is still in Steubenville, where he is a member of the firm of Martin & Richards. Mr. Richards is not a man of wealth, and lives in a plain, unpretentious way in a pleasant home on Third street. His wife is a cultured lady, of gentle manners, and is possessed not only of beauty of person, but beauty of heart, being an ornament to any circle in which she may appear. Lieutenant-governor Richards is five feet eight and a half inches in height, and weighs one hundred and fifty pounds; has clear, blue eyes, dark hair, auburn whiskers, and a firm face, and impresses most favorably by his pleasing manners, cordial bearing, and determination of character. He is a Presbyterian of liberal views, of a generous nature, and is a man to be respected and admired by all. His record for the past two years as presiding officer of the Senate is a sufficient guarantee as to his efficiency as lieutenant-governor, so that the State need have no fears relative to its interests in his department; nor is there a question but they would be equally well attended to it by the chances and changes incidental to politics he should succeed to the first office in the State.

ROBERTS, ANSEL, Cleveland, banker and manufacturer, the eldest child of Chauncey and Lydia (Albro) Roberts. His father was of a Welsh family, though born in Vermont. His mother was a native of Newport, Rhode Island. Soon after marriage they removed to a farm in Mendon, Ontario County, New York, where the subject of this sketch was born October 17th, 1807. In 1818 the family removed to Ohio, traveling overland to Buffalo, and by sail vessel thence to Ashtabula, where they settled. The father engaged in business, which he continued until 1825, when he sold out, and the following year removed to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), purchasing an interest in the pioneer stage line between that place and Cincinnati, of which he was the superintendent.

In that connection he owned and conducted the hotel and stage-house, near the Sandusky River bridge, which very recently (1882) has been removed to give place to the depot of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway. His was the principal stage-house between Cleveland and Detroit, and was favorably regarded by the traveling public. Mr. Roberts died in 1838, leaving his wife and eight of the ten children born to them. He was a man of generous and genial impulses, liberal and public spirited to a high degree, and died with the warm regards of a large circle of acquaintances. The son's educational and social advantages were those common to the children of the pioneers of that day—meager in extent and moderate in quality. Hence, mainly, he was compelled to make his way in life with such acquisitions in these respects as were consistent with the devotion of time and thought to the more pressing demands of livelihood. When the family left Ashtabula for Lower Sandusky, he made his final separation from the home of childhood, and after spending a short time in Rochester, New York, he engaged as a merchant's clerk for Mr. H. J. Reese and W. W. Reed, at Ashtabula, where he remained until 1831, when he again went to Rochester to engage in merchandising on his own account, which business he followed for fourteen years. In 1845 he was for a short time in New York City, and in 1846 he returned to Ohio, making his permanent home at Cleveland, where he engaged in the wool business, in which he had a large trade and was successful until his retirement therefrom in 1867. Since that date he has been identified with the Cleveland Paper Company and its president for several years. He was for some time a director in the Ohio National Bank and a trustee for the Cleveland Society for Savings. Mr. Roberts has shown a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens, by devoting a liberal portion of his time to gratuitous service in different public capacities. In 1860 he was elected a member of the Cleveland Board of Education, and was re-elected, where his labors were highly appreciated. He was for seven years a member and the secretary of the City Sanitary Board. In 1864 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga County, and re-elected in 1866, in which important position he rendered the county highly valuable service, which, in its direct and indirect results, is yet seen and felt. In 1862 he was chosen as city councilman for his ward, and re-elected in 1864 and 1866, in which body, as chairman of the committee on finance and otherwise, his careful attention to the details of business, not of his immediate constituents only, but of the city, was specially valuable. He was appointed and served as assistant assessor of internal revenue for the Eighteenth District of Ohio. In 1867 he was nominated by President Johnson and confirmed by the senate as collector of internal revenue for the same district, but declined the office. Mr. Roberts was ever decided and clear in his political convictions, and active in the support of the same. Originally a whig, upon the organization of the republican party he gave to it his earnest and unvarying support. During the rebellion of 1861-65 his sympathies were wholly and positively with the Union and the war for its defense, to which he contributed his best active support. In that, as in all other relations with his fellow-men, he was guided by convictions of duty, from which, in the presence of whatever temptation, he never swerved. At an early period in his life, Mr. Roberts united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which was given the unqualified devotion of his heart and hands. Connecting himself with Trinity Church, at Cleve-

land, he was from the first a chief reliance in both its councils and its works, having now (1882) been for twenty-five years its senior warden. October 20, 1836, Mr. Roberts was married with Miss Sarah J. Hatch, daughter of Orrin Hatch, Esq., of Genesee County, New York. Their daughter, Sarah Louisa, was born July 30, 1837, and is the wife of John M. Sterling, Jr., of Cleveland. Mrs. Roberts died in October, 1863. Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Amanda Bartlett Cowan were married in October, 1867.

BRASEE, JOHN TRAFFORD, lawyer, deceased, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, December 24th, 1800, and died in Lancaster, Ohio, October 27th, 1880. His life was a remarkable one. His origin was of the most humble character, he being the son of a mechanic of small means; but for many years prior to his death Mr. Brasee was a peer of some of the strongest legal gentlemen of the State. At the age of seven he suffered the loss of his mother by death, and soon after that of his father by absence, and was therefore practically an orphan throughout the remaining part of his childhood and youth. Thus left to the dictation of guardians and overseers in whose charge he was placed, his boyhood was one of privations and hardships that have few parallels in history. It will readily be inferred from the foregoing that opportunities for intellectual training were exceedingly small. He seems to have been endowed by nature with a mechanical turn of mind, since he always contemplated machinery and the use of mechanics' tools with great pleasure, and, to use his own words, even in the latter stages of his life, "the ring of an anvil was the sweetest of music" to his ears. Circumstances, however, threw him into another mode of life. His first full term of school was in 1817, when he applied himself with such persistence to his studies that his progress was something remarkable, becoming a proficient and rapid calculator. In 1819 he emigrated to Wilmington, Ohio, where he was employed for a time in the clerk's office at that place. Here he was brought in contact with the legal gentleman of that town, and it is thought that it was through their counsel he determined to prepare himself for the profession of the law. July, 1819, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, Ohio, where he zealously pursued a course of study for two years subsequent, employing any spare moment that might offer in the clerk's office at that place. After this he taught a village school; and in 1824, at the instance of Thomas Ewing, Sr., and other prominent citizens of Lancaster, he removed to that place, and took charge of the academy, where he remained for six months, after which time he returned to Athens in 1824, in time to participate in the commencement exercises of the university at that place, receiving the honors of that institution with the members of the graduating class. Soon after he began reading law in the office of Joseph Dana, Esq., which continued for two years. In 1826 he removed to Gallipolis, Ohio, and in the same year visited Burlington, Ohio, where, at a session of the supreme court, he was admitted to the bar, and entered regularly upon the practice of law. His rise in his calling was remarkably rapid, and he soon had a large practice in several counties. In 1829 he was married to Miss Mary J. Schofield, daughter of Judge Schofield, of Lancaster. In 1833, at the urgent solicitation of his father-in-law, he moved to Lancaster, Ohio, where, with the exception of a few years, he ever after resided. His contemporaries at the Lancaster bar were among the most powerful in this country; and here he

not only lived and reared a family, but accumulated a large estate. Mr. Brasee was the father of seven children: three sons—John S., Morton E., and George B. Brasee; and four daughters—Ellen E., deceased wife of Theo. W. Tallmadge; Mary J., wife of J. J. Hamill, of Newark, Ohio; Clara, wife of J. H. Salisbury, of Cleveland; and Alice, deceased wife of George Witte, of New Orleans, Louisiana. We can not close this sketch in a more appropriate manner than by republishing a few extracts from a written statement by a prominent legal gentleman whose relations with Mr. Brasee were very intimate. We refer to M. A. Daugherty, Esq. The statement referred to was written on the occasion of Mr. Brasee's death, and was published in the *Ohio State Journal*, appended to his biography, written by his grandson at his dictation. Mourning the loss of a friend and a brother, Mr. Daugherty said:

"In the death of Mr. Brasee one of the brightest lights of the early jurisprudence of Ohio has gone out. The Ohio bar, during the time of his active professional life, contained, besides those already named, a great many distinguished men, a few of whom it may be well to mention: Vinton, Goddard, Irvin, Scott, Dunlevy, Este, Hayward, Hammond, Tappan, Odlin, Murphy, Bond, Douglas, Wilcox, Swan, King, Sloane, Wright, Nye, Grimke, Leonard, Sill, Silliman, Price, McDowell, Hamer, Corwin, Collins, Storer, Wade, Goodenow, Thompson, Fox, and Worthington. Among these and others not so well known, but of equal ability, Mr. Brasee stood as a peer and a brother; and he was esteemed not only as an able lawyer, but also as a high-toned and agreeable gentleman. He was noted on the circuit for his apt and quaint anecdotes and other companionable qualities.

"Though decided in his political views, he could not be called a partisan, and he was never voluntarily a candidate for office. After the dissolution of the whig party, of which he was a member, and before the formation of the republican party, while the opposition to the democratic party was in a transition and somewhat chaotic state, he was, in 1855, elected to the State senate, and he served during the two sessions of 1856 and 1857, and took an active and leading part in the legislation of those two sessions, and particularly in perfecting the act for the 'Bank of Ohio,' which, it is generally understood, was the joint product of himself and his associate, Alfred Kelly, senator from the Columbus district. The law was drafted with great care, and, although it never went into practical effect in Ohio, it had the higher distinction of forming, with the law creating the State Bank of Ohio, the basis and prototype of the National Bank act, passed by Congress some seven years later.

"The modest autobiography embodied in this sketch of his life shows at once his simplicity and the force of character that enabled him to overcome the difficulties that surrounded an almost friendless boy, without education and without wealth. More than ordinary capacity and energy were needed to accomplish an academic education, a professional training, and the establishment of himself among the foremost men of his day. These qualities, united with sterling integrity, made him what he was, and entitle him to an honorable place in American biography."

BRASEE, JOHN SCHOFIELD, lawyer, Lancaster, Ohio, was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, August 19th, 1832. He is a son of John Trafford Brasee (a sketch of whose life appears in another place in this work) and Mary J. (Schofield) Brasee, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Lancaster, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Elnathan Schofield, was a native of Connecticut, but came to Ohio at an early day, and was for a number of years engaged in making and reporting government surveys, and later was a member of both branches of the Ohio legislature. He was of English extraction. The declining years of his life were spent as a merchant. He died in Lancaster in 1841. The paternal

grandmother, Trafford, was also of English descent. The paternal grandfather, Brasee, was, in the opinion of his descendants, of French stock. John S. Brasee was brought from Gallipolis to Lancaster when but nine months old, and has made his home there ever since. Up to the age of thirteen his primary instruction was in the public schools of Lancaster and in such private classes as were available. At that age he entered Greenfield Academy, near Lancaster, which was conducted by the distinguished and late lamented Prof. John Williams. Here he remained for two years, after which he attended the preparatory school in Kenyon College, at Milnor Hall, under the tutorage of Rev. Norman Badger. He remained here for one year, and then entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where, after continuous and zealous application for four years, in which he stood first in his classes in deportment and scholarship, he completed the course of study and returned to his home in Lancaster. Immediately upon his return from college he began the study of law in the office of his father. September, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and entered regularly upon its duties in partnership with his father. This continued till January 1st, 1860, at which time his father retired from practice. Subsequently, and till within the last five years, Mr. Brasee was alone. During that period and at present he is associated with Henry C. Drinkle, Esq. The legislature of Ohio, in the session of 1875, passed a bill (March 27th) creating a commission to "Revise and Consolidate the Statutes of Ohio." Governor Allen, in conformity to this measure, appointed as members of that commission Michael A. Daugherty, Luther Day, and John W. Okey. After a brief period of labor on this commission Mr. Day resigned, to accept a place on the supreme court commission, and in February, 1876, Governor Hayes appointed John S. Brasee to fill the vacancy. Thus constituted, the work of the commission went regularly forward. At a later period John W. Okey resigned his place on the commission, and his son, George B. Okey, was appointed to supply the vacancy. In the hands of these gentlemen, Michael A. Daugherty, John S. Brasee, and George B. Okey, this arduous work was completed and published. The labors of this commission extended over a period of four years, and were attended with many perplexities and complications. The general laws of Ohio and decisions thereon, from the origin of the State government down to 1880, occupying many volumes, with varied and complicated indexes and arbitrary arrangements, were to be revised, compiled, and abridged into two volumes. So confusing and complicated was all this mass of legislative enactments that it was impossible to secure and maintain concurrent court decisions in different portions of the State, or permit the most intelligent legislators any latitude in re-enactments or repeals of laws in, or supposed to be in, force. When these facts are taken into consideration, some idea of the magnitude and importance of the work of this commission may be realized. In this capacity Judge Brasee rendered, with the other gentlemen, great and valued service to the State; and as a result the bench, bar, and legislators of Ohio have one of the most complete, accurate, and convenient Revised Statutes to be found anywhere. The pecuniary interest of the State was zealously guarded by this commission, and the work done in the shortest possible space of time. Judge Brasee was trained in the whig party, and has ever since been a republican. He never, however, permits party influence to be a barrier to social friendships. The judge is a "general lawyer," fulfill-



E. P. Bingham

ing the requirements of the various departments of law in an exceptional degree. He has had a large share of the criminal practice in his section of the State, as well as civil and railroad practice. Judge Brasee was married to Miss Anna Dickinson, daughter of Dr. Aston Dickinson, of Newark, Ohio, December 6, 1854. He is the father of six children—two sons and four daughters. His older son, John T. Brasee, is a senior in Kenyon College, and a young man of much promise. The oldest daughter is named Marian Brasee. Judge Brasee is a quiet and dignified gentleman, and is extensively known and highly esteemed in all parts of the State.

BINGHAM, EDWARD FRANKLIN, lawyer and jurist, Columbus, Ohio, was born August 13th, 1828, at West Concord, Vermont, being the fifth son of the late Judge Warner Bingham and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, and is a descendant of Thomas Bingham, who emigrated from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1663. His brothers, the Hon. Harry Bingham, an eminent lawyer and democratic politician, and Judge George A. Bingham, a prominent lawyer and ex-judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, reside at Littleton in that State. Edward F. received his early education at the public and select schools of Vermont, and later at the academy of Peaham, of the same State, one of the oldest, best endowed, and most distinguished of the educational institutions of that State at that time. In 1846, while on a visit to Ohio, he determined to make his home in the future in this State. After spending a brief period at Marietta College he read law with his brother Harry at Littleton, New Hampshire, concluding, as he commenced, his law studies under the late Judge Joseph Miller at Chillicothe, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Georgetown, Brown County, the late Judge Peter Hitchcock presiding, in May, 1850. The Legislature had, in the preceding March, created the county of Vinton, and on the first day of June, 1850, he opened a law office at McArthur, the county-seat, believing that there the prospect of immediate employment and support was better than elsewhere. Although a total stranger to the people of that county he soon found warm friends and steadfast clients, with plenty of business. In the following November, a vacancy occurring in the office of prosecuting attorney of Vinton County, he was appointed to that office by the court of common pleas, and was elected for a term of two years, in 1851, and re-elected in 1853 to the same office, serving therein altogether five years. In October, 1855, he was elected as representative (democratic) for the counties of Vinton and Jackson, and served in the Legislature during the sessions of 1856 and 1857. Although strongly urged to accept a renomination to the Legislature he declined, desiring to devote himself especially to his law practice. In 1858 he was complimented by his party with the unanimous nomination for the office of judge of the court of common pleas for the second subdivision of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the counties of Vinton, Jackson, Pike, Scioto, and Lawrence. The democratic party being then in a minority in that subdivision he was defeated by a small majority by his competitor, the Hon. W. W. Johnson, at present one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1859 the Democratic Convention for Vinton and Jackson counties convened to nominate a candidate for representative in the Legislature, meeting with difficulty in making a

nomination, in the absence of Judge Bingham, and without his knowledge, nominated him and adjourned; but, upon receiving information of this action, he immediately declined. He was a delegate from the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio in 1860 to the Democratic National Convention, held first at Charleston, South Carolina, and, by adjournment, at Baltimore, and an eye-witness to the thrilling proceedings which resulted in the division of the party and the nomination of Douglas by the Northern and Breckinridge by the Southern wing. Wishing a more extended field for the practice of his profession, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1861, where he has since resided. In 1868 he was induced by his friends to accept the position of chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio, and so performed its duties in that important campaign as to receive the general commendation of his party friends, but because of its interference with his professional duties, he declined further service in that position. From 1867 to 1871 he was, by election, solicitor of the city of Columbus. From 1863 to 1868 he served as a member of the board of education of the city of Columbus, taking an active interest in its proceedings, and was again elected to the same board in 1872. In March, 1873, he was nominated by the democracy as a candidate for, and in April following elected without opposition, judge of the court of common pleas for the Fifth Judicial District. At the close of his first term he was again nominated, and, in April, 1878, re-elected, without opposition, judge for a second term. His present term expires on the second Monday of May, 1883. He was nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, in 1881, as the democratic candidate for the office of judge of the supreme court, and, with the rest of the candidates on that ticket, was defeated at the October election. Judge Bingham was married November 21st, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette County, Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters. The late Judge Warner Bingham, the father of our subject, was not only a man of ability, but also possessed a lofty character. His whole life was characterized by the strictest integrity and the purest motives, which noble attributes he bequeathed to his sons, who, in all their varied intercourse with their fellow-men, have retained them unimpaired. A member of the Franklin County (Ohio) bar, who has known Judge Bingham intimately for twenty-five years, estimates his character as a man and as judge as follows: "He is the good Philip Yorke of the Columbus bar, cultured, honest, humane, with manners as simple as those of a child. 'Shall I hang up your overcoat?' said the court crier to him one morning, as he sat warming himself by the fire, not feeling very well. 'No, thank you,' said the judge, 'I will not trouble you so much, I can do it.' So sensitive is his nature that he would not impose an unnecessary burden upon any one, nor one which, by possibility, he could discharge himself. When he takes his seat upon the bench there is the same quiet, unassuming manner in his behavior, but you at once feel that you are in the presence of a great judge; his knowledge of jurisprudence is so full and complete that you hardly know where he presides with the most learning, whether in the Old Bailey on the law side, or in the chancery division of the court. In an important railroad cause, at which he presided, and which finally went to the court of last resort upon exceptions to his charge, the court, while reversing the judgment, differed so widely that the chief-justice, in announcing the conclusion of the court, remarked, 'that there would be no future report

of the case, because, while voting for reversal, no two of them could agree upon the ground of reversal,' and yet, in a subsequent case, the Supreme Court laid down the law precisely as this learned judge had expounded it. His nature, however, is so ingrained with a natural sense of equity that the bar, by common consent, have assigned him to the chancery division, where he has presided for nearly ten years without a single murmur of complaint; and when we recall the magnitude of the causes here tried (for here nearly all the great causes are tried), it is a most elegant compliment to his ability and integrity. In this court there is little chance for the ornate. The young lawyer sits down to try his cause without embarrassment, for whatever disparity there may be between him and his antagonist in a knowledge of the great principles of equity jurisprudence, there is little chance for triumph, for you are confronted with the learning of a chancellor who has spent more than thirty years of his life in a close study of these principles. We said a moment ago that there was little chance for the ornate in this court. Ordinarily it is so, and yet there are exceptions to the rule, for the facts and circumstances, the parties and their relations to each other, the character of the cause and the effect to be produced upon the personal or property relations of the litigants and perhaps to society itself, as well as the learning involved in the trial, may call forth the most mighty efforts of the human mind, and when an argument, convincing in its logic, expressed in elegant diction and embellished from every field of science and literature, would be regarded as eloquent in any other field, it would be strange if it were not so in a court of chancery, and we are not surprised when we are told by Lord Cottenham that an argument of Sir Samuel Romilly, which he heard him make in a great cause in the high court of chancery, was so beautiful that the recollections of it had charmed him for twenty years. The same may be said of Mr. Binney's great argument in the Girard will case, which is probably the most clear exposition of the subject of charitable uses extant, and has been the wonder and admiration of the profession for half a century. But the eloquence displayed in these arguments was not of that order calculated to inflame the passions, but to convince the judgment, for, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, it would have little weight with a mind like that of Kent, Story, Hardwicke, or Eldon. In this court no flow of genius, no force of eloquence, no power of description, is sufficient to override the facts and conclusions to be drawn from them. To be a great equity judge requires the highest order of mind. His perceptions must be of the clearest type, for the transactions of life which come under review before him are so often involved in such perplexing doubts, that a very slight obtuseness of intellect may lead him in the wrong direction. Book after book will be cited by counsel, and case after case will be read in his hearing as conclusive upon the case at bar, but when they are closely examined they will be found not to reflect very much upon the merits of the controversy, and the wise equity judge is left, at last, to decide the questions upon the analogies of the law. We remember a cause where, for the want of learning in counsel, and an error of the judgment of a *nisi-prius* judge, acting as a chancellor, a whole family were involved in ruin. The mistake with the judge was, that which Lord Eldon once said was the mistake with Mr. Justice Bulwer, and that was, 'that he thought he knew the whole doctrine of equity.' The difference between a learned judge and one who is not, is prac-

tically the difference which Horace says exists between a good and bad poet:

"Non fumum ex fulgore sed ex fumo dare lucem."

Upon the bench Judge Bingham looks like a piece of statuary aglow with life, but no lawyer or client, from any look or expression of his, could ever tell what he thinks about a cause while it is being tried. Most of the great causes before a chancellor involve some question of truth, some imperfect obligation from which equities spring, or those which are perfect in form, but have some underlying iniquity about them, and should not be enforced, or questions involving the construction of last wills and testaments, where the court is called upon to determine the meaning of the testator's expressions and the purposes of the will. It is in this department of jurisprudence that the judge now, from his long experience, most excels. His scholarship is so ripe and his knowledge of equity jurisprudence so extended that he is enabled to see, without great effort, where the equity lies, although I have known him to keep under advisement important causes for nearly a year. Lord Thurlow once carried an important cause, involving a family settlement, for two years; and so did Chancellor Dessausure in one instance; but when they were decided, the reasoning of the court was so convincing that the parties were content. It may be said of Judge Bingham, as was said of Chancellor Hardwicke and Eldon, that but few of their decisions were ever reversed—which is a compliment sufficiently high to satisfy the ambition of the most eminent judge. In conclusion, we may be permitted to say that Judge Bingham has many of the qualities of the late Robert Lush, one of the lords justices of her majesty's court of appeal, of whom it was said, that 'he was a strong judge, without the least tincture of arrogance or self-assertion; a quick judge, yet in the highest degree cautious and painstaking; and universally popular judge, who never deviated a hair's breadth from the line of strict impartiality.'

DE STEIGUER, RODOLPH, a prominent lawyer, a soldier in the Mexican war, and a staff-officer in the late war of the Rebellion, was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 19th, 1827. His parents were Rodolph and Laura W. (Ames) de Steiguer, the latter being a sister of Bishop Ames, the celebrated divine. The recorded history of the de Steiguer family dates back to the thirteenth century, when the de Steiguers settled in Berne, Switzerland. The family acquired high prestige in social and military affairs and took leading and active parts in the military operations of their day and generation. Our subject's grandfather was an officer in the allied armies against Napoleon, and subsequently his estates, with those of his colleagues, were largely confiscated. Members of the family also held many civic positions. At the time of the invasion of Switzerland by Napoleon's army one of the de Steiguers held the important position of chief magistrate of the state; and we read that in 1796 twenty-two members of the sovereign council bore the name of de Steiguer. The family were recipients of royal favors at different times, the last being a patent of nobility issued by Frederick William of Prussia, which instrument is still preserved. In 1819 Mr. de Steiguer's grandfather came to this country, accompanied by his family, consisting of two daughters and one son, the latter the father of our subject. Before leaving his port of embarkation he was approached by a number of Swiss emigrants in straitened circumstances, who induced

him to charter a vessel for their transportation to America, promising to reimburse him for the outlay when they should reach the new country by their labor. Landing in New York City he proceeded with his colony to Philadelphia, then to Pittsburg, and thence down the Ohio river to Marietta. Just before reaching the place last named a disturbance occurred on board his craft, which occasioned his detention for a time. The circumstance brought him in contact with parties interested in lands formerly included in the large tract designated as "The Ohio Land Company's Purchase," who induced him to purchase lands of them. Accordingly, he bought a large tract in Athens County, and there settled. The colonists above named, however, had all deserted him. His son, our subject's father, was an active business man in Athens County, and was engaged in various business enterprises up to a period shortly preceding his death, which occurred November 5th, 1864. The subject of this article was educated at the Ohio University, where he applied himself until his nineteenth year, at which age he enlisted for the Mexican war, in the 2d Ohio Regiment, under Colonel George Morgan. His health breaking down he received his honorable discharge in September of the same year. Returning, he prepared for the bar, having for his preceptor Judge John Welch, and was admitted to practice in 1848. Ill health, however, admonished him to engage in pursuits less sedentary than the law, and he therefore entered the mercantile business, at which he continued until the recovery of his health. Near the close of the Fillmore administration he was appointed postmaster at Athens, and officiated as such for a number of years. Previous to the breaking out of the late war he voted the Democratic ticket, but at the opening of the war he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he has since continuously acted. His views with reference to the merits of the late difficulty between the North and South were early defined on the side maintaining the Union and abolishing slavery. He accepted a commission from Governor Brough as first lieutenant of the 13th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed to the staff of General Wm. Sooy Smith, with whom he remained until his resignation, December, 1862. He then returned to Athens, where he accepted the post of commissioner of the draft for his Congressional district, and discharged the duties of that office with intelligence and zeal until the close of the war. He had formed a law-partnership with Hon. Lot L. Smith in 1858, and on the termination of the war entered actively into the practice of his profession. In 1863 he was appointed prosecutor for Athens County to fill an unexpired term, and was elected three successive terms to the same office. In 1863 his partnership with Mr. Smith terminated, and in 1865 he formed relations with Leonidas M. Jewett, under the firm style of de Steiguer & Jewett, which firm still exists, and is widely and favorably known. In 1874 he was appointed to the board of trustees of the Ohio University, and is still an efficient member of the same. Mr. de Steiguer's abilities were fittingly recognized in his election to the constitutional convention of 1873. He is generally accorded the position of one of the leaders of the Athens bar. In the practice of his profession he brings to bear exceptional ability and painstaking care. His pleadings are esteemed by the profession models of clearness and remarkable for perspicuity of statement. He has been employed in all the more important cases of litigation occurring in his section in the last thirteen years. He has also acquired some prominence as the attorney and legal adviser of corporations.

He was married April 27th, 1853, to Miss Mary C. Carpenter, daughter of Dr. Eber G. Carpenter, of Athens, and has issue of five children.

HANNA, JUDGE JOHN E., was born December 19th, 1805, in Westmoreland county, State of Pennsylvania. His father, John Hanna, was a farmer, living on the bank of the Youghiogheny River, being the son of John Hanna, the proprietor of Hannastown, the first seat of justice for Westmoreland county, which was destroyed by the Indians at an early day, Greensburg afterwards becoming and remaining the county-seat. The father moved with the subject of this article to Cadiz, in Harrison county, Ohio, in the spring of 1815, and was the first auditor of Harrison county, and subsequently an associate judge in that county. John E. Hanna was educated at the Cadiz Academy, and read law with Hon. C. Dewey, being admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court, September 25th, 1825, and located in McConnelsville, in Morgan county, in the spring of 1826, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was first appointed by the court of common pleas prosecuting attorney, and afterwards twice elected to the same office. In September, A. D. 1834, he was elected general of the 4th brigade and 3d division of Ohio Militia, a position he held until after he was elected judge. In 1838 he was chosen to the legislature, and re-elected in 1839. In 1840 he was elected by the legislature president judge of the eighth judicial district of the court of common pleas, then composed of the counties of Morgan, Washington, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, and Scioto, holding this position for seven years, when the whigs, having the majority in the legislature, he lost his election, as he was always known to be a decided democrat; and the Hon. Arius Nye, of Marietta, was chosen his successor on the bench, and by the adoption of the Constitution of 1851 the county of Morgan was taken from its former judicial connection. He was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Robertson, of St. Clairsville, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son lives in Cadiz, and is a bookseller; his second is in San Francisco, California; his third is in Nebraska; and his fourth is a practicing lawyer in St. Joseph, Missouri. His second wife was the daughter of the Rev. William Swayze, a man who had considerable reputation as a revival preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the northeastern part of the State. Judge Hanna is the oldest lawyer in the Muskingum Valley; and now enjoys good health. He bids fair to be able to give several years to the practice of his profession, to which he is much attached.

BROWN, HENRY THOMAS, lawyer, Athens, is a native of the place named, and is the son of Judge Archibald G. and Priscilla (Crippen) Brown. The history of the Brown family in America dates to the comparatively remote period of 1686, when William Brown came over from England and settled in Massachusetts in the village of Hatfield, where he engaged in farming pursuits. He reared a large family of children, and a son, Captain John Brown, settled in Leicester, Massachusetts, where he acquired prominence in the direction of public affairs; and was a representative in the general court for a period of twenty years. He had been a soldier in the French wars, and commanded a company in the Louisbourg expedition in 1745. His son, Captain Benjamin Brown, who was grandfather of

our subject, was a distinguished Revolutionary officer. His military record is in brief as follows and is from memoranda prepared by Judge Ephraim Cutler. In February, 1775, he joined in forming a regiment of minute men in Hampshire County, commanded by Colonel Barnard, and on April 21st the regiment marched to Concord under Lieutenant-colonel Williams, of Northfield, Benjamin serving as quartermaster. At Cambridge he took a lieutenant's commission in Colonel William Prescott's regiment, Massachusetts line, in which he continued until the close of the year 1776, when he was promoted to a captaincy and served in Colonel Michael Jackson's regiment till the latter part of 1779, when he resigned and went home. Captain Brown had been engaged in nearly all the battles preceding Burgoyne's surrender, and was often selected to perform hazardous duties by his superior officers. His services at all times were characterized by gallantry and daring. On one occasion he carried a wounded brother from the field on his back in the midst of heavy firing. He was with the party engaged in moving the stock from Noddle's Island, and burning the British packet *Diana* on Malden Ways, near Boston; participated in several engagements during the evacuation of New York Island in 1776; was in the battle of White Plains and present at the taking of Hackensack, under General Parsons; in 1777 commanded the detachment which captured Walter Butler and his party, and was subsequently with the party sent to raise the siege of Fort Stanwix. He was offered the position of aid-de-camp on General De Kalb's staff, but declined. Our subject's father, Judge A. G. Brown, acquired exceptional prominence as a lawyer and jurist. In 1850 he was appointed president-judge of the Eighth Judicial District before the adoption of the new constitution, and served in the constitutional convention of 1850. He founded the *Athens Mirror*, the first paper published in Athens County, and has served on the board of trustees of the Ohio University since 1839. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Ohio University, and afterward read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. His practice is in all the courts of his section, but is exclusively civil, and he gives especial attention to the settlement of estates. During the war of the Rebellion he took an active part. He went out with the 141st Ohio National Guard, as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and made a creditable record. He is a member of the Order of Odd-fellows and is prominent in the direction of the affairs of the society. He was married in 1847 to Miss Charlotte M. Fuller, and has six children, five of whom are living.

ADAMS, JARVIS M., of Cleveland, railroad president and attorney-at-law, was born in Whitehall, Washington County, New York, August 26, 1827. His father, Robert Adams, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and moved when about nine years of age with his father, John Adams, to Whitehall about the close of the last century. The family were from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, and the ancestors of John Adams emigrated to this country with the original colony from the counties of Antrim and Armagh, and founded Londonderry, New Hampshire. John, before moving to Whitehall, had acquired a considerable tract of land there, most of which still belongs to members of the family. His nearest neighbor was Enoch Wright, whose daughter Lucy was married by Robert. The Wrights were from the vicinity of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and were of Puritan stock. The Adams family were originally Scotch

Presbyterians, and in Robert and Lucy the Scotch Presbyterian and the English Puritan were united. They established a homestead and farm of two hundred and sixty acres partially carved out of the original estates of their respective parents, and this farm still belongs to the family. Here they reared a family of nine children, of whom Jarvis M. was the second. The family was reared in the strictest habits of economy and to pay great attention to religious observances. Sunday was "Sabbath-day," though not exactly a day of rest. All of the family who were able to do so attended two religious services each Sunday, with an intermission between of one hour occupied with Sunday-school, and then after dinner came catechising in the "Assembly's Catechism." Mr. Adams remembers a time when it was considered wicked to exhibit any signs of mirth or read any thing but religious books or papers on Sunday. The family subscribed for the *New York Observer* with the first number, and have continued it to the present time. In later years the observance of the Sabbath has become modified, not only in this family, but with all others. The father, Robert Adams, was a man of sound sense and character, with a cultivated and developed taste for literature, in which he had the sympathy of his wife, the two being of a strong literary turn of mind. He had collected a few good works, and in co-operation with the farmers of the vicinity, established a library which was rich in the best reading of the times of Addison and Johnson. Jarvis M. not being of a robust constitution seems to have been not much relied upon for work, and was left to gratify his natural taste for reading, which was morbid. Before he was twelve he had devoured all the books except those of a strictly religious character that came within his reach. He attended the district school and an occasional select school of the neighborhood until he was about eighteen years of age, when he entered Castleton Seminary, a boarding school of Castleton, Vermont, where he spent two years in preparing for college, entering Williams in the fall of 1847, and graduating in 1851. He studied law for two years with Hon. Robert Potter, of Whitehall, and was admitted to the bar at Plattsburgh, New York, in July, 1853. He came immediately to Cleveland with a view to practicing his profession there, but finding that he must be a resident of the State for a year before he could practice under the State law, he taught an academy at Atwater, Portage County, Ohio, for six months. In the spring of 1854 he returned to Cleveland and served as a deputy in the clerk's office, and in February, 1855, he opened an office in Cleveland, where he has since remained in the practice of law, first in the firm known as Adams & Canfield, later in the firms of Otis, Coffinberry & Adams, Otis & Adams, Otis, Adams & Russell, and Adams & Russell. The late W. S. C. Otis was a long time his senior partner. His practice has been largely in railroad law, having been counsel for several railroads, and employed in a number of important railroad foreclosure proceedings, of which he had direction. In October, 1881, he became president of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, a position he still holds. April 10, 1861, he was married to Ada, daughter of Ferdinand Walker, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York. They have one daughter, Emma E. As a lawyer Mr. Adams ranks high, more particularly as pertaining to railroad interests. His knowledge of the law is profound. Gifted with a natural taste for study, he has applied it to the development of his mind and abilities in his chosen profession. He is a ripe scholar and a polished gentleman, and



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possesses a remarkable degree of forensic and executive ability. He is also a man highly regarded for his pureness of purpose and integrity of personal character. Of good presence and pleasing address, he is now in the prime of life and the enjoyment of good health, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. To his early home training, where he imbibed, both by example and precept, high principles of life and action, must be largely attributed his success in life.

HARRISON, RICHARD A., born April 8th, 1824, is a native of Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, whence, with his parents, he emigrated to Clark County, Ohio, in 1832. His transplanting was auspicious. There, without fortune or influential friends, Gray's touching line,—

"Chill penury repressed his noble rage,"

might have told the story of his life; here, energy and manly bearing supplied both, and a conspicuous page in the annals of an honored profession will record it. By fidelity to trust as "carrier" and "devil" to the *Springfield Republic*, he laid the foundation of his subsequent character; by application to study at the village school and the humble academy of Rev. Chandler Robbins, he acquired the mental discipline and the rudiments of that after-acquired knowledge which sustain and adorn it. Although cast upon his own resources at the age of twelve, his typographical skill was sufficient to support him and advance his youthful ambition. His life illustrates the fact that printing is the most encyclopedic of arts, as the printing-office is among the best places of instruction. In diffusing knowledge the pupil acquires it; and, in preparing the instruments for educating others, educates himself. Some of the best educated men received their degrees at the printers' college. Despite the adversities of early fortune, Mr. Harrison's progress was as rapid as his rise has been steady and permanent. He was entered as a student at law in the office of the late distinguished Wm. A. Rodgers, in 1844; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and subsequently admitted to the bar by justices Hitchcock and Wood, in 1846; established in the practice of his profession at London, Madison County, in 1848; elected therefrom to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1857; advanced to the Senate by the Clarke senatorial district, in 1859; chosen to the seat in Congress made vacant by the resignation of Governor Thomas Corwin, in 1861; nominated for judge of the Supreme Court, but with his colleagues on the ticket defeated in 1870; appointed by Governor Hayes, and by the Senate confirmed, a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Ohio, which he declined, in 1875; and is now associated with his son-in-law, Mr. Marsh, and Judge Joseph Olds in the eminently successful practice of the law, under the firm name of Harrison, Olds & Marsh, at the city of Columbus, where he located in 1873. In the Ohio House of Representatives which convened in January, 1858, Mr. Harrison first appeared on the political stage, with Judge J. A. Ambler, of Columbiana, Judge W. H. West, of Logan, the gifted R. M. Briggs, of Fayette, the courteous and scholarly James Monroe, of Lorain, the late Judge Collins, of Cincinnati, and Justice William B. Woods, now of the United States Supreme Bench. It will not be regarded invidious to record that in this group of young men, all of whom have since been more or less distinguished, Mr. Harrison occupied no subordinate

rank. Judge Rankin, of Columbus, a man of very superior natural endowments, but an older man, was also a member of the House. Messrs. Harrison, Ambler, Rankin, and Collins were members of the committee on the judiciary. As a member of this committee Mr. Harrison's legal learning and sound judgment were recognized. These were generally directed to reforming the law of estates, and relieving the courts from the embarrassments in which a vicious judicial system had already involved them. He introduced the act concerning the relation of guardian and ward and the act providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes. Little opportunity, however, was given for forensic display, party lines being closely drawn, and measures of importance, especially those of a political nature, being generally matured in the caucus and spurred through the House without public consideration. It was not until near the close of the second session that Mr. Harrison's great powers in debate found expression. The report of the commission raised in the preceding session to investigate the treasury defalcation sought to implicate and smirch the reputation of Governor Chase. In his special message communicating the report to the House, the governor called attention to its invidious criticisms. To rebuke him, it was moved to print the report without the message. On this motion Mr. Harrison obtained the floor, and the report went forth shorn of its intended political significance. The indomitable pertinacity of Mr. Harrison's character is shown by an incident which occurred during the delivery of this speech. At its climax, hemorrhage of his lungs alarmed his friends, but despite their importunities he swept to the conclusion and retired from the hall exhausted, and it was feared to die. The Senate of 1860-61 was distinguished for ability and the brilliancy of its young members. In it Judge T. C. Jones, Col. T. M. Key, Gen. J. D. Cox, and the late President Garfield, of whom Mr. Harrison was colleague and the recognized peer, made their political advent. Its session of 1861 will be ever memorable in history. To it were submitted for consideration and prompt action questions of the grandest national importance. Among these were the measures to strengthen the public credit, to raise and equip armies, to provide the ways and means for the common defense and the maintenance of the Union in all its integrity. To these Mr. Harrison gave efficient and zealous support. With much pride he cherishes the recollection of his efforts to avert the storm of war before it burst upon the country, and that at his special request the venerable Thomas Ewing, whose great ability as jurist and statesman he held in just estimation, was named as one of the commissioners appointed by Ohio in response to the invitation of Virginia for a congress of the States to consider the impending crisis. The patriotic spirit of the resolutions presented to the Senate by him after the storm burst, thanking President Lincoln for his course and pledging the material and moral power of the State to his support, merits for him a just immortality. The physical frailty of Mr. Harrison unfitted him for the field to which his illustrious colleagues, Key, Cox, and Garfield, were transferred. On request of his constituency to succeed Governor Corwin, he took his seat in Congress at the called session of July, 1861. The acts of that Congress have passed into history and are familiar to all. The great measures of peace, of war, and of finance, which commanded its attention and approval, received from him that support which love of country inspired. But the opportunity for distinction is rarely accorded to a

young member in a single term; especially in a body composed, as that was, of men the most eminent of their time—veteran statesmen grown hoary in the harness. By the apportionment of 1862, Madison County was attached to the Franklin District, in which he was succeeded by Mr. S. S. Cox, and the fourth day of March, 1863, closed his political career. But it is of the lawyer and jurist, rather than of the statesman or politician, that this sketch is intended. The opportunities of Mr. Harrison, while pursuing his legal studies, were most fortunate. The bench of Springfield was adorned by the modest learning of Judge J. R. Swan, its bar by the sterling qualities of Edward Cummings, the courtly dignity of Sampson Mason, and the brilliant genius and gifted versatility of William A. Rodgers. The lessons of precept and of example derived from these model "gentlemen of the old school," ripened into fixed and most agreeable traits of professional character. Not less fortunate was the opening of Mr. Harrison's professional career. The ancient "circuit practice" had for him a fascination which yet continues. The intricate system of land titles, peculiar to the Virginia Reservation, within which his "circuit" lay, had not ceased to be a fruitful source of litigation. The magnitude of individual estates in the Scioto Valley often gave rise to controversies about their succession. His rapid rise at the bar soon opened to him these fields of legal contention, in which he was early accustomed to encounter, and often successfully contend with, ex-Justice Swayne, Mr. John W. Andrews, Mr. P. B. Wilcox, Governor Nelson Barrere, the lamented Judges Briggs, Sloane, and Dickey, Mr. Jonathan Rennick, distinguished for great good sense, the late Hocking H. Hunter, and to occasionally meet the venerable Thomas Ewing. In these rencounters he early learned that there could be no excellence without labor; that undisciplined genius may transiently soar, but only toil can maintain the ascent it makes. To have once achieved success in these contests was worth ambition; to maintain the conflict on equal terms through a succession of years was its goal. To this he bent his powers, and has not been disappointed. Jealous a mistress as is the law, he paid her assiduous devotion, crowning her with garlands gathered from every department of her domain. Studying her precepts as a system of philosophy, he applied them as a science, not as an art. Not omitting to cultivate familiarity with adjudicated cases, it was rather to extract from each its underlying principle than to employ it unintelligently as judicial *ipse dixit*. Aided in this by strong sense, quick perception, discriminating judgment, and great power of analysis, he has united familiarity with the intricacies of procedure to a substantial mastery of judicial construction and interpretation, and the general principles governing in the adjudication of the multiform rights which spring from the ever-colliding relations of life. It is the regret of the profession that Mr. Harrison's legal learning and judicial mind have not found recognition on the supreme bench, which he is so well fitted to adorn. The offer of this he has steadily declined, except once, under circumstances which made consent equivalent to declination. Devotion to his profession has not excluded Mr. Harrison from other domains of learning and thought. He has ever cultivated the companionship of books, of solid worth, however, whether of science, letters, history, or fiction. As in law, Mansfield and Marshall have been his preceptors, so the ancient and modern classics, Cicero, Erskine, and Webster, in oratory; Plato, Bacon, and Buckle, in philosophy; Hallam, Gibbon, and Prescott, in his-

tory; Addison, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Irving, in essay; and Fielding, Scott, and Shakespeare, in fiction and the drama, with authors of their class, have been his companions, whose wit and wisdom and beauties have enriched and adorned his legal discourse. Formed on the model of Erskine, whom he prefers to Cicero, Mr. Harrison's style is logical, terse, and compact, though not barren of illustration and embellishment. His singularly agreeable voice, distinct enunciation, candor of statement, and great earnestness of manner, win sympathy, secure confidence, and carry conviction. In this, hardly less than in the logic of his words, lies the secret of his success. But the magic of his power is the courage of conscious right, and the boldness of thorough preparation, which distinguish him. Armed with these his attack is direct, pinioning wrong by exposing its deformity, and rearing about justice a fortress of truth. Mastery of self is the strength of his armor. Ever subordinating temper, his quickness of repartee and keenness of sarcasm render him invulnerable; yet so playfully and pleasantly does he employ these weapons that, while their victim rarely wishes to provoke their second employment, his repartee punctures without sting, and his sarcasm cuts without wounding. The person of Mr. Harrison, though not striking, is of marked individuality. A raven crown, now silvering with years, a well formed head, intellectually developed, an eye of blue, lighting with humor or kindling with animation, a face of Saxon complexion, with features regular and expressive, surmounting a physique less stalwart than delicate, poising with easy grace or moving with deliberate and thoughtful step, outline his portrait. His domestic relations have proved as pleasant as his professional career has been brilliant. Maria Louisa Warner, who plighted to him her young vow, has been to him both helpmate and companion, lighting his home with happiness, and adorning it with household gods, the jewels of the Roman matron. His intercourse with his brethren of the bar has been distinguished for its high and delicate sense of professional honor, and the unaffected constancy with which its amenities are observed. His kindly and considerate regard for his juniors, his deferential respect for his seniors, and his courteous bearing towards those of his own rank, have won for him the friendship of all, the enmity of none. For this most estimable trait of professional character he often expresses himself indebted to his preceptor, Judge Rodgers, deceased, and his eminent and venerable brethren, Judge J. R. Swan, Mr. J. W. Andrews, Mr. P. B. Wilcox, and ex-Justice Swayne, at whose hands his youth received so many acts of kindness, and from whose lips so many words of encouragement. But it is in the circles of friendship where restraint yields to confidence that Mr. Harrison's qualities of head and heart are exhibited in their most charming light. Only here, when his inimitable powers of dramatic action and narration indulge in reproducing the anecdotes of the bench and bar, or quaint stories gathered from "the circuit" are seen and felt, a wit as sparkling as it is chaste, a humor as genial as it is rich, and a sense of the ludicrous as keen as it is delightful. A pleasanter companionship was scarcely found in Charles Lamb. The tribute of having rendered some service to the State, or honored a noble profession, is, however, not all nor the highest which history will accord to Mr. Harrison. His character is fuller, wider, and nobler than this. As man and citizen, he has so endeavored to deport his life, so to dispense its better offices and sweeter charities, that when he comes "to draw the



M. D. Carrington

drapery of his couch about him," it shall be said mankind is better that he lived; his neighbors were his friends, his enemies the enemies of virtue.

CARRINGTON, MILES D., grain merchant and capitalist of Toledo, Ohio, was born January 1, 1823, at Litchfield, Connecticut. His parents, Rice and Abigail (Seymour) Carrington, were both born in Wethersfield, Connecticut. His father was a prominent farmer, being the only one of his family that chose that occupation, the others selecting the various professions. He died in 1846, at the age of fifty-five. The mother, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-two, belonged to a very prominent family in Connecticut, and is herself a cousin of Governor Seymour, of that State. In 1840 the family removed to Oneida County, New York, where they resided until the death of the father. The country schools were the highest the son, Miles D., was privileged to attend, and consequently his education was of a meager character, which, however, a long and varied experience has fully complemented. Until he was nineteen years of age, he remained at home laboring upon his father's farm. In 1842 he came West, and located in Hillsdale County, Michigan. Here he was variously employed for the following two years. He then went to Goshen, Indiana, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store, at which he labored for three years. At the end of that time he concluded to take up the lines for himself, which he did at Middlebury, Indiana, where he opened out a general store. At the end of the second year, Mr. T. B. Casey (his present partner) joined him in the business. After a very successful period of seven years they sold out their business, from which a handsome fortune was realized, although begun with no capital and but little experience. Nothing but the conjunction of industry and rare business qualifications can, in any legitimate enterprise, begin with nothing and, in a short term of years, result so successfully. In 1854 Mr. Carrington and his partner removed to Toledo, Ohio, where they at once engaged in the grain trade, which has been continued ever since and with great success. No department of trade has brought Toledo into so much prominence as a commercial city as grain, and none engaged in this line of trade have given more impetus toward its local development than Messrs. Carrington and Casey. The former was for years director, several times vice-president, and once president of the old board of trade, and was one of its charter members. In consequence of the rapid increase of the traffic in wheat and other cereals in Toledo, both as a receiving and shipping point, he saw the necessity of establishing, upon a higher and wider basis, the organization which must care for and largely control these great interests of the city. To this end he offered a resolution before the board of trade recommending the increase of membership from \$20 to \$250, so that funds might be raised with which to purchase real estate with the ultimate purpose of erecting a building suitable for the transaction of all their business and other public purposes. This resolution was not adopted by the board (as it required a two-thirds vote), but Mr. Carrington, with a few other prominent members, succeeded in influencing a majority of the leading members to withdraw from the organization and form themselves into a new corporation, known as the Toledo Produce Exchange. The plan set forth in Mr. Carrington's resolution was adopted as the basis upon which the exchange was established. In the course of two years (the old board having dissolved)

enough money had accrued from the increased membership with which to begin the enterprise which Mr. Carrington had labored for. He was made chairman of the building committee, and as such toiled zealously until the enterprise was carried to completion. The property is now valued at nearly a quarter of a million. It is worthy of note that the Produce Exchange of Toledo was the first in the United States that erected and owned its own building. It has since been patterned after by New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other large cities. Great credit is due Mr. Carrington for the present high standing of the exchange as compared with others throughout the country; a membership in it is now valued at \$2,000 instead of \$20, as when he first began his efforts toward improvement. He has been one of the directors of the exchange ever since its existence, and during 1880 its president. In the beginning of 1881 a branch house was established by the firm in St. Louis, Missouri, which is also carrying on a large business under the management of Mr. F. B. Shoemaker and son-in-law, a junior partner. Mr. Carrington is one of the most enterprising and practical business men in the country, not only in connection with his own extensive interests, but also in public enterprises and improvements, both material and commercial. He has been for many years largely interested in banks, western lands, vessels, railroads, and insurance companies. While on a visit east in 1874 he was nominated by his party (the Democratic) for State Senator, which nomination he respectfully declined to accept. In 1877, however, he was appointed by Governor Bishop, and reappointed by Governor Foster, as a member of the Board of State Charities. This was a selection wisely made, and was accepted by Mr. Carrington from the fact that it is a subject in which he is greatly interested, and in which he has always taken a very active part in his own city. As a member of the board he has served with distinction in the course pursued by him toward this important department of the State's control. In religion Mr. Carrington is a Congregationalist, having been a member of that Church since 1854, and for many years a trustee of his church (the First Congregational). He was married November 20, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth M., daughter of Lyman and Maria Casey, of York, Livingston County, New York, and sister to his partner.

BUSHNELL, A. S., of Springfield, is a member of the oldest and one of the largest manufacturing firms of that place. He was born in Rome, Oneida County, New York, on the 16th of September, 1834. His parents, Daniel and Harriet Bushnell, were natives of Connecticut, and removed to New York State at an early day. Mrs. Bushnell is dead, but his father is still living, at the age of eighty-two. A. S. Bushnell received his early education in the Eleventh District School, Cincinnati, Ohio, going to Springfield to live in 1851. That city was then much smaller than now, having but five thousand inhabitants, and many of the prominent industries now developed had not then begun. He procured a situation as a dry-goods clerk, in which capacity he served three years. He was then employed as a book-keeper for Leffel, Cook & Blakeney for three years, and after this was with Warder, Brokaw & Child for one year. In the Fall of 1857, having accumulated a little money, he entered into partnership with Dr. John Ludlow in the drug business, which he continued until 1867. After this he became the junior partner of the firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co., now Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. This establishment is carrying on a

very extensive business in the manufacture of the Champion Reapers and Mowers, and is known all over the United States. Mr. Bushnell is now doing honor to himself and the city as presiding officer of the city council. He is president of the Republic Printing Company and the Springfield Gas-light and Coke Company, and is one of the directors of the Springfield Female Seminary and the Springfield Savings Bank. During the war he was active and energetic, giving liberally of his time and money to suppress the rebellion. He recruited Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment Ohio National Guard, and went out with them as their captain, being under General Hunter in the campaign at Martinsburgh and Lynchburg, Virginia. He was married to Miss Ellen Ludlow, daughter of John Ludlow, September 17th, 1857, and has two daughters and one son. In politics he is a republican, and an active worker for that which he believes to be right. With his family he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has always favored useful public improvements in his adopted city and the State and nation. Mr. Bushnell's career in Springfield is worthy of note. Beginning when a youth as clerk, he gradually worked his way up to the confidence and esteem of his employers, and after ten years of experience as a druggist was invited to a partnership in one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city. He is an active business man, social and courteous in all relations of life. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, and regarded as a man of rare business qualifications and prospects. Having by industry, economy, and hard study gradually become recognized as one of the leading men of Springfield, he may truly be called a self-made man.

BACKUS, ELIJAH, a pioneer lawyer and editor of Marietta, Ohio, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, about 1745. He was descended from a family dating back in the history of Connecticut as early as 1637, when William Backus, the first of the line in this country, was living at Saybrook, in that State. He was one of thirty-five men who bought the township of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1659. The family of Backuses, descended from this head, have become very numerous, and a large number have acquired distinction in the various walks of life. Elijah Backus, whose iron-works at Yantic were so serviceable to the country in the Revolutionary War, was one of this family. James Backus, one of his sons, as agent of the Ohio Company, made the first surveys of Marietta, Ohio, and is said to have built the first regular house in that town. Elijah Backus, an older brother of James, was a graduate of Yale, in 1777, and for several years held the office of Collector of Customs at New London, Connecticut. His daughter was the mother of Major-general John Pope, U. S. A. Several of the Backus family have been distinguished in the ministry. Elijah Backus, the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Yale College, and afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1800 he removed to Marietta, Ohio, and engaged in practice with Wyllis Silliman. They also established the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, the first Democratic paper published in Ohio, issuing the first number November 30, 1801, with Mr. Backus as its editor. He had been appointed by President Jefferson Receiver of the Public Moneys of the United States. The *Gazette* zealously sustained Mr. Jefferson's administration. The following is taken from the *Marietta Register*, of November 30, 1876: "Three-quarters of a century old to-day is the *Register*—not

in name, but in fact—it being the lineal descendant of the *Ohio Gazette and Virginia Herald*, started in Marietta, November 30, 1801. A few items relating to Marietta editors may not be uninteresting, not a full, but a desultory account. The *Gazette* of 1801 was established by Elijah Backus and Wyllis Silliman, who bought their printing materials at Philadelphia—the press, a wooden one with a stone bed, which bed is still in the *Register* office. Royal Prentiss, afterward a well known citizen of Marietta, was a printer on the first paper issued here. Backus and Silliman were lawyers. Mr. Backus was elected to the State Senate, in 1803." Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, read law with Mr. Backus, and was admitted to the bar in Marietta. Mr. Backus was the owner of the island in the Ohio, below Marietta, afterward sold to the famous Blennerhassett. Mr. Backus afterward removed to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas when he died, in 1812.

BACKUS, THOMAS, lawyer, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 8, 1785. After due preparation, he entered Yale College, where he was graduated. His father, Elijah Backus, had previously removed to Marietta, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of law, and as soon as the young man had completed his course he entered the office of his father, as a student, in 1808, being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. On November 10, 1810, he was married to Temperance Lord, daughter of Colonel Abner Lord, and in 1811 removed to Franklinton, Franklin County, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1820 he was appointed prosecuting attorney, by the court. He owned a large body of land, six miles up the Scioto from Franklinton, and was largely engaged in real estate operations. He removed to Marion, with his family, in 1823, and was there appointed prosecuting attorney, but died during his term of office. This was on the 25th of October, 1825. His wife soon after removed again to Franklinton, and in 1828 took up her residence in Columbus. Mr. Backus was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines. He was an able and incisive writer, and sometimes indulged in poetry. His lines on the demolition of the beautiful Indian mound on the corner of High and Mound Streets, Columbus, became celebrated for their pathos, and were published in Martin's "History of Franklin County." The earth was used in the manufacture of bricks for the State House. It was interspersed with human bones.

BACKUS, ABNER L. Among the class of men connected with State affairs in the early history of Ohio, few were more prominently and actively associated with the internal improvements of the State than Mr. Backus. For many years past, however, he has not been identified with affairs of state, having withdrawn from the school of politics and politicians, and consequently from public life. His reasons for so doing were not, perhaps, that he did not have aspirations in that direction, which it would seem could not have met with other than high reward, but were personal to himself. A family of sons were growing up around him, whose ambitions he did not wish directed in that channel, and hence he sacrificed his own ambition in order that the influence and glamour of the inheritance he might otherwise leave them might be removed. Mr. Backus was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 27, 1818, being the fourth son of Thomas and Temperance (Lord) Backus. His maternal ancestor,



Given July
A. S. Bushnell

Veston & Co. Boston

Colonel Abner Lord, was a prominent business man of Marietta, Ohio, in a very early day. He emigrated from Lyme, Connecticut, his native place, about 1800, and engaged in the mercantile business, and also in ship-building, continuing the latter until 1807, when the embargo act, during Mr. Jefferson's administration, caused a suspension of the enterprise, and resulted in the loss of his fortune. He died in 1821, in Franklin County, Ohio, where he had lived the remaining ten years of his life. The biographies of Mr. Backus's paternal ancestors are given elsewhere. Our subject received a good education at the schools of Marietta, and at the age of nineteen entered the service of the State as civil engineer, being engaged in the construction of her canals. With this great enterprise of internal improvement he was connected, either directly or indirectly, till 1878, except from 1846 to 1852. He served as constructing engineer, and afterward as superintendent of the Miami and Erie Canal, from its inception, in 1837, until its completion. Many other positions in the management of these interests were filled by him, and his skill and executive ability soon placed him at the head of the entire system. In 1857 Mr. Backus was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, being the only successful candidate on the Democratic ticket. The ticket was headed by H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, for Governor. Mr. Payne, however, was defeated by twelve or thirteen hundred votes. Mr. Backus was made President of the Board, in which capacity he rendered valuable service to the State during his term of office. During these years he had taken a very active part in politics, being a very ardent and influential Democrat. In 1860 he was sent as alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. In consequence of the grave errors, as he considered them, on the part of the politicians, in making their nominations (he being an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois), and from the dissensions of his party in general, he became disgusted with the whole proceedings. Combined with the other causes above stated, they caused his withdrawal from the political field, never again to become a participant. While for over twenty years he has abided by this conclusion, he has never failed, on proper occasions, to give expression to his zeal in the cause of true Democracy, by advocating and upholding its principles. For several years prior to 1860, Mr. Backus was engaged in several mercantile enterprises along the Maumee River, and in 1862 engaged in the grain and commission business, in Toledo, in company with Mr. S. M. Young, now of that city. The firm of Young & Backus erected what was then considered a large grain elevator—among the first built in Toledo. It still stands on Water Street, and in it Mr. Backus yet retains half-ownership. The twenty years of his career in Toledo as a business man has been one of remarkable success, considered not merely in relation to its pecuniary rewards, but also in its general bearing upon the material and commercial interests of the city and public in general. He has always been a prominent man in public matters calculated for the enhancement and growth of advantages necessary for the development of all the interests that combine to build up a great city, which Toledo is fast approaching. Mr. Backus was one of the organizers of the Toledo and Columbus Railroad, of which he was a director for the eight years prior to its consolidation with the Hocking Valley and West Virginia Railroads, in 1881, when he disposed of all his interests in it. In 1881 he aided in organizing the

Union Railroad Elevator Company, of Toledo, of which he is president. The capacity of the company's elevator is eight hundred thousand bushels of grain, and it is one of the largest in the city. He is now and has been a director in the Toledo Gas Light and Coke Company since 1871. Mr. Backus has done much toward building up the extensive grain interests of Toledo, and has been for years one of the most prominent members of the Produce Exchange of that city, of which he has been a director ever since its existence, and in 1877 its president. The firm of Backus & Sons is carrying on a very extensive business, which is conducted with great success, and to the entire satisfaction of the public who have commercial dealings with them. In the Spring of 1881 Mr. Backus was appointed, by Governor Foster, one of the four members of the Police Commission of Toledo, instituted by an act of the State Legislature, passed in the same year. In this capacity he rendered much valuable service in bringing about an efficient police organization for the city. Mr. Backus was married October 29, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, of Waterville, daughter of Judge Henry Reed and Temperance Pratt, also of Connecticut. He was formerly an associate judge of Lucas County, under the old constitution of the State. She died October 25, 1878, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters, now grown into men and women. The former seem to have inherited largely the business qualifications and characteristics of their father. Mr. Backus is not a member of any church, but was educated and brought up in the Episcopalian faith. No citizen of Toledo enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens more generally than Mr. Backus. He is a man of the strictest integrity, and of unimpeachable character, whose influence and energies are always directed toward the highest interests of society. He is a person of great independence of thought and action, which are always guided by a high order of intelligence.

BEATTY, JOHN, pioneer. James Beatty, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1745. He was descended from an old Cavan family, whose history can be easily traced to the fourteenth century. The name was originally Betagh. In 1611 grants of land were made by Parliament to Henry Betagh, gentleman, the great-great-grandfather of James Beatty. These lands are shown by the record to have been transmitted to John Beatty, the grandson of Henry, and portions of the same estate are at this time in possession of his lineal descendants, Mr. John Beatty, of Kivet, and Mr. John Beatty, of Lisney, both of the parish of Kilashandra, County Cavan. James Beatty, when he attained his majority, removed from Cavan to County Wexford, located at Ballycanow, and is still well and favorably remembered there as a successful mill-owner and merchant, a warm-hearted, hospitable man, and an exemplary member of the Episcopal Church. He died in 1805, leaving the bulk of his fortune to James, his eldest son. John Beatty, the third son, was born in Ballycanow, March 17, 1774. When eighteen years old, he obtained the parental permission to visit America, spent a year or two in Philadelphia, traveled over New England, and finally concluded to locate in Norwich, Connecticut. Before doing this, however, he thought it best to return to Ireland, submit the plans he had formed to his father, and obtain the means necessary to enable him to engage in business. This he did in the Spring of 1796. In the Fall of that year, while standing on the quay at Dublin, awaiting departure of

the vessel on which he proposed to take passage for Philadelphia, his attention was attracted to a group consisting of one gentleman and two young ladies. Observing this party intently for a short time, Beatty pointed out one of the ladies to a companion, and said very emphatically: "There is my wife." True to the resolution thus suddenly formed, he made the acquaintance on ship-board of this young lady, Miss Mary Cooke, of County Fermanagh, the sister of William Cooke, Esq., one of the early settlers of Lancaster, Kentucky, and niece of Brigadier-general William Irvine, a name often and favorably mentioned in connection with the Revolutionary War. Miss Cooke was born near Enniskillen, December 25, 1776, and was then in her nineteenth year, a handsome, intelligent, educated woman. This lady Mr. Beatty married in Philadelphia, October 22, 1796, and soon after returned to Norwich, where he remained until 1803, when he removed to New London. Having embraced the denominational tenets of his mother (Ann Bennett), he became an active and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and while at Norwich and New London devoted much time to religious matters. Mr. D. N. Bently, of Norwich, in a letter dated January 10, 1876, writes that Mr. John Beatty "was a Methodist local preacher in Norwich (1802-3). He formed the first class in what was then called the Landing, where, at his house, the circuit preachers held their meetings. In those meetings I received my first religious impressions, and joined his class on probation. Mr. Beatty was a remarkably generous, kind-hearted man. I have known him to give to a poor destitute widow the last dollar from his pocket. He was not an economical man, and was somewhat negligent of his business affairs. He sustained, while a resident in Norwich and New London, an excellent Christian character, beloved and respected by all denominations." It will not do to infer from father Bently's statement that his old class-leader was a saint. This would be very far from the truth, for John Beatty, evidently trying to do his best when Mr. Bently knew him, was, in fact, a hot-tempered, impulsive, generous, obstinate Irishman, who never managed to attain that degree of Christian perfection which enabled him to love his enemies, or offer the left cheek to an adversary who had smitten him on the right. In 1808-9, having acquired, either through his own business or from the estate of his father, who had died three years previously, what in that day was regarded as a handsome fortune, he conceived the idea of investing a portion of his money in wild lands, and thus, as he supposed, laying the foundation of an estate that would not only make him independent for life, but become a splendid inheritance for his children. In the prosecution of this plan, he made a prospecting tour through the wilderness of Northern Ohio in 1810, and subsequently purchased large tracts, embracing thousands of acres of what were then known as the Connecticut fire-lands. On this trip West he was accompanied by Thomas James, Judges Wright and Ruggles, and James Forsythe, the last a brother-in-law of Mr. Beatty. Soon after his return to Connecticut he induced a number of families to remove to his Ohio lands, and finally, in 1815, followed them with his own family and a colony consisting of about sixty persons. He built his first cabin five miles south of Sandusky, on what is still known to the older inhabitants of that region as the Stone-house place. This investment in wild land would doubtless have been an exceedingly profitable one had Mr. Beatty remained in Connecticut, prosecuted the business in which he was en-

gaged, paid taxes, and patiently waited until others had settled and developed the country. But he was not content to do this, and the enterprise, promising as it seemed to him as he sat dreaming over it by a pleasant fireside in New London, proved to be the great mistake of his life. It led to the abandonment of a pleasant home for the discomforts of a rude cabin, the delights of civilization for the rough trials of pioneer life, the excellent schools of New England for the irregular and poorly taught schools of the border. The land to which Mr. Beatty and his companions had come was covered with forest; it required the hard work of a lifetime to put it in condition to afford an income. During that period taxes must be paid, the family supported, and the life of the pioneer end. It may be well enough for men to move into a wilderness and undertake to subdue it, but it is no place to carry women and children. So far as the pioneers themselves were concerned, they always lost by this transition in every thing that goes to make up the sum of human happiness, and their children were also losers. Their grandchildren were fortunate indeed if they finally reached that condition in life which their grand-parents abandoned when the latter took to the woods. Having located his colony, Mr. Beatty set about the organization of the township, and here obtained his first official position, to wit, clerk of the township of Perkins; not a very elevated place, but one which must nevertheless be filled. Settlers came in slowly. In 1817, however, a post-office was established, and Mr. Beatty appointed postmaster. The era of cheap transportation and cheap postage had not arrived. The settlers were poor; few of them could raise the shilling with which to pay postage on a letter, but it was grievous to have it withheld simply because they were poor and had no money. The new postmaster proved equal to the occasion; he gave them their letters, and never made returns to the department. When called upon to do so, he replied that he received no money from the office, and therefore had none to return, and that instead of being indebted to the Government, the latter was, in fact, indebted to him. This sort of logic, however satisfactory to the settlers, was by no means pleasing to the Post-office Department, and as nobody could be found to succeed Mr. Beatty, the Government, in utter disregard of the wishes of the sovereign people of that region, in 1819, discontinued the office, and thus afforded the postmaster more leisure to look after the spiritual welfare of his colony. This withdrawal of governmental sunshine was, however, not the only indignity which the pioneer Irishman was compelled to bear in his new home. He soon had reason to conclude that the settlers had either lost faith in the talismanic power of his name, or else regarded it as one unworthy of immortality. He was the original proprietor of the land on which the town of Milan now stands; the site, on the banks of the Huron River, was naturally a very pretty one. Frederick Christian Dencke, a Moravian missionary, had, in 1804, established a mission there, and called the place Petquoting—a very handsome name, by the way, and one which the people should never have abandoned. In 1814, Mr. Ebenezer Merry having bought the place, laid out a village, and in honor of the first owner, called it Beatty. The town, however, did not thrive under the new name much better than under the old. Town lots were at a discount; property was dull; the people became impatient for a rise. Something must be done. The history of the world had shown that no great

metropolis had ever grown up under the name of Beatty. A change of appellation was necessary. As they deliberated over this important matter, their fancies began to stretch away, and the spires and turrets of a distant and successful city rose before them. They determined to repudiate Beatty, and call the embryo metropolis Milan. The change was accordingly made, and subsequent events soon vindicated the wisdom of those who made it, for within a very few years thereafter they could point with pride to two distilleries and a grave-yard, the distilleries preceding the grave-yard about six months. But these were preliminary and unimportant afflictions compared with those which were to follow. Mr. Beatty was not a practical farmer; in fact, he knew nothing of farming, and was too old to learn. His life had hitherto been one of comparative ease. The great wilderness, with its unfettered streams, its dense forests, where the light of day hardly penetrated, its prairies glowing in sunshine and covered with grass and flowers, had on his first visit to Ohio captivated his imagination, and he had looked forward with impatience to the time when he would be ready to enter and occupy this land, flowing, as he thought, with milk and honey. It is delightful to sit in one's study, seven hundred miles away, and give the imagination full play on this subject. The great trees, the sparkling streams, the prairie with its park-like groups of oak and maple, the blossoming wild plum, cherry, and thorn, the birds with gay plumage and sweet voice, the deer grazing peacefully in the openings or bounding gracefully through the woods, present to the fancy a picture tinted with all the colors of the rainbow. But when you come into the forest, and undertake to fell the trees, bunch and burn them, then plow among the stumps with a new team and possibly a balky horse, in order to get bread to satisfy hungry mouths, it is quite another thing. In fact, a man who can do this sort of work for a week without breaking the second commandment may be safely taken into the Church without any other probationary trial. Mr. Beatty did not undertake to do this work himself, but employed others to do it, and found slow progress made, and hitches occurring constantly. In short, he was disappointed. The thing found was not the one sought. The lands had cost about one dollar per acre; it was difficult to find sale for them at any price, and impossible to get much more than he had paid. A part must be settled and improved, in order to enhance the value of what he proposed to keep. He therefore sold at any price, and considered himself fortunate when he obtained ten shillings per acre. He sold one of the choicest farms in Erie County, that now owned by General William D. Lindsley, for sixteen hundred bushels of potatoes, and when the potatoes were dug and piled up for delivery, he let them rot in the field. But this does not by any means indicate the extent of his troubles. Some of his titles were defective, and, as before suggested, although a generous, he was at the same time an exceedingly obstinate man. There was no such thing as compromise in his composition; the lands were his, or were not; he had paid for them, and would have the whole or nothing. For twenty years he was never without a land suit in court, and spent in litigation property which to-day would sell readily for a million and a half of dollars. But unfortunately the money and property wasted in these interminable suits was not the only loss sustained; they led to other complications, to difficulties with neighbors, and troubles in the Church. In 1816-17 his hot temper and obstinacy led him

into another difficulty, from which he suffered serious loss; and in this connection it may be well to record an incident of that early period, which has some relation to the point in hand. Abijah Hewitt, one of the earliest settlers, conceived, in conjunction with a man named Montgomery, the idea of building a fifty-ton schooner. Both being inexperienced in the work of ship-building, they called to their assistance Eleazur Bell, a practical shipwright, and one of the persons who came to Ohio with Mr. Beatty. Montgomery lived in a cabin not far from the marsh which intervenes between the higher ground and Lake Erie. Bell advised the construction of the vessel on the margin of the lake, but Hewitt and Montgomery insisted that it would be a bleak and uncomfortable place to work during Fall and Winter, because of the severity of the lake winds, and besides would be at an inconvenient distance from their cabins. The vessel was accordingly built in the woods, near Montgomery's house. When finished, beams were put under it, rollers put under the beams, forty yoke of oxen attached, the whole male population of the settlement gathered to boost, and finally, by dint of much whipping, swearing, yelling, and a barrel of whisky, the *Polly*, for so the vessel had been christened, was conveyed to the shore, and successfully launched upon the bosom of Lake Erie. She rode the waves like a duck, and her enterprising proprietors were jubilant. But it would have been better for the proprietors, and some others, if the lovely *Polly* had never been built; for soon after she brought to Sandusky a cargo comprising a stock of general merchandise for John Beatty, and among other things one cask of brandy, designed, doubtless, to be used in the old apostolic way, to wit, for the stomach's sake, and which had until this time escaped the eye of the custom-house officials. The cask of brandy was not on the schedule. The *Polly* was consequently seized, and subsequently confiscated. Mr. Beatty's merchandise was put under lock and guard, and the case reported to the department. The mails moved slowly in those days: time passed, and conscious of no fault on his part respecting the matter, Mr. Beatty grew impatient, and finally called his friends about him, drove his teams on to the wharf, put revenue officers and their employes aside, broke open the doors of the warehouse, and carried off his merchandise. All this was not difficult to do; the troublesome part of the affair came afterward, and resulted, not from the cask of smuggled brandy, for Beatty had nothing to do with that, but from the violent and unwarrantable manner in which he had regained possession of his goods. The United States Government was a big thing, even then, and no single citizen could afford to defy it, as Mr. Beatty discovered some years afterward, when compelled to pay the expenses, costs, and penalties growing out of this unfortunate transaction. The people sympathized with him in this affair. When the goods were seized, they knew he was suffering for no wrong act of his own, and did not stop to consider that the common good sometimes requires even the innocent to suffer and submit until the authorities have had time to investigate and decide. During this period Mr. Beatty was not so entirely absorbed in business affairs as to neglect other duties. He continued to be an active member of the Methodist Church, and on almost every Sabbath met the pioneers in their log school-houses or at their homes, and addressed them very acceptably on religious subjects. He had not been educated for the ministry, and never adopted it as a profession; his sermons, therefore, may not

have been as profound and elegant as those of the trained theological student, but his points were presented clearly, and with an earnest, passionate eloquence, which, if it did not always carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers, at least satisfied them that the speaker believed what he said, and was making an honest effort to lead them to a higher life. In time, through the numerous lawsuits in which he became involved, his usefulness as a Christian teacher was somewhat impaired, but he was as honest in law as in religion. If in religion he would make no compromise with Satan, so in law he would make no compromise with an opponent whom he thought unjust and exorbitant in his demands. That he was always in the right, no one ever claimed; but that he thought he was, no one who knew him intimately ever doubted. During his whole life his actions afforded no indication of that penuriousness which is begotten of a predominating desire to accumulate wealth. Few valued money less, and certainly no man in that section at that time expended it more lavishly. A neighbor in distress always found him a ready helper and ungrudging giver. For many years of his life he kept open house, where friends and strangers alike found hearty welcome. An act of cruelty, of injustice, or of downright dishonesty, sometimes even a disrespectful word, or the slightest provocation, would render him furious with anger; but an appeal from the poor, the neglected, or the distressed, always found him gentle and sympathetic as a child. Here an anecdote suggests itself which may serve to illustrate better than abstract statements certain traits of his character. While a resident of New London, Connecticut, a boy stole from him a box of candles. He had the thief arrested at once, and arraigned before a magistrate. A witness appeared who testified that the boy was guilty as charged, and Beatty being called to prove the value of the property stolen, swore that the candles "were worth four dollars, every penny of it." The case was a clear one; the boy had no defense. Under the law respecting petty offenses at that time in force in Connecticut, when the property stolen was valued at four dollars and upward, the penalty was whipping at the post. The magistrate was about to pass sentence, when Beatty realized for the first time the terrible nature of the punishment. His anger had by this time cooled; a reaction at once took place, and a feeling of pity for the boy supplanted every other emotion. Springing to his feet, he said: "If it please your honor, I desire to correct my testimony. I did swear that the candles were worth four dollars, but I omitted to add that that was the retail price. As the boy took a whole box, I will put them to him at three dollars and thirty-three cents." The boy was not whipped. Mr. Beatty continued to reside at the stone-house place for fourteen years. The pioneers had, during this period, made a very considerable change in the aspect of the country. Mr. Beatty had erected a saw-mill two miles south of Sandusky (1817), on Pipe Creek. There was another nearer Sandusky (1818), on Pike Creek, and one also at Milan—all within easy reach of the settlement. The earlier and more hastily constructed cabins had been replaced by larger and more comfortable ones; barns and other out-houses had been built; many openings in the forest revealed extensive fields covered with growing grain and blooming orchards; the bear and wolf hunts had been succeeded by apple-paring bees, corn-huskings, and quilting frolics; the northern portion of Huron had been cut off, and the county of Erie organized, with Sandusky as the county

seat; David Campbell had started the *Clarion*, a weekly newspaper (1822), and the mail-coach made regular trips; but life was dull, few incidents occurred worthy of record, and certainly in the better phase of pioneer life upon which the settler was just entering, there was little indeed to compensate him for the trials and hardships endured since his arrival, to say nothing of the comfortable homes and good schools of New England, abandoned ten or fifteen years before. Money was scarce in that early time, and the settlers found it exceedingly difficult to obtain enough to pay their taxes. The land being new and fertile, wheat, corn, potatoes, hogs, and cattle became in a few years very abundant; but there was no market for these articles, and about the only things which the settler could raise, for which money could be obtained, were the scalps of wolves. The commissioners of the county paid a bounty of two dollars each for those of the full grown, and one dollar for those of the immature and less dangerous animal, thus gauging the price somewhat according to the amount of courage requisite to capture and scalp the wolf. But our Connecticut settlers did not excel as hunters. The aborigines still lingered about the marshes and waters of that region, where fish and water-fowl, as well as other game, were still plenty, and noble red men, rejoicing in the names of Black Chief, Seneca Isaac, Seneca Stick, Walking Stick, and Tusquadda Stick, carried off the honors in this contest with the wolves; in short, they raised so many of these scalps that, in 1819, the commissioners, owing to the embarrassed condition of the treasury, were compelled to suspend payment, to the extreme dissatisfaction of the whole Stick family. To these gentlemen the pursuit of wolves had been the pursuit of happiness. They were not a mercenary race, and never placed so high an estimate on the money which their daring brought as to induce them to hoard it in stocking-legs; on the contrary, they may be said to have been a convivial and religious people, who sought wolves' scalps because they could thereby obtain the whisky necessary to enable them to make merry with their friends, and get a foretaste of the happy hunting-grounds of the future. In this connection it may be well to record a story which illustrates how, in these early days, the efforts of the missionary were at times overcome by the wiles of Satan. The Rev. Alvan Coe, a very worthy and devout man, established a school for Indian boys, on the fire-lands, where he sought to instruct them in the mysteries of religion, and teach them to read and write. The father of one of the students came over from the Sandusky River to visit his son, and while lingering in the vicinity, wandered into a distillery. As was the custom in those days, the proprietor offered him a cup of whisky. The Indian shook his head with much solemnity, and with great dignity said: "Papoose tell me Mr. Coe say, Ingin no drink, good man; go up much happy. Ingin drink, bad man; go down, burn much." Then, looking wistfully at the whisky, he picked it up, and, raising it slowly to his lips, said: "May be Mr. Coe tell dam lie," and drank it down. In 1829 Mr. Beatty removed to Sandusky, and soon afterward was elected mayor of the city, but his own affairs demanded his attention in too large a degree to enable him to devote much time to the business of the public, or to render office-seeking or office-holding either pleasant or profitable. While he felt a sincere attachment for the Church with which for so many years he had been connected, he was not by any means so blinded by his devotion to it as to be unaware of the fact, then (1834) be-



Yours very sincerely,
James Ellis.

coming each day more apparent, that in its anxiety to maintain its hold upon the people, it was in certain vital respects influenced by the venality, prejudices, and passions of men, rather than by the teachings and example of the Divine Master. If its rules were not avowedly changed so as to sanction the owning, buying, and selling of men, they were at least interpreted by the accommodating authorities of the Church in such manner as to justify these evils and authorize their continuance. In 1834 certain Methodists of New England, becoming alarmed at the pro-slavery tendencies of the Church, united in an appeal against slavery, and boldly affirmed that slaveholding was wrong. This elicited a counter-appeal, signed by many leading ministers, maintaining that slaveholding in the Methodist Episcopal Church was not sinful. Thus the controversy opened. Subsequently a New Hampshire Conference of Methodist ministers resolved "that the holding and treating the human species as property is a sin against God, and a violation of the inalienable rights of humanity." This brought the subject so squarely before the Church that its Bishops were compelled to take decisive action. In their pastoral letters, therefore, they strongly condemned the discussion of this question, reaffirmed the right of members of the Church to hold slaves, denounced what they termed modern abolitionism, and striking a blow at freedom of speech, forbade ministers and trustees to allow their pulpits and houses to be used for anti-slavery meetings; in short, the authorities of the Church went so far as even to expel ministers who felt it to be their duty to denounce this great sin from the sacred desk. Mr. Beatty was a positive man, who did not accept his opinions ready made from either conference or bishop. He had long entertained a thorough hatred for the institution of slavery, and time and again had given shelter to the flying fugitive, supplied his wants, and helped him on the way to freedom. He at once espoused the anti-slavery side of this controversy, and promptly seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church (1835), accompanied by nearly the entire congregation at Sandusky, and established what was at first known as the Methodist Society. At his own cost he built for the use of this society a substantial edifice of stone, which, for many years thereafter, was known as the Beatty Church. The Methodist Society of Sandusky, if not the first, was certainly among the very earliest, to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enter upon an independent and aggressive warfare against slavery. When, at Utica, New York, in 1843, the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America was organized, this society wheeled into line, became a part of that connection, and continued with it until after the Southern Methodists sloughed off from the Northern section, and established the Methodist Episcopal Church South. From this time (1845), the Methodist Episcopal Church North began to change its course for the better, and steadily advanced in anti-slavery sentiment, until it finally took radical ground, and thus left the Wesleys no good reason for continuing a separate organization. The early abolitionists, who had the courage to sever their connection with the Church because they believed it false to a great principle, and the manly independence to defy the anathemas of bishops, ministers, and laymen, as well as the ridicule and scoffings of the prejudiced and senseless mob, deserve more credit than they are ever likely to obtain. They battled against overwhelming odds in behalf of a principle which all intelligent men now recognize as humane and just. They

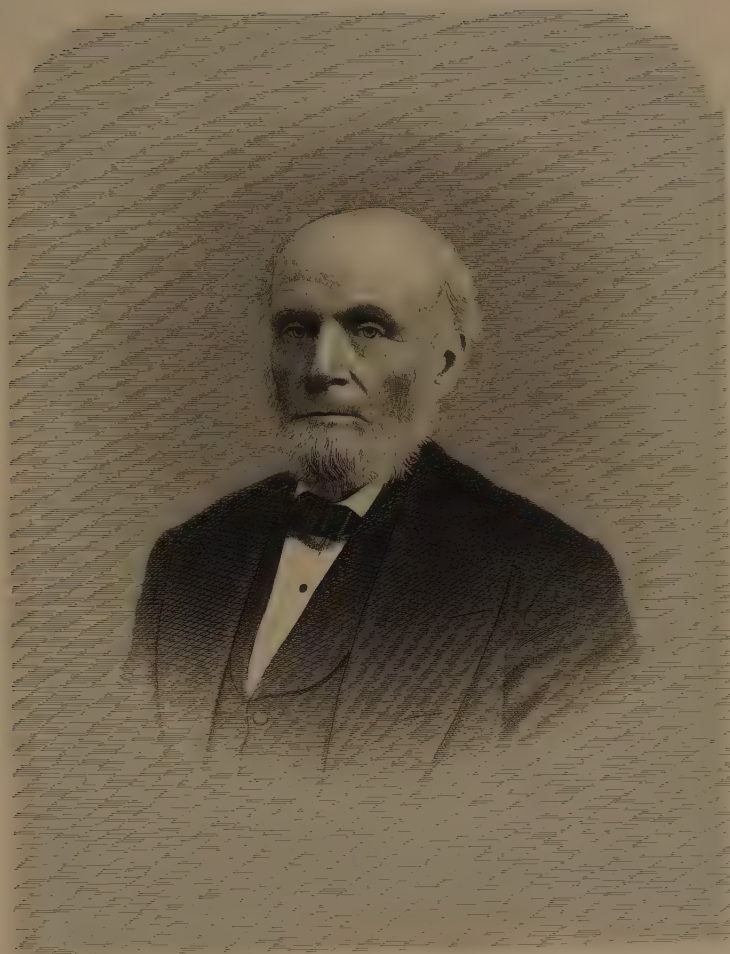
suggested, fostered, sustained, and perfected that public sentiment which finally destroyed slavery, and gave the ballot to the freedman. The controversy which resulted in the withdrawal of so many members from the old Church of Sandusky, and the establishment of the new society, was not conducted in the most Christ-like spirit, nor concluded without much bitterness of feeling. Mr. Beatty had previously encountered some opposition in the Church, growing out of business matters, and his opponents now undertook to break his hold on the congregation, and destroy his influence, by asserting that his present action was not prompted by the highest considerations; but he never conceded to his enemies the right to sit in judgment upon his motives, that being, in his opinion, the prerogative of a higher court, and one in which they would probably not be represented either in person or by attorney. Mr. Beatty died in Sandusky, March 16, 1845, aged seventy-one, and lies, surrounded by relatives and friends, in a little spot on the old stone-house place, which he had dedicated to that purpose thirty years before, when the first shaft of death entered his cabin, and made it necessary to seek in the great wilderness the last resting-place of a beloved daughter. He was a man of fine presence; six feet in height; weight one hundred and eighty pounds; generally genial; always frank and truthful; when annoyed, sometimes morose and liable to give offense; when opposed, intractable and severe. In politics he was at first a Whig, with strong anti-slavery proclivities, and subsequently a Liberty-man, of the James G. Birney school. His estate, if prudently managed during his life, would have been worth at his death millions of dollars. After his decease it passed through the hands of two sets of administrators, and was twelve years in process of adjustment. Notwithstanding the great expense attending a settlement so prolonged and tedious, and the necessity which existed to dispose of lands at inopportune times, when not half the value could be realized, there was enough left from the wreck to make handsome provision for his family; in fact, his children had all been amply provided for before his death. The lesson taught by the humblest life is of value, and from this particular one we may learn that to succeed in an enterprise requiring many years for its accomplishment, more is needed than simply ability to comprehend the plan and courage to undertake the work. These Mr. Beatty had; but what he lacked was that industrious, indefatigable, persistent patience which attends promptly to the smallest detail, and that prudence which never yields to impulse, is never diverted by passion, never influenced by obstinacy, and which, even in the smallest affairs, always thinks before it acts. At his death Mr. Beatty left three sons and five daughters, all of whom were married. His living descendants now number over one hundred. Twelve of his grandsons were soldiers in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Among these were: General John Beatty, of Columbus; Major William G. Beatty, of Cardington; Captain John B. Williams, of Bellefontaine; and Captain Leonard K. Bell, of Ashland, Nebraska.

EELLS, REV. JAMES, D. D., LL. D., brother of Dan P. Eells, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Westmoreland, New York, August 27, 1822. The family record is traced back to Colonel Samuel Eells, who came to America from England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His son was Rev. Nathaniel Eells, who was graduated at Harvard in 1696, and was settled as pastor in the Presbyterian

Church in Scituate, Massachusetts. His son, Rev. Nathaniel Eells, was also a graduate of Harvard, in 1728, and was for nearly half a century pastor of the Congregational Church in Stonington, Connecticut, where he died. His son, Rev. Edward Eells, also a graduate of Harvard, succeeded his father in the pastoral office at Stonington. His son was Rev. James Eells, who was graduated at Yale College, in 1763, and who was afterward settled as pastor of the Orthodox Church in Glastonbury, Connecticut. His son, Rev. James Eells, also a graduate of Yale, in 1799, removed, early in this century, to what was then the West, in Central New York, where he labored as pastor and missionary, and as financial agent for Hamilton College, until his removal to Ohio, in 1831. He died in Grafton, in that State, in May, 1856, from injuries received in a railway accident, after a long and most useful and blameless life. One of his sons was Rev. J. Henry Eells, a graduate of Hamilton College, in 1828, who, after a brief and successful ministry at Elyria and Perrysburg, in this State, was accidentally drowned in the Maumee River, in 1836. Another was Samuel Eells, also a graduate of Hamilton, and known as the founder of the college fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi, whose life, after a career of great brilliance and promise in the legal profession, was cut short by consumption, in 1842. He was the legal partner, in Cincinnati, of Salmon P. Chase, and the personal friend and compeer of William S. Groesbeck, and of others who have since become distinguished at the Ohio bar and in political life. Dr. Eells is thus the living representative of a family of ministers extending through six generations. Like his brothers just named, he pursued collegiate studies at Hamilton College, where he was graduated with honor, in 1844. He had taught school before entering college, as a means of support, and after his graduation he resumed this occupation for a time, in the State of Kentucky. He at first had determined upon following his brother Samuel in the legal profession, but was finally led to yield to the ancestral bent toward the Christian ministry, and to choose that as his vocation. His study of theology was commenced at Oberlin, but in 1849 he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at Auburn, New York, where he graduated in 1851. He had received, before graduating, an invitation to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Penn Yan, New York, which he accepted, and entered at once upon his ministerial labors. In 1855, he received a call from the Second Presbyterian Church, in Cleveland, Ohio, then, as now, one of the most conspicuous congregations of that denomination in the State. Accepting this call, he became at once popular and influential as preacher and pastor, in the city and in the region. His pastorate in Cleveland was continued, with great usefulness, for five years, when he resigned, in 1859, to accept the ministerial office in the Church on the Heights, in Brooklyn, New York, of which the Rev. George Bethune, D. D., then recently deceased, had long been the eloquent and successful pastor. His connection with this Church, which was one of the most conspicuous congregations in the Dutch Reformed body, was not determined by any change in his ecclesiastical views, but simply by considerations of usefulness and of health. While in this position, he received, in 1861, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, from the University of the City of New York. He remained in Brooklyn until 1867, when impelled by similar considerations, he accepted a prominent pastoral charge in San Francisco, in connection with the Presbyterian Church. A new and most interest-

ing and important field of usefulness here opened before him. The congregation was one of the largest on the Pacific coast; the city was just passing through a critical period, both in its material growth and in its moral history; and California was rapidly rising into position and influence. Dr. Eells remained in San Francisco until 1870, when he was recalled to his former charge in Cleveland, where he labored for four years, with increased activity and success. No pastor in that city was more honored for his work, or more beloved for his personal qualities. In 1874, he was again called to California, to the care of the First Presbyterian Church, in Oakland, and was led, by urgent reasons in connection with the health of his family, to consent to the sundering of his pleasant relations in Cleveland. Resuming his work on the Pacific coast, he became at once widely influential, and his extensive labors in the interest of his denomination and of evangelical Christianity were highly appreciated. While in this field, he was chosen professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, located in San Francisco, and during his stay in California he discharged acceptably the duties of that position, in connection with his pastoral work. In 1877, at Chicago, he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and filled that difficult place with marked acceptance. In the same year he visited Europe, as a delegate from the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the meeting of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, held in Edinburgh, taking the opportunity, during the Summer, of visiting also some portions of the Continent. In May, 1879, Dr. Eells was elected professor of practical theology (including homiletics, Church polity, and the pastoral care), in Lane Theological Seminary, an important institution of the Presbyterian Church, located at Cincinnati. He accepted the unanimous invitation of the board of trustees, and in the Autumn resigned his charge in California, in order to enter upon the duties of his new position. Here he is highly appreciated, not merely as an able professor and teacher, but also as a popular preacher and a man of extensive influence in the Church and in society. His services in the Seminary, and in its behalf, have been such as to command entire confidence, and his continuance and increasing usefulness in this new sphere may be safely predicted. In 1881, Dr. Eells received the additional title of LL. D., from Marietta College. He is also one of the associate editors of the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*, published in New York. It is just to say that the Presbyterian Church at large recognizes in him one of its foremost men. Dr. Eells was married, in 1851, to Miss Emma Paige, then a resident of Auburn, New York. One of his sons, Charles Parmelee Eells, was graduated from Hamilton College, in 1874, and is now a lawyer in successful practice, in San Francisco.

WELCH, JOHN, LL. D., a lawyer of distinction and for thirteen years a judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 29, 1805. His father, Thomas Welch, and his mother, Martha Daugherty, the one of English and the other of Irish parentage, were among the earliest pioneers to that part of the State. John Welch was one of a family of seven sons and four daughters, and, his father being a man of limited means, the son's early educational advantages were circumscribed to the meager opportunities afforded in his own immediate neighborhood. When eighteen years old, his father, at his earnest sollicitation,



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tion, gave him his time, and he began to address himself seriously to obtaining such an education as he had determined to procure. He taught school, and devoted his earnings to the prosecution of higher studies, in 1823 entering Franklin College, and in five years, by alternate teaching and attendance at that institution, succeeded in graduating from it with honor. Having decided upon the law as his profession, in January, 1829, he commenced his legal studies under the preceptorship of Joseph Dana, of Athens. He was very fortunate in his selection of a calling, as subsequent experience has proved, being possessed of a strong, analytical mind, and being otherwise adapted to the profession. He applied himself to his studies with such earnestness that his health became greatly impaired, and by the advice of his physician he discontinued his studies for a time, and began other work, finding employment in a saw and grist mill. By varying the labors attending this occupation with study, he did not fail to realize from both, and while regaining his health he was also acquiring the information that enabled him, in 1833, to pass an examination and to be admitted to practice. Having married, some three years previously, the daughter of Captain James Starr, of Athens, Ohio, he decided there to make his home, and has resided in that place permanently since. Having brought to the practice of his profession the ability, energy, and diligence which distinguished him in every previous engagement, he soon became established as a prosperous lawyer, with cases of importance always on hand. In 1845 he was elected to the State Senate, and served a term of two years in that body. In 1850 he was, as the successor of S. F. Vinton, elected to Congress, and served a term also in that body; but, by reason of his district being changed during that term he was not re-elected. In Congress he distinguished himself by delivering a speech on the public lands, which was published at length in the *National Intelligencer*. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Scott for President, and in 1856 he was a member of the electoral college that cast the vote of Ohio for John C. Fremont. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and sat on the bench of that court three years, when he was appointed to the supreme bench of Ohio, to succeed Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, who had resigned. He was thus engaged thirteen years, when he retired, and once more engaged in practice. His judicial opinions are contained in the Ohio State Reports, Vols. XVI to XXVI, inclusive; also a few in Vol. XXIX. Among his more important opinions may be cited the one delivered in the case of the Board of Education *vs.* Miner, known in the judicial history of Ohio as the "Bible case," and involving the relation of the courts to the public schools, with reference to the use of the Bible in the schools. In this case he held that the Constitution of the State does not enjoin or require religious instruction, or the reading of religious books, in the public schools of the State; and the Legislature, having placed the management of the public schools under the exclusive control of directors, trustees, and boards of education, the courts have no rightful authority to interfere by directing what instruction shall be given, or what books shall be read therein. The case of the State of Ohio *vs.* Sherman *et al.*, 22 O. S. R., was a proceeding in *quo warranto* under section 12 of the Attorney-general's Act (S. and C. 89), instituted by the House of Representatives against certain individuals charged with usurping the franchises of a corporation. This opinion served

to settle the law in regard to corporations, and defined legislative authority relative to the creation of corporations under the Constitution of Ohio. His opinion in the case of Brown *vs.* State of Ohio is one of the most elaborate in the annals of jurisprudence in this State. Judge Welch has made an exceptionally high record as a lawyer. His experience at the bar covers a period of over forty years. In the earlier years of his practice he was a contemporary of Thomas Ewing, the elder, and in many of his more important cases met in legal controversy that distinguished lawyer. Judge Welch is a warm friend of cheap home colleges, and deprecates the extravagant practices which characterize the conduct of Eastern colleges. In a lecture delivered before the students of Franklin College, June 28, 1876, he thus expressed himself:

"I may be wrong in this matter, but I can not resist the conviction that at least some part of the extravagance and consequent corruption which now abound in the country, which cause true Americans everywhere to cover their faces in shame, and which hang as a cloud of disgrace over our otherwise glorious Centennial, is attributable to the mammoth wealth and extravagance of the Eastern colleges and the cost of attendance upon them. Their inmates are the sons of the rich, or of those who ape the rich; or, if any of them are not such, they are but too apt to take on the character of their surroundings, and the tendency is to have them all come forth from the college educated aristocrats, full of the old-fashioned belief that labor is a divine punishment, that the well-born alone should be educated, and that the mass of mankind are doomed to perpetual ignorance and toil. They are assigned high positions in society, and give tone to its morals and customs. If they become lawyers or physicians, they expect large fees for little service. If they are placed in offices of trust and honor, they expect high salaries and numerous corps of subalterns and attendants, who are to do all the work and get but little of the pay. If they are ministers, they seek congregations dressed in silks and broadcloths, and seated on cushioned pews, where people of moderate means can not attend without humiliation. Their habits of extravagance and aristocracy cling to them through life, and follow them into every position, and all else must be sacrificed at their shrines. When their wealth slips away from them, as it generally does, or they lose their lucrative positions, they either live in 'splendid poverty' or become leeches upon society—it may be, form themselves into 'rings,' and prey upon public plunder."

Judge Welch's views are further enunciated in the following extract, which shadows his democracy:

"What the country needs, and what it must have, in order to save it from failure and disgrace, is a return to the republican plainness and simplicity of its founders. We must cease to ape aristocracy in any of its forms or phases. Let us either be republicans in very deed or cease to claim the name. We greatly need, just now, a few Benjamin Franklins, judiciously distributed in places of influence and power, shedding the light of their example upon us; and to this end we need a plentiful supply of such schools and places of education as those at which Franklin graduated. We must have men in high places who are patterns of plainness, economy, simplicity, and honesty—men who have

'The austere virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold.'

I say, let us multiply instead of diminishing the number of our colleges, and let us more widely distribute instead of concentrating our endowments and patronage, so that each may have a competence, and none of them a plethora. I by no means agree to the theory that Ohio has too many colleges, and that some of them ought to be crushed or suffered to die out, that others might gain by their loss. I believe if the forty odd colleges of Ohio were consolidated into a single university that their usefulness would be vastly diminished.

And I say now, as I said before a legislative committee last Winter, 'that it is the true policy of the State to endeavor to keep them all on foot by helping those which most need help,' and that 'the poverty of a college, and the fact that she is about to be crushed out by her rivals, are poor reasons for refusing her aid.' "

Judge Welch had four children—two sons and two daughters. Johnson M. was a major in the late war for the Union, and is now a lawyer of prominence, being one of the leading civil lawyers in his section of the State, and the junior member of the law firm of Welch & Welch. His other son, Henry H., is secretary of the National Wood Preserving Company, St. Louis.

KENNON, WILLIAM, JR., a lawyer of note, and a member of the Thirtieth Congress of the United States, was born at Carrickfergus, Ireland, June 12th, 1802, and died at his home in St. Clairsville, Ohio, October 12th, 1867. He accompanied his parents to America when quite young, settling in Belmont County, Ohio. He attended the common schools of the day when a boy, and later matriculated at Franklin College, where he graduated in due time; and having exhausted such means of education as were at his command, he turned his attention to the study of law. His predilection for the law was severely discountenanced by his father, a circumstance which early threw him upon his own resources, and which, doubtless, served to develop the habits of diligence and pains-taking care which distinguished him in later life. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and his subsequent practice was characterized by the diligence and assiduity which marked his preparation. He thus became recognized as an accurate and able lawyer, and when he was elevated to the Common Pleas Bench it was said by many, and with good reason, that he was the "best judge that ever presided in Belmont County." In 1846 Mr. Kennon was elected to Congress, where he served his constituency with his customary zeal and ability. In 1864 he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench, to fill an unexpired term, and in 1865 was re-elected for the full term, but resigned in the fall of 1867, to return to the active practice of his profession. He had also served as prosecuting attorney for Belmont County from 1837 to 1841. Mr. Kennon was married to Miss Elizabeth G. Kirkwood, whose family were prominent in the early history of the country. Her grandfather, Robert Kirkwood, was in the struggle for colonial independence. He was commissioned by Congress a first lieutenant in the only regiment raised by the State of Delaware for the defense of the colonies. He was afterward made a captain. At the defeat of Camden his regiment was reduced to a single company. Under the rules of the service, this debarred him from further promotion, officers being proportioned to the number of men furnished by their respective States. In 1789 Captain Kirkwood settled in Belmont County, and located the site of the present town of Kirkwood. His experiences in border warfare have been preserved and utilized by a writer of romance. He fell at the great defeat of St. Clair, in a brave attempt to repel the enemy with the bayonet. Mr. Kennon filled no public positions other than those named. He was devotedly attached to his profession, and his death was in a measure attributed to his intense application to the duties of his profession. He was a contemporary of William Kennon, Sen., to whom he was related. Both acquired exceptional prominence, both being lawyers of distinction, judges, and Members of Congress.

VINTON, SAMUEL FINLEY, was the direct descendant, in the sixth generation, of John Vinton, of Lynn, Massachusetts, whose name occurs in the county record of 1648. The traditions of the race confirm the supposition that the founder of the family in this country was of French origin, by name de Vintonne, and was exiled from France, in the seventeenth century, on account of his being a Huguenot. Samuel Finley was the son of Abiathar Vinton, who is spoken of in a book called the "Vinton Memorial," which was compiled by the Rev. John Adams Vinton, as "a substantial farmer, in easy circumstances." Samuel Finley was called after his grand-uncle, Dr. Samuel Finley Vinton, whose name is mentioned in the Massachusetts archives as one of the "minute-men" that marched on the "Lexington alarm," in April, 1775. The subject of this sketch was born September 25, 1792, and was the eldest of seven children. His mother was Sarah Day, of South Hadley. Mr. Vinton graduated at Williams College, in 1814, and in 1816 was admitted to the Connecticut bar. Soon after this he established himself in the practice of law, at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1822, without having either expected or solicited the nomination, he was elected to Congress, and continued to be chosen, by constantly increasing majorities, for fourteen years, until, in 1836, he voluntarily withdrew from public life. The *American Review*, of September, 1848, says, in a memoir published of Mr. Vinton, with regard to this continuous service: "During this long interval, he took a part, equally useful and active, in nearly all the great questions; and from the first that power of labor and that prompt instinct of the useful—of the substance of things—which had so quickly made Mr. Vinton a leading lawyer, also made him an efficient Representative. He applied to each question, as it arose, his strong powers of investigation." Mr. Vinton originated and carried through the House various measures of great importance to the general interests of the country. But any adequate statement of his service, however concise, would transcend the limits of an encyclopedic notice. In 1843, after an interval of six years, during which he occupied himself most successfully with the practice of the law, he was very reluctantly induced to consent to a re-nomination to Congress. He then continued in public life for six years, but in 1849 he voluntarily withdrew from political life, and positively declined a re-election. At the time the country was at war with Mexico, he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and at this particular juncture his financial talent was admitted to have been of great service to the nation. During the entire course of his public life, he had ably opposed various schemes for the sale of the public lands, and he was acknowledged as the leader in the House of Representatives, of the party that adhered to the plan of the framers of the government adopted for their disposal. Among other notable public benefits, he originated, matured, and carried through the House, against much opposition, the law which created the Department of the Interior. Of Mr. Vinton's public service, John Quincy Adams said* that "very few men, if any, in Congress, were his superiors." And among his contemporaries who survive him, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a speech made in the House of Representatives, March 3, 1880, alludes to Mr. Vinton as "a Whig leader," in these words: "Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, whose acquaintance with the rules, great

*See "Vinton Memorial," page 197.



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prudence, and sound judgment, rendered him, perhaps, the most prominent leader on the Whig side." This is a dispassionate verdict, given nearly twenty years after his death, and may thus well pass into history. In 1851, he consented to accept the candidacy for Governor of Ohio, and this at a time when, owing to a peculiar combination of unfavorable circumstances, defeat was considered as almost certain. But it was hoped that so strong a candidate could perhaps win success. Mr. Vinton himself regarded the election of any Whig as impossible at the time he generously allowed his name to be used, nor was he mistaken in his opinion, as he failed of the election. In 1853, Mr. Vinton assumed the presidency of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, which he consented, for the purpose of a thorough organization, to retain for one year, when he resigned the post, and returned to Washington City. From this period of 1854 until the time of his death, on May 11, 1862, he continuously resided at the national capital. During this term of years he lived in dignified retirement, his home being a hospitable center, much frequented by the best society of the country, where Mr. Vinton was constantly consulted by the public men of the day, on all leading questions. When the dark days of civil war, during which his life closed, were upon the nation, many and anxious were the deliberations held at his house, as to the best means to avert the swift-coming calamity of secession; but his prescient mind foresaw from the first the impending ruin. During his residence as a private citizen in Washington, he never opened a law office for the transaction of law business, but would occasionally consent to argue a law case of importance before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was remarked as singularly successful in the prosecution of his cases, and this success doubtless arose, in great part, from his habits of patient investigation and clear analysis. His mind was pre-eminently an analytical one. He exhausted every subject he discussed, and presented his thoughts without rhetorical flourish, but with wonderful lucidity. His use of the English language was masterful, and like his friends Robert C. Winthrop and Daniel Webster, he delighted in wielding words of Saxon strength. As a jurist, he was the peer of the ablest lawyers of the country. Mr. Vinton never associated himself with any of the religious denominations, although he reverently believed in God and his revealed law, so far as he understood it. No purer or more unselfish patriot ever served his country. His first and highest thought was the national good, and in this ardent desire for the common welfare he merged his own career, and all personal considerations. Some weeks previous to his death, he had yielded to the urgent solicitations of many, and consented to become one of three commissioners appointed by President Lincoln to adjust the claims of slaveholders in the District of Columbia, at the time of the manumission of their slaves. Mr. Vinton died of traumatic erysipelas, after a brief illness; and it was his dying request to be buried in the cemetery of Gallipolis, Ohio, beside the dear wife whose memory he had, for over thirty years, so faithfully cherished. He was married, in 1824, to Romaine Madeleine Bureau, a daughter of one of the most respected of the early French emigrants. His wife died in May, 1831, leaving him two children: John Bureau, who died very young, and Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren, the writer of this sketch. Mr. Vinton was of slight frame, but of great dignity of presence. His mild and clear blue-gray eye was very penetrating, and his thin, compressed lips evinced the determination of his character.

His manner was composed and calm, but very suave and gentle, scarcely indicating the great firmness that distinguished him. We can not, perhaps, more fitly close this brief sketch than by giving a letter written to the Hon. C. B. Goddard, of Zanesville, Ohio, on the day following his death, by one of the friends who knew him long and well, and who could thus, probably, after a life-long intimacy, more fully measure the extent of his service to the country than many others.

"LANCASTER, May 12, 1862.

"DEAR GODDARD:—I was informed last night at midnight of the death of our friend Vinton. I feel his loss deeply; but he lived to a ripe old age, and those of us who are his contemporaries must expect soon to follow him. Though for ten or fifteen years he had more influence in the House of Representatives, much more than any other man in it, yet the nation has never appreciated him fully, according to his merits. He was a wise, sagacious, persevering statesman; almost unerring in his perception of the right, bold in pursuing and skillful in sustaining it, he held, always, a large control over the minds of men with whom he acted. Within the range of my acquaintance, he has hardly left his peer behind him.

"I am, very truly yours, T. EWING.

"C. B. GODDARD, ESQ."

HINMAN, EDWARD LEROY, manufacturer and banker, Columbus, Ohio, oldest son of Daniel Hinman and Harriet (Woodworth) Hinman, was born at Southbury, New Haven County, Connecticut, October, 1825. Sergeant Edward Hinman, the first of the paternal line of this name in America, came to Connecticut from England, and settled at Stratford, about 1651. Among his numerous descendants was Captain Titus Hinman, one of the first settlers of Woodbury, Connecticut, where a branch of the family, from which the subject of the present sketch descended, still remains. Joseph was the second son of Titus, and left a large issue, Ebenezer being the eldest. Jonathan, the fifth son of Ebenezer, left behind him the following sons and daughters, viz.: Simeon, Ora, Betsey, Daniel (Edward Leroy's father), John B., and Robinson S. All these were men and women of great worth, and occupied important stations in life, especially Daniel, who held a warm place in the affections of the people in the county where he was born, and in which he continued to reside, filling many positions of trust and honor, the duties of which he discharged with singular fidelity and exactness. In all the relations of life he was recognized as a man of pure and lofty character, and left to his descendants an honored and untarnished name. The local histories and biographies of Connecticut show that the Hinmans were patriotic, sturdy, and thrifty people. In the war of the Revolution they served their country with zeal and courage, on both land and sea. Representatives of the family were found in almost every walk of life, whether that of husbandman, soldier, sailor, tradesman, merchant, artisan, jurist, publicist, or man of letters, and all were known as men of honor, honesty, and integrity. Royal R. Hinman, a near kinsman of Edward L., wrote a "History of the First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," and a number of other books upon legal and biographical subjects. As to the political relations of the family, the Connecticut Hinmans were almost without an exception Democrats. Royal R. was made Secretary of State in 1835, and was elected to that office for seven successive years. He was a Democratic nominee for Congress upon the first Jackson ticket, and delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1844. Charles W.,

a younger brother of Edward L., graduated from Yale College, in 1851; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; subsequently accepted a position in the Congressional Library, at Washington, which he filled for a number of years, and died in 1864, leaving one daughter. Marietta E., a sister, was married, in 1854, to George E. Clark, of South Carolina. The mother of these children and of the subject of this sketch resides with the latter, and is now in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Edward L. Hinman's early education, received at Southbury Academy, was supplemented by private instruction from his father. His years of minority were passed upon a farm and in the business of surveying. In 1849 he went to New Haven, where he was employed for seven years in a dry goods store. He afterward engaged in the business of manufacturing agricultural implements, at Naugatuck, Connecticut, but took up his residence in New York City, where he opened an office for the sale of his goods. In 1859 Mr. Hinman came to Columbus, and became a member of the firm of Hall, Brown & Co., manufacturers of farm implements. In 1865 the firm name was changed to Brown, Hinman & Co., which name it has ever since retained. This house transacts a heavy business, its goods being shipped to all parts of the civilized world. The principal office is located in Columbus, although the firm is largely interested in other manufacturing establishments outside of Ohio. In 1855 Mr. Hinman was married to Isabella G., daughter of Dr. William L. Simers, of New York City. Of this marriage were born two children, Charles D. and Flora. The life of a business man is usually full of reality, rather than of romance, and Mr. Hinman's is no exception to the rule. But his career has been an active one. He has had a hand in many of the leading enterprises of Columbus, and has contributed his full share toward the growth and development of the city. In 1872 he was elected to the city council, from the ninth ward of Columbus. Upon the organization of that body, he was placed on the finance committee, of which, upon his re-election to the council, he was made chairman. This place he continued to hold also through his third term, which expired in 1878. The same prudence and economy which he exercised in the conduct of his private business characterized his management of the city finances. His high standing among men of capital afforded him many advantages in the negotiation of municipal securities. Such advantages he used wholly in the people's interest, and the result was that the city's credit was raised to a higher standard and placed upon a securer basis than it had ever previously attained. In 1878 Governor R. M. Bishop, without being solicited thereto, appointed Mr. Hinman a trustee of the State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, a position which he accepted, and held until the expiration of his term. In 1880 he was nominated, by the Democrats of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, as their candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization, and was elected in October of that year. Of this body, composed of equal numbers of both the leading political parties, Mr. Hinman was unanimously chosen president. In this capacity he distinguished himself for the readiness, good sense, and positiveness of his rulings, never, at the same time, departing from the line of fairness and impartiality. Mr. Hinman is at the present time president of the Columbus Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Citizens' Savings Bank, and is connected with the directory of railroad, insurance, and other corporations. Al-

though Mr. Hinman has been engaged in active life ever since his majority, he has nevertheless given much attention to abstract questions connected with the growth and prosperity of the country, and has made himself familiar with the views and teachings of political economists. In addition to the theoretical information thus obtained, he has, as a manufacturer and business man, acquired a practical knowledge of the operations of State and national legislation, and has thus been qualified, as a debater, to state his propositions clearly, and to forcibly illustrate and defend them. In the organized bodies of which he has been a member, he was noted for the readiness and animation of his style of speech, and for the directness with which he met the questions at issue. Descending from a sturdy Democratic stock, and adopting Democratic ideas from early youth, Mr. Hinman has always voted and worked for the ascendancy of the Democratic party. He holds a trusted place in its councils; and although his individual views may not always have accorded with those of its State and National Conventions, he was nevertheless always willing to abide the combined action of the party, and has therefore cheerfully supported its measures and its candidates. Although repeatedly urged by friends to come before the people for important political offices, he has heretofore steadily declined to accept any position other than such as seemed to be in a manner disconnected with politics, and to be in the line of business management and finance. Fortunate in the conduct of his private affairs, Mr. Hinman has accumulated wealth, but he has also disbursed it with a willing hand, and his pecuniary success has largely resulted from that enlightened and generous economy which always reaps bountifully where it has freely sown. Nature gave him a sound mind in a sound body, and, as a consequence, a cheerful disposition. Not unmindful or unworthy of her bounty, he has been liberal to all sorts of charities, courteous in intercourse with his fellows, kind and obliging to all, and especially generous to those who have failed in the race of life. Mr. Hinman's financial success indicates unusual sagacity, judgment, and adroitness in the conduct of business affairs. Unthinking men might say that he was born under a lucky star, and that he has attained his wealth by accidental good fortune. But it is idle to speak thus of a man whose entire career has been a series of successful enterprises. Neither in luck, nor in chance, nor in unreasoning intuition is found the secret of this success. It is in the man himself. With mental capacities naturally adapted to rapid action, Mr. Hinman kept his powers continually on the alert, and thus was enabled to seize with avidity, analyze with precision, and pronounce with certainty upon whatever proposition came before him, and either abandon at once or push steadily any enterprise to which he might direct his attention. This element of his character, together with his integrity, wise liberality, and practical acquaintance with men and with affairs, is the true secret of his successful career, and proves him fitted for discharging ably and satisfactorily the duties of any position to which he may hereafter be called. It may truly be said of Mr. Hinman, whether considered as a progressive and intelligent man of business or as a friend and neighbor, that he appears without reproach both in public and private life. He has a fine personal presence, is free from offensive self-consciousness, and is animated and entertaining in conversation. To conclude, he is a marked illustration of the growing belief that the manufacturing interests of this country

must, in order that they may compete successfully with those of the rest of the world, be conducted by men of that sagacity, originality, and boldness of thought with which he is so largely endowed.

BELL, WILLIAM, JR., a resident of Columbus, Ohio, was born August 23d, 1828, near Utica, Licking County, Ohio. He is the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hanger) Bell. His father descends from that Scotch-Irish stock which settled in Connecticut long before the war for independence. Abraham Bell was the founder of the family in New England, and dwelt at New Haven, issue from his line settling in Roxbury, Norwich, and other Connecticut towns. Philip became the head of the family in Massachusetts, living in Boston. The descendants of Samuel Bell, of Chester, England, with a number of the issue of the Connecticut family of that name, emigrated in 1692 to the territory west of the Delaware River, which was included in the grant of land made to William Penn by Charles II, and upon which the commonwealths of Pennsylvania and Delaware were established. Industrious emigrants of the great nationalities early settled within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania in great numbers. Hence it contributed more largely than any other "to the original compact" to the settlement of the new Western States. Mr. Bell's father was born in Greene County, of that State, in 1800, and in the natural course of events was carried westward by the tide of emigration. Many of his ancestors of different branches of the family rendered military service to their country in the war of the Revolution. He was about the age of fifteen when the family located in Knox County, Ohio, within half a mile of the farm upon which he has lived for sixty-seven years, being now in his eighty-second year (June 1st, 1882). The mother of William Bell was a native of Augusta County, Virginia. Her family were among the early settlers of the valley of Virginia, and many members of the male line served as soldiers in defense of the country, as well as in its civil councils. She came from Virginia in 1810, and settled with the family in Knox County, Ohio. Mr. Bell, the subject of this sketch, attended the common schools in the neighborhood where his father lived, at intervals when he could best be spared from the labor of the farm. When twenty years of age he entered the Martinsburg academy of Knox County, Ohio, where he acquired a good, practical education. After completing his course of study at this institution he remained upon his father's farm until 1852, when the democrats of Licking County nominated him for the office of sheriff, and he was elected, although but twenty-three years of age. He discharged the duties of the office with rare ability and with great satisfaction to the people. At the expiration of his term he was appointed post-master of the city of Newark by President Franklin Pierce, and again by President James Buchanan. He held the position until 1858, when the people again elected him to the shrievalty of the county, and he was honored by a re-election in 1860. He must have made an excellent and popular sheriff, for, upon the expiration of his last term he was elected auditor of the county, an office he filled for three successive terms from 1864 to 1870. He must have been an exceptionally good auditor, for, at the expiration of his third term, he was elected to represent Licking County in the lower house of the legislature, and was re-elected in 1873. During his service in the house he was chairman of the committee on public works, and also a member of the committee on insurance, and that of municipal corporations. He

must have made a useful and popular representative, for, by this time, his honesty, his efficiency, and his popularity as a public officer attracted the attention of the democracy of the whole State. The consequence was that the democratic convention which met in Columbus, in 1874, nominated him for secretary of state, and his nomination was ratified by the people in the following October, running a little ahead of his State ticket, and being elected by 17,000 majority. He was the first democrat for twenty years who was elected to a State office in Ohio by a handsome majority over all opposition. In 1876 he was nominated by acclamation for the same office. That being a presidential year, and a hotly contested campaign ensuing, party lines were closely drawn, and he was, in consequence, defeated by a comparatively small vote, though he led the State ticket over two thousand votes. In 1877, shortly after the election of the Hon. R. M. Bishop as governor of Ohio, in an interview with newspaper correspondents at the American House parlor, Columbus, Ohio, concerning his appointment of a commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, the governor said: "I partially promised and intended to appoint Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati, to that office, but I received thousands of letters from leading democrats in all parts of the state, asking me to appoint the Hon. William Bell, Jr., to that office. I believed then, and believe now that he is the most popular man in the State, and I felt it my duty to appoint him." He was accordingly appointed and filled the office to the satisfaction of the people until the election of Governor Foster, when his term expired. He was prominently connected with the party organization during his several terms of office. It seems, however, that his official life was not to cease after his retirement from his position as commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. Having permanently located in Columbus in 1874, the democracy of Franklin County at a convention held September 3d, 1881, nominated him as their choice of one of the three representatives in the lower House, and he was subsequently elected, leading the legislative ticket by a small vote. He was a member of the committee on Imbecile Asylum, the committee on Penitentiary, and on Rules. On January 1st, 1856, Mr. Bell was married to Elizabeth A., the eldest daughter of James M. Ocheltree, late of the city of Newark, Ohio. The offspring of this union are three children—one son, Samuel C., who was his father's chief clerk in the railroad commissioner's office; Virginia, now Mrs. Frank Merion, of Columbus, and Maggie O. Bell. Mr. Bell was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in March, 1872, but he has never actively engaged in the practice of the profession of which he is a member. Mr. Bell's record in public and in private life is in every respect untarnished. He has under all circumstances proved himself to be above corruption and evil influences. Though a strict democrat, he is popular with the masses of the people, regardless of party ties. He may, in many respects, be considered the most fortunate and happy of men—fortunate, because he is so constituted that he sees and feels the harmonies of this life rather than its discords; happy, because he takes a generous view of human nature, and derives as much pleasure in living and acting his part for the good of others as he does for himself. He is a man of fine presence, a good conversationalist, with plenty of physical and mental energy, neat in dress, but plain and free from ostentation and egotism. In fact, he is a good illustration of one of nature's gentlemen, and one whom it is a pleasure to know.

HOFFMAN, RIPLEY C., attorney-at-law, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Jackson, Jackson County, Ohio, September 22, 1822, and is the son of Daniel Hoffman and Julia (James) Hoffman. His father was born at Woodstock, Virginia, in 1790, and his mother was born on an island in the Ohio River, near Parkersburg, Virginia, in 1800. His parents were among the early settlers of Jackson, where they were married in 1818, and where they resided until their death. His father died in 1861 and his mother died in the year 1865. Mr. Hoffman attended the common schools of Jackson until he was fifteen years of age, when he was sent to the Ohio University, at Athens, where he completed his education. He subsequently read law with his uncle, Elihu Johnson, a practicing lawyer at Jackson, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1843, and entered at once upon the duties of his profession in his native town, continuing there until 1860. He then removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where he continued in practice until January, 1869, when he removed to the State of Kansas, staying there until October of the same year, when he returned to Ohio, and located at Columbus, where he still lives. Mr. Hoffman has been continuously engaged in the practice of the law since 1843, except during the time of his residence in Kansas. Though a careful and studious lawyer, he has been active in other useful pursuits ever since he started in life. During the time of his residence in Jackson he was interested in the manufacture of pig iron, and at Steubenville he gave a good deal of attention to the development of coal mines. Since Mr. Hoffman located in Columbus he has been a large and successful operator in city real estate, and has contributed not a little to building up and beautifying the city. He has occupied many places of trust and honor in the different localities where he has resided, though he never sought office. As a member of the city council of Columbus, Ohio, he has rendered valuable services as a lawyer and as a prudent and economical legislator. He was the first Republican candidate for Congress in the Portsmouth district in 1856, but was defeated by Joseph Miller, of Chillicothe. Judge William W. Johnson, of the Supreme Court, who lived in the district in which Mr. Hoffman made the race for Congress in 1856, and who was an active participant in that campaign, has written the following regarding the part Mr. Hoffman took and the issues involved: "The canvass which Mr. Hoffman made for Congress in 1856 deserves more than a passing mention. The 'old Tenth District' was composed of the counties of Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, and Gallia. In politics it had been strongly Whig until the disintegration of that party, which quickly followed the defeat of General Scott for President in 1852. The American or Know-nothing party sprang into existence, and soon became the victorious rival of the hitherto invincible Democracy. In this district this party elected Hon. O. F. Moore to Congress in 1854 by an overwhelming majority. Up to this time the anti-slavery sentiment that had grown rapidly in other parts of the State had gained here but a slight foothold. To be suspected of being a friend of the negro race, or even opposed to slavery and all measures to protect it, was a stigma which few public men dared to encounter. This sentiment, however, received a powerful impulse by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and by the attempt on the part of the administration of President Pierce, by the aid of the border ruffians from the South, protected by the regular army, to force slavery into the Territory of Kansas. For a short time the hopes of the people

were that the young and triumphant American party would aid in arresting these aggressions of the slave power. That hope soon vanished, for it became the apologist and even the defender of these aggressions, and vied with the Democratic party for pro-slavery support, and in stimulating that passion and prejudice against the negro race, and against those who were opposed to the extension of slavery, which in this district amounted in some localities to an abridgment of the liberty of speech. In some parts of Ohio it was quite otherwise, but in this district politicians who cared for popular favor dared not resist this social and political ostracism which was countenanced and even stimulated by the great political parties of the time. In June, 1856, the Republican party was organized as a national party at Philadelphia, and nominated General Fremont as its candidate for President. Those who in the Tenth District had determined to co-operate in this movement were few in numbers and unorganized and without experienced leaders. The Democrats and Americans had each nominated candidates for Congress. Moore, the sitting member, was the candidate of the latter, and Miller, of Ross, of the former party. Moore was a popular favorite, an astute politician, and an adroit public speaker, with a strong majority of the people behind him. Miller was a man of character, backed by all the power of the federal administration, and a perfect political organization. In this state of public sentiment in the district a call was issued for a convention to meet in Portsmouth to organize the Republican party, and to nominate a candidate for Congress. This convention was composed of earnest men, who were resolved to resist to the utmost the popular tide, but they were without old and experienced leaders. With great unanimity Mr. Hoffman was nominated as their candidate for Congress. He was a young man of liberal education, and was a rising member of the Jackson bar. He was a popular stump-speaker of great moral courage, and possessed that equanimity of temper and ready wit, so essential to a leader surrounded as he was everywhere he spoke by a decided popular current against his political views. He and his associates made a thorough canvass of the district by townships. In many places his entire audience was composed of adherents of one or the other of the two opposing parties, each of which pandered to the popular passion and prejudices of the hour, which, in some places, amounted almost to a complete embargo on freedom of speech. With such surroundings it was often difficult to obtain an impartial hearing. At that day in Southern Ohio it required coolness and nerve to meet the strong popular prejudice everywhere manifest. The canvass was long, earnest, and oftentimes marked with great acerbity of feeling. Mr. Hoffman's bearing throughout was admirable. Always in a good humor, but uncompromising in his declaration of principles, he won for himself and his cause the regard and respect of all fair-minded men. The contest resulted in the election of the Democratic nominee; but the result was, in fact, a great victory for the infant Republican party, which thereby became a thoroughly compact organization. At the next election, and ever since, except in two instances, the district has been reliably Republican. To Mr. Hoffman, more than, perhaps, any single man, is due the credit for this successful canvass. It resulted in placing the party as second in that race, and as dominant almost ever since. Although Mr. Hoffman permanently removed from the district soon after this contest, he is still remembered with pride and affection by the Republicans of the

district." Mr. Hoffman was married, October 5th, 1843, to Lucy M. Fuller, a daughter of James J. Fuller, of Athens, Ohio. By this marriage there are two sons,—James F., by profession a lawyer, and who is associated with him in practice, and Frank F., who is also a lawyer. Mr. Hoffman's wife died at Columbus, Ohio, July 22d, 1874. On the 21st of December, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary E. Sullivan, the fourth daughter of Joseph Sullivan, of Columbus, by which marriage there is a son five years of age. He is a clear-headed business man, whose judgment is seldom at fault when affairs of great moment are to be determined. He is also a lawyer of more than ordinary research, is effective as an advocate, and is gifted with the peculiar faculty of discovering and skilfully using to his advantage the weak places of the opposite side of a cause. Mr. Hoffman is a man well adapted to enjoy life. He possesses a large fund of humor, which serves to enliven all who come in contact with him. He occupies a high place in his profession, and is a successful man of business, with excellent social qualities, and of unquestioned integrity.

BERGEN, SYMMES HENRY, M. D., of Toledo, O., was born near Princeton, New Jersey, July 15th, 1826. His parents were Christopher and Mary Bergen (whose maiden name was Disbrow). The Bergen family dates back to the earliest period of colonization along the Atlantic coast. Hans Hansen Bergen, the common ancestor of the Bergens of Long Island, New Jersey, and vicinity, was a native of Bergen, Norway, a ship carpenter by trade, who came to New Amsterdam (now New York) in 1633, in the same vessel with Wouter Van Twiller, the second director-general. He married, in 1639, Sarah Jansen de Rapalje, the first white child of European parentage born in the colony of New Netherlands, the date of her birth being June 9th, 1625. For two and a half centuries the Bergens have figured prominently in the history of New York, New Jersey, and in other States in all professions, positions, and trades—in the military profession, law, the ministry, medicine, educational affairs, and in legislative halls. Christopher Bergen, the father of Symmes Henry Bergen, who died in 1844, at the age of sixty, was a farmer by occupation, and had served as captain of a company in the war of 1812. His father had been a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and had a large plantation carried on by slaves, slavery being then tolerated in New Jersey. The doctor's mother, whose death occurred in 1846, at the age of sixty, was also a native of New Jersey. Her father was a prominent and enterprising man of Cranberry in that State. He was largely interested in the stage line between New York and Philadelphia, which was, in that day, considered as of as much importance as railroads are at the present age. Dr. Bergen's early education was such as the common school furnished. At the age of thirteen he was sent to a private collegiate school at Freehold, remaining there four years, where he prepared himself for the senior year at college, but did not afterwards matriculate. In 1844 he began the study of medicine with an older brother, who was practicing at Freehold, New Jersey, and in 1846 entered Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and continued his studies there till 1847, when he went to New York City and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, remaining there only six months. Upon the urgent solicitations of Dr. Alonzo Clark, of New York, now president of the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, and one of the ablest of the profession, he went to Woodstock, Vt., as demonstrator of anatomy in Vermont Medical College. It was while engaged as instructor in that college, in 1848, that Dr. Bergen received his degree of M. D. Immediately after graduating he located at North Bay, Oneida county, New York, a pleasant country village, more for the purpose of recuperating his health (which was poor) than to practice his profession. However, by the time he had regained his health, he found himself in the enjoyment of a good practice, which he carried on for the succeeding seven years, besides acting as superintendent of schools for four years, an office to which he was elected. Anxious to try the Western country, Dr. Bergen drew his practice at North Bay to a close, and while on a prospecting tour, in 1855, stopped at Toledo, and was induced by some friends, who had preceded him, to locate there, which he did, and where he has ever since remained, living to see Toledo develop from the then small town into a city of 60,000 inhabitants, and himself for years in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice as well as the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. With the exception of Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. Bergen is the oldest practitioner in Toledo, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successful in the medical fraternity. His whole life has been devoted to his profession to the exclusion of every thing of a public character, neither asking nor wishing for political preference nor public patronage other than that of his profession. Though popular with his fellow-citizens, and qualified for any position to which they might call him, yet he shrinks from any thing that would divert him from his practice, especially of a public character, other than what is his duty as a citizen to assume. During the war he served as coroner of Lucas county, for four years, and until 1880 was a member of the Board of Health. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Toledo School Board, an excellent selection, since Dr. Bergen has always been very much interested in school matters, and is one of the strongest supporters of schools and good school systems. He was re-elected in 1882, when he was made president of the board, a position he now holds. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Toledo Medical Society, established in 1858, of which he has been president, treasurer, librarian, etc. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Northwestern Ohio Medical Society. He was formerly a member of the State medical societies in Massachusetts, Vermont, and New York. He has been physician-in-charge of the Protestant Orphans' Home of Toledo ever since its organization, fourteen years ago, and was himself one of the original organizers and founders of the institution. He was also physician of the Lucas County Infirmary for ten years, and is at present, and has been for years, consulting physician for St. Vincent Hospital, Toledo. Dr. Bergen is at present United States pension examiner, and is one of the United States Pension Board, of which he is treasurer. He was for ten years president of the Toledo Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a charter member. The company, however, dissolved in 1881. He has been an Odd Fellow for years, having held several positions in the order; and has, for twenty-four years, been a member of the Congregational Church, of Toledo. In politics he is a Republican, having formerly been a Whig. November 28th, 1860, Dr. Bergen married Miss Mary S. Lalor, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lalor, of Trenton, New Jersey.

FORAN, MARTIN A., M. C., attorney at law, Cleveland, was born in Choconut Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11th, 1844. His father, James Foran, was a farmer and cooper. Young Foran spent the first sixteen years of his life on his father's farm, learning the trade of a cooper, and attending the public school. This school, however, was but a very primitive affair, where nothing further than the mere rudiments of an education were attempted. Martin's ambition rose above this, and from books alone he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and grammar. At the age of sixteen, he entered St. Joseph's College, near Montrose, the county seat of Susquehanna, where, by diligent study, for which he was by nature and taste admirably adapted, he obtained a good English education. For two years he taught public and select schools in his native Chocunut. March 21st, 1864, he entered the Union army, enlisting in Co. E, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being at the time but nineteen years of age. With his regiment he participated in all the hard-fought engagements of the Army of the Potomac from the time of his joining it to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. In August, 1865, he was honorably mustered out of service with his regiment and returned to his native place, exchanging the saber and canteen for the ferule and pen. After teaching school for a few months, he started westward in search of employment, which he failed to obtain until all his money was gone, when he secured work in a coal oil refinery at Meadville, and by rigid economy saved enough of his wages to purchase a set of cooper's tools, with which he went to work at his old trade. In the Spring of 1868, he removed to Cleveland, where he found employment as a journeyman cooper, though at a time when the trade had become demoralized through the failure of a strike. In the Spring of 1869 he succeeded in organizing the coopers of the city into a "Coopers' Union," and was by acclamation chosen its president. His next step was to urge the formation of a State union, which was formed the following year, and was soon supplemented by the organization of an international union, the call for which was drawn up by himself, and of which he was made president at the first meeting in Cleveland. In the Fall of 1871, the second session of the International Coopers' Union was held in Baltimore, and he was again chosen president by a decisive vote. In the following year the meeting was held in New York; the sessions were made biennial, and he was retained as chief executive. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the Industrial Congress, held in Cleveland, which succeeded in establishing a community of interests among the several labor unions. While president of the International Coopers' Union, he edited the *Coopers' International Journal*, the official organ of the organization, and to its columns he contributed many able articles on trade subjects and questions of political economy. In April, 1873, he was elected by the workingmen of Cuyahoga County of all political opinions their delegate to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and was an industrious and valuable member of that body, speaking on nearly all the important subjects which came before them. His speeches which commanded the most attention were those on "Usury," "Protection for miners," "The employment of children in factories and mines," "On the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics," and "On minority representation." In the Spring of 1874, he was admitted to the practice of law in the District Court of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and resigned his position in the Coopers' Union to enter on his new field

of labor. The law firm of Foran & Hossack was formed at Cleveland, and speedily secured an extensive and valuable practice. In the Spring of 1875 he was elected city prosecutor, which position he held two years, and was considered one of the best, if not the very best, prosecutor Cleveland ever had. In the Spring of 1881 he was nominated for Judge of the Police Court, and although failing in election, ran ahead of his ticket over 1,100 votes. In the Fall of 1882 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Congressman, to represent in Congress the important Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio. He is a man of ideas, and has the ability to put them in form and present them in a logical and forcible manner. Many of his speeches during the campaign were remarkable for their terseness and the able manner in which he presented various issues. His popularity and the estimation in which he was held was evinced by the overwhelming number of votes cast for him on the 10th of October, 1882, when he was elected to Congress by a majority of 4,547, and that in a district which had been for many years so strongly Republican. He has truly made his own position, and that by his untiring energy, industry, and pluck. As a boy, a hard worker and student; as a soldier, brave, dauntless, and true; as a lawyer, well-versed in the law, successful; as a politician, honorable, he has been found equal to whatever occasion or position he has been placed in. Mr. Foran is a man who has been highly successful in all he has undertaken. He is a diligent student, a hard worker, and a man who gives his whole energy to whatever business he engages in. He is a man whose private character is without a blemish: Of fine physique, commanding presence, and quick intelligence, combined with affable and courteous manners, he is a man who wins many friends. Bold and fearless in his denunciation of wrong and his advocacy of the right, he is for his sterling qualities admired by many of his political opponents. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. Having risen from the ranks of manual labor himself, he has always been the advocate and defender of the workingman, always seeking to improve his position, and is a strong advocate of his rights. The record of his past life gives promise of a brilliant future.

MUENSCHER, REV. JOSEPH, D. D., Mount Vernon, Ohio, was born December 21st, 1798, at Providence, Rhode Island. His father, John Muensch, was a native of Germany, and was born November 20th, 1748. He died April 13th, 1830, in Providence, where he had been for many years organist of St. John's Church. His mother, Johanna Sophia, though of German parentage, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Her father, John Ernst Knoechell, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, educated at the University of Leipzig, and after occupying several honorable and responsible positions in his native country, removed to the United States in 1753, and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, where he taught a classical school, and died in 1769. Dr. Joseph Muensch was the youngest of several children, and is the only one now surviving. Early in life he cherished the desire to become a minister of the gospel, and with that view prepared to enter college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, of which at that time Mr. John Adams was the honored principal. In 1817 he was admitted to Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1821. After graduation he returned to Andover and prosecuted his theological studies in the Congregational



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Seminary in that place. During the entire course of his preparation for the ministry he performed the duties of organist in some church—at Bristol (Rhode Island), Salem (Massachusetts), Pawtucket, or Providence (Rhode Island). He was admitted to the order of deacons March 10, 1824, and to that of priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church on the 13th of March in the following year, by the Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D., Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Immediately after his ordination, in 1824, he took charge of Christ Church, in the southern part of Leicester, Massachusetts, now called Rochdale. Here he remained till 1827, when he resigned, and after temporarily residing in West Brookfield, in charge of the female seminary in that village, he removed with his family to Northampton, Massachusetts, and became rector of St. John's Church, which position he held till 1831, during which time the church edifice was erected. Resigning the charge of the Church in Northampton, he removed to Saco, Maine, and became rector of Trinity Church. In 1833 he was chosen professor of sacred literature in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Ohio, and resigning the charge of the Church in Saco, he removed to Gambier, Ohio, and entered upon his professional duties in the seminary. In connection with these, he for two years taught Latin in Kenyon College, and preached the larger part of the time in the college chapel. In 1841 he resigned his professorship, and accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Mount Vernon, Ohio, though continuing for two years to give instruction in Hebrew to the theological students in the seminary. He resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Church in 1855, and has since remained without parochial charge. Dr. Muenschler edited the *Gambier Observer* and *Western Episcopalian* for several years; was several times chosen a deputy to the General Convention of the Church, and was elected for ten successive years secretary of the Diocesan Convention of the Church in Ohio, when he declined a re-election. While at Gambier, Dr. Muenschler published "The Church Choir," a collection of Church music which has been extensively used in the Episcopal Church. He has since published a volume of "Notes on the Proverbs of Solomon," a "Manual of Biblical Interpretation," and a small work on the "Orthography and Pronunciation of the English Language," besides contributing largely to several theological reviews and other religious periodicals. He was the principal founder of the "Society for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Ohio," and has been its secretary most of the time since its organization in 1845. Dr. Muenschler was married in November, 1825, to Miss Ruth Washburn, a sister of the Hon. Emory Washburn, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Joseph and Ruth Washburn, of Leicester, Massachusetts. They have had a family of seven children, three of whom survive. In 1849 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Mr. Muenschler by Kenyon College, and the same degree in 1852 by his *Alma Mater*. Dr. Muenschler is now near the close of his eighty-fifth year, and is yet quite active, both mentally and physically. He takes his daily walks, and on occasional Sabbaths fills the pulpit. His time is now chiefly occupied in literary work, being a constant contributor to periodicals, especially of a religious character. He is a man of extended knowledge and of a high order of education, and keeps his pen busily employed in leaving to the world the bequests of his diversified experience and observation and the sound judgments of

a matured and cultured mind. He believes "'tis better to wear out than to rust out."

DOAN, WILLIAM HALSEY, manufacturer and philanthropist, Cleveland, was born in Cuyahoga County, July 3, 1828. His father, the Hon. Job Doan, a man who was identified with the county from the time of its formation, and a member of the State Legislature, was the son of Nathaniel Doan, who migrated with his family from Connecticut to what is now the site of the city of Cleveland as early as 1798. Where this great, bustling city, with her population of two hundred thousand, now stands, was then a wilderness, a mere trading post, with a few straggling houses, whose inhabitants numbered less than twenty souls. Around them was the unbroken forest, where the savage red man dwelt. The maiden name of the mother of William H. Doan was Harriet Woodruff—a woman of most estimable traits of character. She was known far and wide for her deeds of kindness, and it is, perhaps, owing to the teachings and careful training when a child, by his mother, that his chief characteristic trait is charitableness, and desire to assist the needy and to comfort the afflicted. On his paternal side Mr. Doan traces his lineage to one of the Pilgrim fathers who first landed at Plymouth rock. The traditions of the family extend as far back as to the time of King John, and many of its members, in their time, became men of note. In those old days of feuds and discord, they were a race of warriors. The subject of this sketch received his earliest scholastic education at the district school, but being ambitious for a higher and broader education than there afforded, he attended the Shaw Academy, at Collamer, and afterward entered Professor Beatty's School, on Euclid Avenue, in Cleveland. After leaving school he entered a store as clerk. There, however, he did not long remain, but sought a wider field. California, at that time, was attracting considerable attention, and thither he determined to go. In September, 1849, at the age of twenty-one, he, in company with some sixty others, among whom was John P. Jones, now United States Senator from Nevada, formed an expedition to migrate to the gold fields, and sailed from Cleveland in the bark *Eureka*, via Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River, down the Atlantic, and around Cape Horn. After making stops at Rio Janiero and Valparaiso, the *Eureka* reached San Francisco in June, 1850, after a wearisome voyage of nine months. On his arrival at San Francisco he had not a dollar left, and was obliged to work with a shovel on the streets of the city, for the corporation, in order to procure means with which to reach the mines. He worked with the energy characteristic of his family, and after a few months made one of a party bound for Feather River. He purchased his miner's suit, and set off with the party on their long and toilsome journey. Ten years he spent in this arduous life, his only reward being the necessities of life, when he turned his face toward the home of his childhood. He arrived in Cleveland, September, 1860, poorer than when he left it eleven years before, but far richer in experience. In 1862 he obtained employment as brakeman on the Oil Creek Railroad, and was soon after promoted to "tally-man." In this position he brought order out of confusion, and proved himself capable of doing a vast amount of work, and doing it well. In 1864 he embarked in the commission business, in Corry, Pennsylvania, in company with G. W. N. Yost and Oliver Young. In 1866 he removed to Cleveland, and formed the firm of Harkness & Doan, for

the purpose of supplying crude petroleum to the refiners, which they did with great energy and profit. From that time his rise in wealth and prosperity was rapid. It was then the custom to deliver all crude oil in barrels, but the demand being greater than they could supply in this way, other means were sought, and they were among the first to use wooden tanks, which have since been almost wholly superseded by iron ones in the transportation of the crude oil. In 1870 he bought out the interest of Mr. Harkness, and pushed the business with still greater energy and success, until the Spring of 1873, when the Standard Oil Company bought out most of the Cleveland refineries. That year he entered into partnership with George N. Chase, for the manufacture and sale of kerosene oil and naphtha. In the year following he purchased Mr. Chase's interest. He is now engaged in the naphtha business exclusively, and is among the largest manufacturers in this country, and probably in the world, for the refining and purifying of the light products of petroleum. Such is the brief record of the career of one of our most successful business men. Indomitable pluck, energy, perseverance, honesty, and business integrity have contributed to make him what he is. His private record is as brilliant in good deeds as has been his business career in success. As riches have increased, so have his charities and noble acts. He has known poverty with all its hardships, and is one of those noble men who know how to use their wealth. His acquisition of riches has not spoilt him; he uses them as a trust for the good of others, feeling that he is but an instrument in the hand of Him who rules our destiny. To elevate his fellow beings is the great work of his life. His deeds of charity and benevolence are innumerable. The welfare of the people is his heart's work, and to it he devotes most liberally both time and money. The cause of temperance finds in him one of its strongest advocates and warmest workers. A few years since he built the East Cleveland Armory. In 1876 the Doan Cadets were organized—a temperance organization composed of sober, religious young men. For their instruction he engaged a military professor, and they were disciplined in the manual of arms and military evolutions. In 1877 he erected the People's Tabernacle, at an outlay of nine thousand dollars, of which he paid seven thousand three hundred dollars, the balance being contributed by his friends. The building has a seating capacity of thirty-five hundred, and is free to all denominations for religious and temperance work, and for benevolent purposes, only occasionally being rented for concerts and other entertainments. The revenue derived from this building is merely nominal, every thing, with but few exceptions, being free to all. The annual deficit for its maintenance is about three thousand dollars. As a previous writer remarks: "This amount Mr. Doan cheerfully liquidates—pays it with a smile, and doesn't consider it a loss." A truly grand work is carried on in that building in furthering the cause of religion and temperance among the masses of the people. It is under the immediate care of Mr. Doan and the evangelist, William Johnson, to whom Mr. Doan has delegated the charge. During the Winter of 1881-2 a series of twelve lectures and literary entertainments were given, at a nominal cost of one dollar for the course. Some of the finest speakers in the country were engaged. These proved a magnificent success, the building, each time, being densely crowded. The writer has witnessed on two or three occasions something like four thousand persons present. So popular and powerful for good has this tabernacle become, that Mr.

Doan, with Captain Thomas Wilson, has bought another large and desirable plot of ground, on which it is intended to build a new tabernacle. Such men build their monuments while living. Mr. Doan also helps bear the expenses of the Floating Bethel, besides a number of other humane and charitable institutions. He has been for many years a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon. In 1878 he was nominated by the Prohibition party for Member of Congress, and received 2,085 votes. In 1882 he was nominated by the Prohibition party, and afterward indorsed by the Independent Republicans, to represent in Congress the Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio, and on the 10th of October he again received a large vote. To Mr. Doan and his co-laborers must be largely attributed the grand stride that is being made by the Prohibition party in Ohio. He is a man of genial social qualities, business probity, warm-hearted in his charities and labors of love, sincere in his espousal of a cause he believes to be just, honored, respected, admired, and beloved.

TIBBALS, NEWELL D., lawyer and jurist, of Akron, Ohio, was born at Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, September 18, 1833. He is the son of Alfred M. and Martha (Swem) Tibbals. His father and grandfather, Moses Tibbals, formerly resided at Granville, Massachusetts. His mother belonged to an intelligent family in New Jersey, and is an aunt of the General Swaim who attended President Garfield at his death. His father being a farmer, he attended the country school near his home until about sixteen years of age. Then, after spending a short time at a select school at Deerfield, he took an academic course at Salem, Ohio. This school, which was kept by William McLain, was an excellent one in its day, and had acquired considerable notoriety. With him as schoolmates there were Hon. Milton Barnes, General Swaim, Hon. J. Twing Brooks, of Salem, and Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod, of the Salem *Republican*. Soon after leaving the academy he entered the law office of H. H. Willard, of Palmyra, Ohio, in the Spring of 1853, and remained with him as a student of law about five months. He then came to Akron, and studied for about two years in the office of Otis & Wolcott. The junior member of this firm was the Hon. C. P. Wolcott, once Attorney-general of Ohio, and subsequently Assistant-secretary of War under Mr. Stanton. On Mr. Otis's retirement from the firm, Hon. William H. Upson became a partner, and Mr. Tibbals completed his law studies with Wolcott & Upson. In early life young Tibbals delighted in the excitement of forensic contest, and while in school at Salem he became an active member of the debating club there. In this he gained his first experience as a public debater. While still at school he would frequently ask to be excused that he might attend the pleading of lawsuits, and upon an affirmative answer to his preceptor's inquiry, whether he expected to be a lawyer, his request was seldom denied. After his course of legal study, he was admitted to the bar by the District Court at Akron, in 1855, being examined principally by Judge Sherlock J. Andrews, of Cleveland, who complimented him on the thoroughness of his knowledge. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began practice in Akron, following the advice of Mr. Wolcott, who said that if success were due at all it would come whether he located here or elsewhere. His first partnership was with D. B. Hadley, which continued until Mr. Hadley went to the West, in 1857. He next associated with himself D. C. Carr,

with whom he remained as senior partner until Mr. Carr entered the army. Mr. Tibbals continued practice alone until he also entered the army, in 1864. After coming from the war he formed a partnership with Henry McKinney, now Common Pleas Judge in Cleveland, with whom he continued from 1865 to 1872. This firm, under the name of McKinney & Tibbals, was very successful, conducting an immense legal business. On McKinney's removal to Cleveland, he took as a partner F. S. Hanford, and they continued in a very successful practice, until Mr. Tibbals went on to the Common Pleas Bench, in May, 1876. He was re-elected Judge in 1880, being nominated without opposition, and running far ahead of his ticket in the district, and is now serving his second term as Common Pleas Judge for the Fourth Judicial District, confining his labors mainly to the second subdivision, composed of the counties of Summit, Medina, and Lorain. In the Fall of 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, on the Republican ticket, from Summit and Portage Counties, and served one term, declining to be a candidate for a second nomination. In the Senate he was very active and industrious, and soon became recognized as one of its leading members. He was chairman of the Committee on Public Works, and as such had charge of the investigation preceding the leasing of the works, which has resulted in great benefit to the State. He was also a member of the Committee on Railroads, and assisted in the legislation preparatory to the appointment of a State Railroad Commissioner. He took an active part in the revision of the highway laws, originated and framed the general road law known as the Tibbals Road Law, and was also a very active participant in the debate on the question of striking the word *white* from the State constitution. Earlier in life Mr. Tibbals was prominently connected with public affairs in his own county and town; was Prosecuting Attorney for two terms, from 1860 to 1864, in the discharge of which office he was remarkably active and successful in prosecuting cases of all grades, from murder in the first degree down. He secured the conviction of one Henry Kerst for murder in the first degree, and was instrumental in breaking up an organized band of burglars who for a long time had been operating in his own and adjacent localities, and was eminently faithful and successful in the general discharge of his duties, by ridding the community of many sources of evil, thus conducting the office, so commonly of little importance, with dignity and usefulness. He held the office of City Solicitor for a like number of years, and other local trusts, all of which he discharged with decided ability. During the war he was a member of the Ohio National Guard, when it was tendered by Governor Brough to President Lincoln for one hundred days; went with it to Virginia, where it was stationed on the right bank of the Potomac, to guard Washington, and was there at the time of the attack on that city in 1864. On his return home, in the Fall of 1864, he was elected by the three companies in his county composing the Fifty-fourth Battalion, and commissioned by Governor Brough, as major, December 6th, 1864. In politics he has figured conspicuously as a supporter and promoter of the principles of the Republican party in North-eastern Ohio; has acted on the Republican Central Committee for his county, as its secretary, and was a member of the Convention that nominated J. A. Garfield for the Ohio Senate on his first entrance to public life, in 1859. As a lawyer he was accurate and exact; in practice was distinguished for his clear discernment and appreciation of

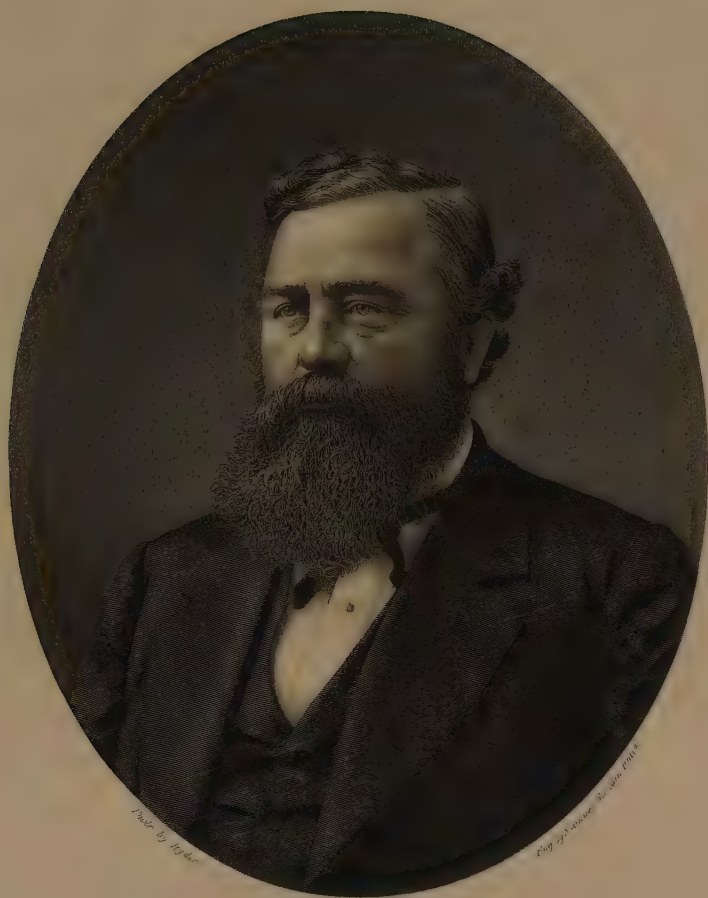
legal principles, and for his power of clearly and forcibly stating the facts and law of a case to a court or jury. On the bench he has also distinguished himself by his characteristic power of clear discernment of legal principles and their correct application to facts. When, in 1879, the Atlantic and Great Western (now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) Railroad was reorganized, it was decided by the parties concerned to try the disputed legal questions arising therefrom in Summit County. This placed under Judge Tibbals's jurisdiction some of the most important and hotly contested legal questions ever tried in the State. The contesting parties presented a formidable array of legal talent. Such men as Judge R. P. Ranney, Stevenson Burke, W. W. MacFarland (of New York), Judge A. G. Thurman, General Durbin Ward, J. Twing Brooks, Judge George Hoadly, and Justice Stanley Matthews, besides a number of other distinguished lawyers, were engaged in the case; and the intricacy and difficulty of questions continually arising for the decision of the presiding judge can easily be conceived. It is sufficient to say of Judge Tibbals that in all this litigation no decision of his was ever reversed, nor any of the cases carried beyond the District Court. Similar questions were tried in his court, growing out of the sale of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon, and Columbus Railroad, in 1881. By his ability, shown in these cases, and his unswerving integrity in the fearless discharge of duty, he commands the respect and confidence of all concerned, both in civil and criminal cases. He has thus acquired a reputation as a judge ranking with the best who have ever occupied the bench in Northern Ohio. He was married October 22, 1856, to Lucy A. Morse, of Akron. They have five children living; the oldest, a daughter (being the only one married), is the wife of W. M. Day, associate editor of the *Akron Daily Beacon*.

COOPER, COLONEL WILLIAM C., lawyer, of Mt. Vernon, was born December 18, 1832, in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, of American parentage on his father's side. His maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Cooper, moved from Butler County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Knox County in 1806, being one of the very earliest pioneers of that county. He served as Captain of a volunteer company in the war of 1812, and was once Commissioner of Knox County. He died about 1841. Thompson Cooper, the father of William C., and a native of Butler County, Pennsylvania, followed farming the early part of his life, but lived for ten years prior to his death in Mt. Vernon. He was a Justice of the Peace for thirty years, and for eight years served as Mayor of Mt. Vernon, which office he filled at the time of his death in 1863, aged fifty-eight. He was a man of influence and usefulness, and a gentleman of high respectability and honor. His widow, Rebecca (Kraig) Cooper, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, still survives, at the age of sixty-eight. William attended an academy at Mt. Vernon and other private schools until he was nineteen years of age, working on the farm during his vacations. Equipped with a good English education, he then began the study of law with Col. Joseph W. Vance and James Smith, Jr. Under the direction of these gentlemen, he applied himself assiduously to his books, and was admitted to the bar when twenty-two years old. He afterwards became associated with Col. Vance in the practice of his profession, which connection continued until the death of

the latter in 1864. He was killed at Sabine Cross-roads. During the continuance of this co-partnership they had the largest practice in Knox County. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Cooper enlisted in the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected first lieutenant of Company B. He served with that command until January, 1862, when he returned home. He was then appointed Adjutant of the 121st Regiment, which he was obliged to decline on account of his law business. His partner had gone out as Colonel of the 96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, leaving all their extensive practice in his charge. In 1864, immediately after the death of Col. Vance, Mr. Cooper was appointed Colonel of the 142d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and was at Petersburg for the period of one hundred days' service. At this time he had three other brothers in the army, all the sons of his widowed mother. Coming home he remained a short time, but again returned to the South, where he spent the year 1865 in traveling, three months of this being in North Carolina. None of this time, however, was he engaged in the service. During this period the Colonel had been nominated by the Republicans for the Ohio State Legislature against the late General H. B. Banning, and lost the election by only two votes. This proceeding, however, was unknown to him until his return to Mt. Vernon the following Winter. He afterwards associated himself with Henry T. Porter, with whom he practiced two years, when Lewis H. Mitchell was received as a partner in the firm, which became Cooper, Porter & Mitchell. This partnership was dissolved in June, 1875, since which time he has been alone, enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice. During his professional career he has filled several offices. In 1858, when only twenty-six years old, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and re-elected in 1860, filling the office with credit for four years. In 1860 he was also elected Mayor of Mt. Vernon, and re-elected in 1862, his official term expiring in 1864. In 1871 he was, against his personal wishes, sent to the State Legislature, where he served two years, but declined a nomination for a second term. In politics he is an earnest and consistent Republican, and was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, in which capacity he rendered valuable service to his party. He is also a member of the National Republican Executive Committee, a position he has held since 1876. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia that nominated Grant in 1872, and also at Chicago in 1880. In February, 1877, Col. Cooper was appointed Judge Advocate-general of the State of Ohio, with the rank of Brigadier-general, a position he held until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by Gen. Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati. In January, 1880, he in turn succeeded Gen. Hunt in the same office, and was re-appointed in the Spring of 1882. Mr. Cooper has been repeatedly urged by his friends to become a candidate for Congress, but it was not until 1880 that he would allow his name to go before a convention. The other leading candidate was General James S. Robinson, who succeeded in securing the nomination by one and a half votes. Again in 1882 he was urged as a candidate, but put to silence all such intimations on the part of his friends, and instead made a brilliant speech in convention in behalf of the nominee, General Robinson. As a lawyer Mr. Cooper enjoys an enviable reputation, both for his legal acumen and brilliancy as an advocate. He is an indefatigable worker and close student, and whenever he engages in a legal contest he goes

fully equipped in law and facts, which, supplemented by earnestness, candor, and an effective power of speech, generally secures to him a victory. His practice has for years been very extensive, and undoubtedly is the largest in Knox County. He is a man of the strictest integrity and honor in every relation in life, public or private, in his profession and out of his profession. Mr. Cooper has been a Mason since 1860. He is also an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married January 8th, 1864, to Miss Eliza, only daughter of Dr. John W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, one of the oldest and most distinguished physicians in Ohio, who was born in 1804. He has been in constant practice for over half a century, and now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, he attends diligently to a very extensive business, sometimes riding fifty and sixty miles a day. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Eliza R. and Sarah C.

TOWNSEND, OSCAR, of Cleveland, railroad manager, is of English ancestry, being descended from a Puritan family of New England. He is the son of Hiram and Eliza (Fancher) Townsend, and was born in Greenwich, Huron County, Ohio, March 22d, 1835. His father was a farmer who had settled there in 1816, at a time when the country was a wilderness, inhabited by Indians and infested with wild beasts. He died December 9th, 1870, at the advanced age of seventy-two, universally honored and esteemed. Oscar Townsend was reared on his father's farm, inured to all the hardships of a pioneer life. His early educational advantages were few, being limited to the county schools, with the exception of a short period in 1852, when he attended the old Prospect Street Grammar School, at Cleveland. This institution was then under charge of L. M. Oviatt, afterward superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, and of his instructions and attentive guidance Mr. Townsend has ever since cherished the most grateful recollections. The circumstances and surroundings of his early life tended to bring out and develop his natural resources, both mental and physical, and to them he largely owes his subsequent success in life. The example of his parents in honor, integrity, industry, perseverance, and self-reliance failed not to produce a beneficial effect on their children. In 1848 the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was built, crossing his father's farm, he being then but thirteen years of age. His ambition was aroused by this fact, and he determined to find a wider and more congenial sphere of action than his farm life afforded him. He entered the employ of the railroad company, and his earnest and constant endeavor was to secure the best interests of his employers by unswerving faithfulness to every assigned duty. This trait was soon observed by those who could both appreciate and reward it, and in 1856 he was, through the instrumentality of Messrs. E. S. Flint and Addison Hills, transferred from the Shelby Station to the freight office at Cleveland. In 1862 he was invited to a position in the Second National Bank of Cleveland, where he remained for three years, when he was tendered the position of superintendent of the Empire Transportation Company, and assumed charge of the Western Department of that line. The energy and ability which had characterized Mr. Townsend in every position which he had hitherto occupied were by this time so fully recognized that in August, 1868, he was tendered, and accepted the office of director and vice-president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and



Oscar Townsend

Indianapolis Railroad Company. A few months afterward Mr. L. M. Hubby, the president of the company, met with an accident which disabled him from performing the duties of his position, and Mr. Townsend became the acting executive officer, and in September, 1870, at the age of thirty-five, he was elected president of the corporation. In this position his executive and financial abilities had a wider scope for their display than ever before. He can certainly point to that term of five years—from 1868 to 1873—under his management, as embracing the most prosperous period in the history of the road. His successors, as well as the railway company, fully indorsed all his official acts, and highly complimented him on his management and success. After spending a few years in comparative leisure, he was induced to accept the position of general manager of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad, by its board of directors, many of whom were his personal friends, among them Selah Chamberlain, Amasa Stone and W. S. Streater. He was married, December 22, 1856, to Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, Esq., of Huron County. They have had born to them four sons. Himself, wife, and eldest son are members of the Baptist Church. A man of sterling character and fine ability, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

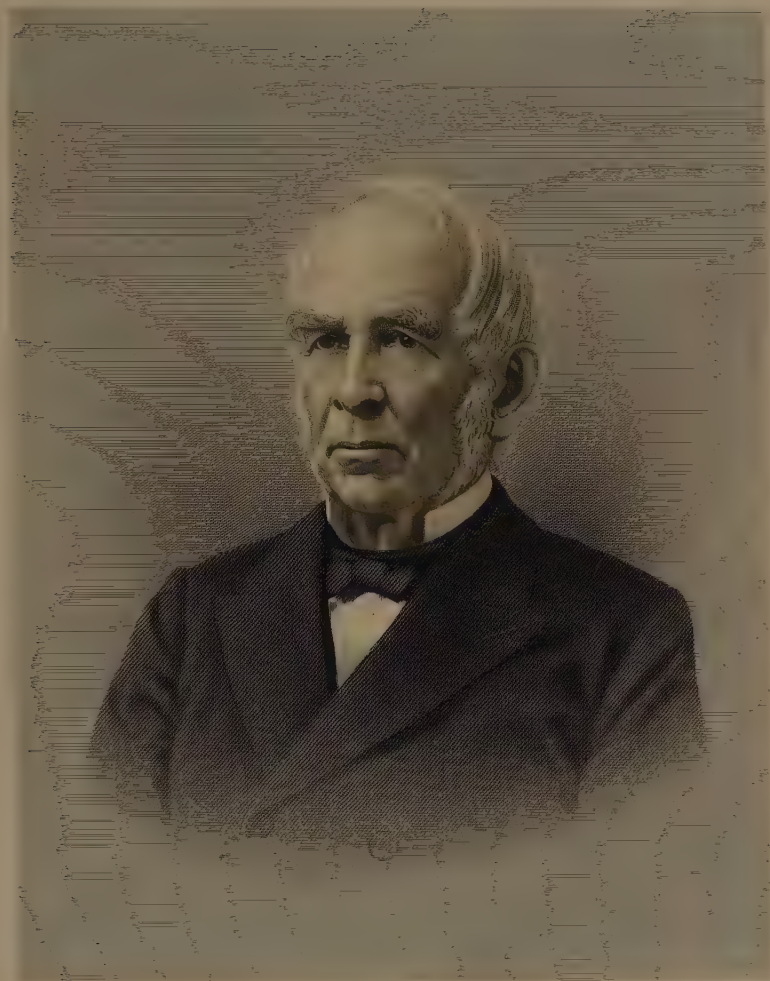
EVERETT, SYLVESTER T., banker and financier, Cleveland, was born in Liberty Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, November 27th, 1838. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and in attending the district school. At the age of twelve he removed to Cleveland, where he resided with his elder brother, Dr. Henry Everett, and attended public school until 1853, when he entered the employment of S. Raymond & Co., dry goods merchants. In the following year he was admitted to a clerkship in the banking house of Brockway, Wason, Everett & Co., and by diligent and intelligent attention to business he was within three years promoted to the position of cashier, Mr. Brockway having retired from the firm. In 1859 he was called to Philadelphia, to aid in settling up the affairs of his uncle, Charles Everett, Esq., a prominent merchant, who was retiring from business. This occupied him about one year, and there, in 1860, he was married to Miss Mary M. Everett, of Philadelphia. He then returned to Cleveland, and resumed his position in the banking house. In 1867 the composition of the firm having changed by the retirement of two of the partners, he was admitted to the house, the firm then being Everett, Weddell & Co., of which he still continues a member. In May, 1876, he was elected a director and vice-president of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, the third largest bank in the State, with a capital of one million dollars, and within a year he was elected to the presidency of the bank. The charter of the Second National Bank expiring May 15th, 1882, its affairs were wound up, and the National Bank of Commerce was organized, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, and commenced business May 1st, 1882, Mr. S. T. Everett having been elected its president. This bank, the largest in the State, is a designated depository of the United States. In 1869 he was first nominated by the Republicans, and elected by a large majority, as city Treasurer. This office he has held ever since, being nominated and elected at each consecutive term. In 1871 his nomination was a Republican one; in 1873 he was the choice of both parties, and received at that election the largest vote

ever polled for a candidate in the city of Cleveland. This compliment has been repeated by his nomination and election in 1875, 1877, 1879, and 1881. During the seven terms of his holding the office Cleveland has had four Republican and three Democratic mayors. In this department Mr. Everett has done much for the welfare and prosperity of Cleveland. He reduced the outlay of interest, and contributed largely in raising the value of the city's bonds and its credit, Cleveland's municipal bonds becoming so far desirable that they very soon commanded a premium. This was a feature entirely new in the financial experience of the city, and the position is still maintained, the credit of Cleveland being equal to that of any municipality of the country. Mr. Everett takes a prominent part in many other of Cleveland's important affairs, among which may be mentioned the Northern Ohio Fair Association, of which he was one of the originators and promoters, and has been a director and treasurer from its organization. He is a director in the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, the largest company of its kind in the country, a company with an investment of some ten millions of dollars, giving employment to six thousand men, the annual value of its products being some fifteen millions of dollars. Mr. Everett is also a director in the Union Steel Screw Company, another of Cleveland's truly immense enterprises. He is a director in the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, a large financial institution; a director in the Saginaw Mining Company, with mines at Nagueanee, Lake Superior; president of the Humboldt Iron Mining Company, with mines at Humboldt, Michigan; president and director of the Buckeye Stove Company; vice-president and treasurer of the Valley Railway Company, in the construction and extension of which road he has taken prominent part; treasurer of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, during its construction and early operation; a director and one of the executive committee of the Pittsburg, Youngstown and Chicago Railway Company; and a director of the American District Telegraph Company. He is also interested in several other corporations of lesser note. In his financial investments and business enterprises he has been eminently successful. In politics Mr. Everett is a Republican. In 1872 he was alternate at large to the National Convention held in Philadelphia, which nominated Grant and Wilson. He represented his congressional district as a delegate in the National Convention held in Chicago, June, 1880, the convention which, after its historical and protracted struggle, nominated our late lamented President, General Garfield, for the presidency. The nomination being made, General Garfield returned in special car to Cleveland, when, after an informal reception at the Kennard House, he was driven to the residence of Mr. Everett, and remained his guest until the following day. Mr. Everett was a member of the executive committee, and treasurer of the obsequies fund, on the occasion of the burial of President Garfield. Thus, it will be seen, he took part in nominating him, aiding in his election, and in the performance of the last sad rites. He was appointed by the President, in April, 1881, United States director of the Union Pacific Railroad, which position he still holds. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated to represent his district in Congress, the important Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio, but his own personal popularity proved insufficient to save him from sharing in the unprecedented, overwhelming, and almost universal defeat of the Republican party in Ohio, in the October elec-

tions of 1882. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, and Foresters. Mr. Everett was married a second time October 22d, 1879, to Miss Alice Louise Wade, daughter of the late Randall P. Wade, and granddaughter of Jephtha H. Wade, of Cleveland. Mr. Everett is a man of almost unlimited mental and physical resources. His ability for work is immense. His financial and executive ability, unerring judgment, quick perception and decision, together with general business qualities of a high order, combined with strict integrity, honor, and an unblemished career, render him a man much sought after. Agreeable in manner, with an evenness of good temper, and courteous to all with whom he is brought in contact, the poor and humble as well as the more highly favored, his qualities render him one of Cleveland's most popular citizens. He is liberal in his charities, and public-spirited in all interests pertaining to the welfare of the city. Neither do his manifold duties debar him from the amenities of life, for in the social circle, as well as in the commercial, he is equally esteemed.

PUTNAM, DOUGLAS, of Harmar, in Washington County, was the fourth son of David Putnam, and was born at the homestead in Harmar (the stone house still standing on the west bank of the Muskingum, and occupied by his son), April 7th, 1806. His father, David Putnam, was the son of Col. Israel Putnam, and a grandson of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. David Putnam was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, February 24th, 1769, graduated at Yale College in 1793, married and removed to Marietta in 1798, and died at his home in Harmar, March 31st, 1856, at the age of 87. Mr. Putnam's Christian name, it may be remarked, was derived from his maternal grandmother, Sarah (Douglas) Perkins, the wife of Dr. Elisha Perkins, of Plainfield, Connecticut, who was originally a Douglas, and a descendant of the Scotch family of that name, famous in history. Mr. Putnam's boyhood was passed at home. With the limited school and traveling facilities of the time, and his father's desire to extend the privileges of his *alma mater* to his sons, he was sent to Connecticut, at the age of fourteen, to pursue his education, and was absent four years without returning home. He fitted for college at Plainfield and Norwich, and entered Yale in 1822. He would have graduated with the class of 1826, but in the Fall of 1825, two older brothers having died, and his father's health being poor, it was deemed advisable that he should return to Marietta, and assist him in his business. His father, in addition to landed interests of his own, had become the agent for a large number of non-resident shareholders of the Ohio Company's purchase. The son entered his father's office in 1825, and remained as his assistant twenty years. He developed early those correct and exact business methods which later led to a pronounced success. In 1845 his father transferred to him his entire business. During all the years since that time Mr. Putnam has carried on the real estate business, devoting the larger part of his time and attention to it, although many other interests have claimed a share. He was a director for fifteen years of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and with others labored zealously to secure such a location of that great East and West road as would give Marietta the best advantages of rail communication. He has also been interested from its origin in the Cleveland and Marietta Railroad, opening a direct northern communication from Marietta to the Lake and the East. He was a director of the old Bank of Marietta before

its charter expired in 1842, and of the Marietta branch of the State Bank, and also a director of the Marietta National Bank, and for a few years its President. The wooden-ware factory now operated by Putnam, Sons and Company, was established by Mr. Putnam for the use of his sons, and during the past thirty years has been most of the time in active operation, benefitting the community by giving employment to a large number of men. The subject of this sketch was also interested for some years for a like purpose in the operation of an iron furnace in Vinton County, Ohio. The real estate business, however, conducted by him continuously and constantly for the past fifty years has been, as we have already said, the principal field of Mr. Putnam's business activity and the chief source of his liberal fortune. Mr. Putnam has dealt almost entirely in the lands of the Ohio Company's purchase, and has sold generally in small parcels to people who have made themselves homes. His business has thus been one of more solidity of character than it would have possessed had it been conducted on a purely speculative basis, and its profits if more slowly accruing have perhaps been surer than those which could have been obtained from a more rapid handling of property and heavier transactions. Doubtless the manner in which Mr. Putnam's wealth has been obtained has, in some measure, influenced him in the method of its disposition. He is conservative and careful, has always maintained an exactness of method in all his dealings, and given his personal attention to the details, as well as to general features. He has had a knowledge of his affairs far more definite than is usually possessed by men controlling equally extensive business. A marked feature in these transactions has been his kindness and forbearance to purchasers in their struggles to clear and pay for their homes, forbearing enforcements of the letter of the contracts or the prosecution of claims in the courts. So marked has been his character for truth and honest dealing, he has never had his titles contested or an abstract of title required. He has dealt directly with the men who have bought and settled on his lands, and while usually enforcing with proper and necessary firmness the conditions of agreements, he has never been in the least degree oppressive in his measures, nor taken undue advantage of a purchaser. Not an acre of the many thousands which have passed through Mr. Putnam's hands has been conveyed except upon terms which were intended to be just. Few men in a business so beset with difficulties and by its very nature so frequently looked upon with prejudice could escape reasonable or unreasonable censure as Mr. Putnam has done. But it is not alone as the substantial and successful business man that we have to speak of Douglas Putnam. He has been a man of sterling worth to the community in which he was born, and where he has always lived, and has filled a sphere of noble usefulness. He is one to whom the poor and least favored of his neighbors go with their difficulties and misfortunes, assured of advice, sympathy, and all judicious help, and without fear of being repelled by any assumption of superiority. He is noted for his reticence respecting his personal affairs and his charities. His judgment is clear, deliberate, and kindly, and is much relied on in religious and local enterprises, as well as in social affairs. The acts of his benevolence have been many, large, varied in their nature, practical, and judicious. His use of money has demonstrated his worthiness of the possession of wealth. He was one of the founders of Marietta College, and has ever been its steadfast friend, giving the institution the constant benefit



Douglas Putnam

of his influence, services, and benevolence. His first gift to the college was two hundred dollars, his largest twenty-five thousand, and the total amount of his contributions has been upwards of fifty thousand dollars. The successive donations seem to have been increased in amount with the increase of ability to give. The maintenance and constant development of this line of benevolence has indicated a remarkable continuance of interest and devoted friendship. While Mr. Putnam has been the largest donor to the college, he has aided its advancement by other means. The trustees and faculty have continually felt the influence of his sanguine hope for the future of the institution, and his encouragement during the less promising period of its history. He has often in time of need assisted the college by securing credit for it, and his practical business knowledge has been of large value in the management of his finances. Mr. Putnam was one of the first trustees of the college, and has continuously served in that capacity during the period of its existence, over forty-five years. During most of these years he has been also a member of the Executive Committee. He has been Secretary of the college from the first, and has signed in that capacity every diploma that has been issued since 1838 to the present time. Mr. Putnam's length of service to this institution of learning, the varied forms of assistance, and the unswerving constancy of his devotion to its interests have rendered the relation one of peculiar and almost unique value and pleasantness. President Andrews has said that without two such friends as Mr. Putnam and Colonel John Mills, Marietta College could scarcely have maintained an existence. Many private acts of charity have been performed by Mr. Putnam of which only the recipients and himself have had knowledge. And the church has also been a channel through which his benevolence has had a constant outlet. In this connection we may remark that he became a member of the Congregational Church of Marietta soon after his return from college in 1825, and remained one of its communicants until the organization of a society of the same denomination in Harmar in 1840. He was for ten years a deacon in the Marietta Church, and for the past forty-two years has held that office in the Congregational Church of Harmar. He is well known in Congregational circles throughout the State. It is worthy of note that while Mr. Putnam has been prominently identified with local charities, his philanthropy has also been directed to the broader fields for the betterment of humanity in general. His reputation for benevolence has not been confined to his home. We find his name enrolled among those of the leading spirits of the great philanthropic societies of the East. Since 1851 he has been a Vice-president of the American Home Missionary Society, and is the third oldest upon the roster. Since 1853 he has been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and he is one of the Vice-presidents of the American Missionary Association. Mr. Putnam has not been a public man in a political capacity. The people of Washington County elected him early in life as one of their commissioners, and he held that office by successive re-elections twelve years. He has been affiliated with the Whig and Republican parties, but has taken only a citizen's interest in politics. While he has not sought elective office and has had a distaste for political preferment, he has occupied by appointment (or by election entirely unsought) several positions of honor and prominence, for which he was peculiarly fitted. Thus, in 1846 his knowledge of the lands in South-eastern

Ohio led to his choice as a member of the first State Board of Equalization ever constituted in Ohio, and he served by appointment of Governor Hayes upon the board of 1870. Very appropriately, considering his extensive practical knowledge of the subject in general, he was appointed by Governor Hayes in 1866 a member of the first Board of State Charities, in which capacity he served two terms, or until the efficiency of the board was annulled by the unwise refusal of the Legislature to make appropriations for it. Mr. Putnam has been married three times. His first wife, to whom he was joined February 16th, 1831, was Mary Ann, daughter of Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth. She died in 1842, and on May 16th, 1844, Mr. Putnam married Mrs. Eliza Tucker, a daughter of Levi Whipple, of Putnam (now the ninth ward of Zanesville), Ohio. Her death occurred September 9th, 1862. In 1867 Mr. Putnam was married to his present wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Dimond, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Putnam has been the father of seven children, five by his first wife and two by his second. Two died in infancy, and a third, Benjamin Perkins Putnam in maturity in the year 1870. Those now living are Samuel Hildreth, who occupies the old homestead in Harmar; Douglas, Jr., located at Ashland, Ky., in charge of a large furnace; Mary Hildreth, (wife of Dr. Frank H. Bosworth, of New York); and Lizzie W., living at home. The residence of Mr. Putnam, on the hillside in Harmar, was built in the year 1859.

MILLS, ISAAC, one of the founders of the city of Sandusky, was born March 7th, 1767, in Huntington, Fairfield County, Connecticut, a few miles from New Haven. He was descended in a direct line from Sir Peter Vander Meulen, of Amsterdam, Holland, who had the title conferred upon him for distinguished public services and improvements in dykes and canals. His son, Peter Vander Meulen, came with the refugees from Leyden to America. He had his name changed in after-life to Mills (first volume Colonial Records of Connecticut). Vander Meulen, in the language of Holland, signifies "of the mills." On the maternal side Judge Mills was descended from Governor Robert Treat, of Connecticut, whose character shines so conspicuously in the colonial history of New England. He graduated with high honors at Yale College in 1786. His excellent Puritan father allowed him just two weeks after graduation to choose his profession. Within the appointed time he was on his way to New Haven, where he entered the office of Judge Charles Chauncey as a student of law. The following year he pursued his studies with Judge David Daggett and Pierpont Edwards. In 1789 he married Abigail Richardson Phelps, daughter of Judge John Phelps, of Stafford Springs, Connecticut. They soon commenced housekeeping on the beautiful New Haven Green in a house presented to him as a wedding-gift by his father. Mr. Mills was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of New Haven. Indeed, there was no public work, nothing connected with the advancement and prosperity of the city, which he did not actively promote. He was an easy and forcible speaker, and when roused by circumstances produced a powerful effect upon his audience. On one occasion, when he made the closing speech in a trial for murder, which was delivered in the "large meeting-house" (the court-house being too small), the entire assembly was in tears. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. On returning home he sat down, with his head resting upon both hands. After some moments, "Never

again," said he, "God helping me, will I plead against my conscience. That man ought to be hung; for it was a case of willful murder, if there ever was one." This resolve he was enabled to keep. He was a very successful lawyer, usually having many cases on the docket for the Chancery Court. In November, 1816, he became one of the Justices of the Quorum (or side judges) of the County Court. In June, 1819, he was appointed Judge of the County Court, and remained in that office as Chief Judge until 1825. He was likewise the Judge of Probate for many years after. In middle life he became a communicant in the Church, in the affairs of which he had always taken an active part. His life ever after was that of a decided and consistent Christian. In person he was tall and commanding, with a fine countenance; in manner, a true gentleman, courteous and agreeable to all. His conversation was marked by valuable information and a fund of good-humor. In those days of stage-traveling it was considered "good luck" to be a fellow-passenger with him. It is well known that in 1662 King Charles Second of England granted to Connecticut, by royal charter, the entire territory lying between the forty-first and forty-second parallel of latitude, and from Narragansett Bay or Providence Plantations, on the east, to the South Sea, as it was then called, or Pacific Ocean, on the west. Inasmuch as New York had also received a part of this allotment of territory, it would appear that the geographical knowledge of North America was somewhat vague at that time on the other side of the Atlantic; but the claim of Connecticut to its Western lands was never disputed. The interest of Judge Mills in the settlement of Northern Ohio came about in connection with the Connecticut Fire-lands Company, of which he was from the first an influential member. After the War of the Revolution Connecticut, in common with others of the United States, relinquished to the General Government her Western territory, reserving to herself, however, a tract of land lying south of Lake Erie, extending westward of the Pennsylvania line one hundred and twenty miles, averaging about fifty miles in width, and containing 3,800,000 acres. The five westernmost ranges of the Western Reserve—a tract of land about thirty miles north and south and about twenty-six miles east and west, 500,000 acres—were granted by the Connecticut Legislature in 1793 to the sufferers by fire occasioned by the English during the Revolutionary War. At that time William Tryon, the British Governor of New York, invaded Connecticut with a large force, and burned Danbury, Fairfield, and Norwalk. The traitor Benedict Arnold came up the sound, and burned large parts of Groton and New London. This infamous man was an inhabitant of New Haven, and took the fiendish pleasure of leading the British troops to the spot, as the place was defenseless. In order to avail themselves of the relief thus provided by the Legislature of Connecticut, the sufferers by fire organized the Fire-lands Company. Of this company Mr. Mills was an active and influential member, and for some years was its secretary. The land in question was in the possession of Indians belonging to several distinct tribes, who claimed it as their own. Accordingly, it was of the greatest importance to the Fire-lands Company to extinguish the Indian claim, which prevented them from selling or occupying the land. In March, 1805, Mr. Mills, the secretary of the company, was appointed their agent to procure a treaty to this effect. In company with others interested, he repaired to Northern Ohio, meeting the Indians at the River Maumee, or the Miami of the

Lakes, and was greatly instrumental in securing a favorable termination to the negotiations. On arriving at the Maumee they found a number of agents of the English Government among the Indians, using every possible effort to prevent any negotiation whatever, and some time elapsed before they could be brought to any reasonable terms. In June Mr. Mills, through his own exertions and on his own responsibility, procured in Connecticut the sum of six thousand dollars in specie, to be paid to the Indians. This sum of money was, we believe, refunded to him by the company. At length, on the 4th of July, 1805, the treaty was concluded at Fort Industry between the United States of America and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chipewaw, Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee, and Pottawatamie nations. (See *Indian Treaties of the United States*, page 61.) The squaws used their persuasion in favor of the treaty, and not without effect. Even among aborigines woman's power is seen; but it would not be singular if presents to them had something to do with their good-will to the white man. Dean Swift's gentle satire on woman is as follows:

"What pleases women most when we them address?
Faithful Echo answers, A dress."

They were happy, after the daily palaver, in dancing around the evening fire. The custom of the squaws in selecting a partner was to approach the chosen man, and take hold of his coat. Mr. Mills most willingly accepted their politeness, and tripped merrily "on the light fantastic toe." They sang and marched around the blaze. The leader commenced singing a few words; then the next in the ring began with the same. The leader began a new set, and so on. All chanted or sung, but no two the same sounds. Immediately after the signing of the treaty the survey of the Fire-lands commenced. In November, 1808, a meeting of the directors of the company was held in New Haven. At that time the townships of the grant received names, and the land was divided by lot among those holding claims. The War of 1812 prevented the rapid settlement of the country; but after the close of the war a more general movement began. About this time Mr. Mills, together with his nephew, Elisha T. Mills, of Ohio, made large purchases of land, especially in Richmond, Greenfield, and New Haven. They acquired a controlling interest in the lands of those townships, and a complete ownership of the township of Richmond. Although Judge Mills never removed his residence to Ohio, much of his time was spent there during the latter part of his life. He sold much of his valuable property in New Haven, and invested it in Ohio land. He was instrumental in the removal of many of the best settlers from Connecticut, often at considerable expense to himself. He was active in forwarding every good work there. To every new Church organization he gave liberally. He not only presented the society with the lot upon which the church was built, but a bell to summon distant worshippers was promised. A bill from Troy, New York, was sent to New Haven, Connecticut, to his order, for three church-bells already on their way to Ohio at one time. He took pleasure in "hearing those bells ring out their clear tones in the vaulted sky." Sandusky City was laid out in 1817 by him, and its avenues, streets, and batteries were also named by him. Its charming situation at the head of the bay was his pet choice for a city. It rises gradually from the level of Lake Erie, commanding views of its fine harbor, broad lake waters, and islands. Its foundation is an "illim-

itable rock" of limestone, imbedded with marine-shell deposit, which is not only valuable and beautiful for building purposes, but an important article of trade. Here his two sons, Isaac Augustus Mills and General William Henry Mills, settled with their families, and have contributed largely to its prosperity. He suffered from the effects of the climate, and had several attacks of bilious fever. During one of these attacks, while sick at the hotel in the town of New Haven, his trunk was opened, and two thousand dollars in gold taken from it. Much search was made and a generous reward offered, but no clew could be had of the stolen coin. Every effort proved unavailing. On returning to the West more than a year afterwards, one of the rogues turned state's evidence, and led the way to the spot on his own land in New Haven, where they had buried it. The gold was as fresh as when it left the trunk. The fellows quarreled about the division, and the one aggrieved by the smaller portion disclosed the secret. Mr. Mills endured many privations in these early settlements. Sometimes he was obliged to dine on rusty salt pork and boiled potato tops, in the log houses. He introduced the culture of fruit, and used to carry seeds and grafts from his Eastern home. The ill effects of malaria he bore in his system for many years, but never complained, and was always cheerful, and hoping brightly. His yearly visits to Ohio were hailed with pleasure. He was enthusiastic in praise of the Buckeye State, and fond of a good joke. In proof of the fertility of its soil, he used to relate the veritable story of the man who was riding on horseback in the heat of day. While putting his hand into his pocket some pumpkin seeds chanced to drop out upon his horse. Presently they sprang up and formed a fine shade for him the rest of his journey. Children and youth took delight in his genial society; he in return felt happy with them. His various experiences with the Indians, their language, etc., were an untiring source of amusement to them. He was much respected and beloved by the new settlers. Sometimes his leniency was taken advantage of. On one of his collecting tours, some young men came to make their annual payments. By putting on a dolorous countenance, they gave him a woful tale of misfortune. The kind man agreed to postpone their payments until another year, whereupon they proceeded to have a frolic with the money they had brought. On hearing of the advantage gained over him, he said, "Well, the worst of it is theirs, and I can truly say this, I never took a poor widow's cow or in any way distressed a person for the payment of a debt." He looked forward to the day when Ohio would go ahead of the good Yankee States. The truth of this prophecy is perhaps apparent to all. It, however, is an offshoot mostly from the noble parent stock of old New England. Having arrived at the age of 73 years, he said he was an old man, and should not return to Ohio again, but desired to spend the remainder of his days in the quiet rest of his own family. He wrote much for the leading papers on political, literary, and religious subjects. Several of his pamphlets were also published. Many volumes of his closely-written diary contain much spiritual instruction and valuable thought. He never omitted amid the pressure of business writing daily in it, considering this a special means of grace, as well as a pleasure to him. His death took place at his home in New Haven, January 23d, 1843, after a short illness, from pleurisy, in the full assurance of faith and victory through our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. His children were: Caroline, who married Prof. T. P. Beers, M. D.;

Eliza, who died early in life; Augusta A., married to John Anketell, Esq.; Aurelia Dwight, married to the Rev. S. R. Wynkoop; Isaac Augustus, who married Sophia Lyman; and William Henry, who married Caroline Hurd.

BURNS, BARNABAS, a lawyer, of Mansfield, Ohio, was born June 29th, 1817, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Andrew and Sarah (Caldwell) Burns, were both natives of Ireland, where they lived till grown to manhood and womanhood. Andrew Burns came to America in 1800, and Miss Caldwell, whom he afterward married, came two years later. Though born in the same county in Ireland, they were not acquainted with each other there, but met in Philadelphia, where they both resided. After their marriage they lived in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, then in Berks County, the same State, where Mr. Burns conducted a farm for some time. The family next removed to Fayette County, and after a few years' residence there, moved, in 1820, to Ohio, settling in Richland County, where a rented farm was carried on for some years. The last thirty years of his life he owned and conducted a farm of his own. He died September, 1857, at the age of seventy-seven, having survived his wife for over six years. She died April, 1851, at the age of seventy-three. Barnabas was educated chiefly in the common country schools, except about one year of supplementary study at Ashland Academy (not now in existence) and the Grammar Schools of Mansfield. Early inclined to educational work, he followed school-teaching winters, working on the farm summers. His time was thus employed till 1839, when he received the appointment as deputy-clerk of the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, which position he filled ably for seven years, going out of office with his principal. Though deputy, nearly the entire duties and responsibilities of the office devolved upon him. It was seven years of incessant labor, but afforded a schooling and experience of great value to him in his subsequent professional career. Mr. Burns immediately entered the law office of Bartley & Kirkwood, as student. After reading law for one year, he was elected, in 1847, to the State Senate, though at the time of his nomination he was not eligible to that position, on account of his age. This obstacle, however, was removed by the time of his election, as he had then reached the required age. Mr. Burns was re-elected to the Senate in 1849, thus serving four years in that body. At the close of his last term in the Senate, in 1851, he returned to Mansfield, and became a partner (having been admitted to the bar in 1848) of Samuel J. Kirkwood, T. W. Bartley having been elected to the Supreme Bench of the State. The firm of Kirkwood & Burns continued till 1855, when the former went to Iowa, of which State he was several times Governor, and which he subsequently represented in the United States Senate until appointed Secretary of Interior by President Garfield. Since the dissolution of this firm Mr. Burns has been associated with various partners in the law, and for over a quarter of a century has been one of the leading lights of the bar in Richland County. He has been a politician all his life, having begun at the age of fifteen to participate in political affairs. Much of his valuable time, and a respectable fortune, has been devoted to the cause of the Democratic party in Ohio. Probably no member of that party is more widely or more favorably known throughout Ohio than Colonel Burns, both as a speaker and politician. In 1852 he was Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Dem-

ocratic ticket. For forty-two years he has been an attendant of State Conventions, usually as delegate, and in 1865 was its chairman. In the War of the Rebellion he served as colonel of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1868 he was nominated for Congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Hamilton at the hands of his insane son, while at home enjoying a holiday vacation of Congress. It was a two weeks' campaign, in the January of an exceedingly cold winter. Colonel Burns made twenty-six speeches in twelve days, and succeeded in reducing a Republican majority in his district of twenty-seven hundred down to seven hundred. He has been a candidate for nomination for Congress at various times. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the same year was nominated on the Democratic ticket as Lieutenant-governor. Out of a vote of nearly five hundred thousand he was defeated by only about five hundred votes, William Allen, who was the candidate for Governor, was the only one on the ticket that was elected. In 1876 Colonel Burns was one of the Ohio Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition, filling that office, like all others, satisfactorily to all the interests concerned therein. He served for about six years as trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, having been appointed by Governors Hayes, Noyes, and Bishop. Colonel Burns was married September 16th, 1841, to Miss Urath Gore, of Mansfield, though formerly of Baltimore, where her father died many years ago, though her mother lived till 1880, dying at the advanced age of ninety-four. Seven children have been born to Colonel and Mrs. Burns, five of whom still survive. Mary is the wife of Dr. George Mitchell, of Mansfield, and was born November, 1844; John Caldwell (a partner of his father) was born January 20th, 1847; Kate was born in 1851, Jerry was born 1854, and is now in the lumber and manufacturing business, at Mansfield; and Barnabas was born October, 1860. He is now a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

THOMPSON, JOHN D., of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was born August 8, 1821, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, being the fourth son of Irvine and Elizabeth (Dunlap) Thompson. The family having emigrated to America in 1831, they proceeded to Ohio, and settled near Mt. Vernon, where they resumed farming, a vocation which they had followed in Ireland. The paternal grandfather of John D., Matthew Thompson, lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two, up to which time he retained remarkable physical vigor, which enabled him even at that age personally to oversee his men and conduct the business on his farm. Although far from being a wealthy man, Irvine Thompson had each of his five sons well educated, three of them being fitted at his expense for the several professions of their choice—the ministry, medicine, and the law. Matthew Thompson, whose chosen profession was that of medicine, was one of the most prominent and successful physicians of Mt. Vernon. He came to an untimely end by the running away of a horse in 1867. John D. is the only son now living. After receiving a good education he continued to work on his father's farm, and did so until he became a farmer on his own land. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining and in the sale of merchandise. He returned in 1854 and resumed the cultivation of his farm. While thus engaged, he was nominated and elected County Auditor in 1862, a position he filled with

credit to himself and profit to the State. He was the first Democrat that had been elected in Knox County for the previous ten years. He was nominated to this office without his knowledge, and in like manner was nominated in 1869 as representative to the State Legislature. He was elected, and served with credit during his term of office, at the expiration of which he declined a proffered renomination, and devoted himself to the interests of the railroad company whose Treasurer he had been recently made. Mr. Thompson was one of the prime movers in securing the admission of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad to Mt. Vernon by assisting in raising a subscription of \$100,000, the required amount to consummate the project. Upon the establishing of the road in 1869, Mr. Thompson was made Treasurer of the company, a position which he ably and satisfactorily filled until the Fall of 1881. The road was then sold to its bondholders, and a new company organized. Mr. Thompson was again appointed Treasurer of the road, but he respectfully declined to accept it. Interested in the road and also for the good of his city, he, in company with other citizens, raised a large subscription, which was given to the new company for the equipment of the car shops formerly built in Mt. Vernon, to which place this department is now being transferred from Akron. Something may be learned of Mr. Thompson's activity in business from the number of responsible positions he held, for while he was Treasurer of the railroad he was and is at present also Treasurer and Director of the Knox County Savings Bank, which he aided in founding. He was one of the organizers of the Mt. Vernon Savings, Loan and Building Association, established in 1874, of which he was Treasurer during its successful existence of ten years, and likewise Treasurer of the Knox County Agricultural Association for eight years, and was chiefly instrumental in establishing the society upon a prosperous basis, having found it in a disorganized and inefficient condition. He has been for years Treasurer of the Eagle Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and President of the Ohio Mutual Aid Association. In politics Mr. Thompson is a decided and popular Democrat, and has been for years one of the most influential members of and effective workers in his party in Knox County. He was Chairman of the Knox County Democratic Central Committee for about twelve years in succession. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876, and also a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention of 1880. Mr. Thompson has been repeatedly urged by his political friends to become a candidate for Congress. In 1876, 1878, and again in 1880 he received urgent requests from all parts of his Congressional District to accept a nomination as Representative to Congress as one of the staunch supporters of the Democratic party. His great modesty of bearing has caused him to decline all such proffers, though no less appreciative of the public confidence in his ability and integrity thus evinced. The only office he has seen fit to accept, though against his protest, was that of Mayor of Mt. Vernon in the Spring of 1882, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, though there was in the city a standing Republican majority of four hundred. It is proper to say that no citizen of Mt. Vernon enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens more generally, irrespective of party or creed, than Mr. Thompson. He and six other citizens of Mount Vernon and Coshocton have just organized the Mount Vernon, Coshocton and Wheel-

ing Railroad Company; when built, it will connect the above-named cities with the vast coal fields of South-eastern Ohio. Although not a professor of religion, he practices the precepts of Christianity in his daily life, being a man of generous and benevolent impulses, a liberal contributor to all laudable objects and enterprises, and a true substantial friend of the weak and unfortunate. On the 18th of February, 1864, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Priscilla, second daughter of James S. and Eliza (Blackstone) Banning, and sister to the late General H. B. Banning, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Thompson's parents, who are now both dead, were natives of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

WALKER, JOSEPH PIERCE, M. D., was born in Wilton, Maine, April 12th, 1820. His father, Asa Walker, had his birth in Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1777, but spent most of his early life in Acton, Massachusetts. In 1803 he married Elizabeth White, of Acton, a lineal descendant from one of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. They removed to Wilton, Maine, where he had previously purchased a farm on the borders of a beautiful lake surrounded by mountains. The country was new, and the land rough and rocky. Here, in the cold climate of this northern latitude, he brought up and educated; as best he could, a family of eight children. He was a descendant of Richard Walker, who came to this country in 1630—supposed to be one of the three hundred Puritans who left England about that time. History notices them as belonging to the best Puritan families of the kingdom. He settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he spent several years. Removing to Reading, Massachusetts, he was elected Representative of that town in the Colonial Legislature. He returned to Lynn, and died in 1687, aged ninety-five years. Richard Walker was a captain and a very prominent man, his early descendants being among the most eminent of the name in this country. His sons, Richard and Samuel, settled in Reading, and their descendants were found in Woburn, Concord, and Weston, Massachusetts. In 1770 Samuel Walker, of Weston (one of these descendants), married Johanna Pierce, of Concord, of the same State. They were the father and mother of Asa Walker. Captain Asa Walker was a man of excellent judgment, a devoted Christian, and an earnest supporter of the public schools. Politically he was a Whig, of the old school, though for a time an Anti-mason, after the death of John Morgan. Dr. Walker was his fifth son, and spent his early years on the farm, attending school in the local and adjoining districts. At the age of seventeen his father died, and he was left to his own efforts for a livelihood. His primary education was limited to the public schools, the academy, and to private instructors. He became a very popular school-teacher, and served as school visitor in his native town. In 1843 he entered the office of Dr. William Kilbourne, of Wilton, Maine, an eminent physician of the place, with whom he studied medicine three years. He lived with the family of his preceptor, and being a favorite, young Walker had a fine opportunity for clinical experience. In the Spring of 1844 he attended his first course of lectures in the medical school connected with Bowdoin College, Maine. Here instruction was received from Professors Cleveland, the great chemist, E. R. Peaslee, Sweetzer, and others. In the Fall of 1844-5-6 he attended Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire, where he was graduated October 16th, 1846. Being threatened with consumption, he raised a little money and came to Cincinnati, a city of strangers, then containing a

population of less than sixty thousand. After regaining his health he attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, during the Winter of 1847-8. He also attended the hospital clinics, thus preparing himself for treating the diseases of the climate. Immediately after leaving college he commenced the practice of medicine in Cincinnati, and on October 19, 1848, he united himself in marriage with Miss Ann Haughton, daughter of the late Rev. John Haughton, of Cincinnati, but formerly of England. Six children were the fruits of this marriage—three of them now living. The doctor was very ambitious, and the Asiatic cholera of 1849-50 gave him full opportunity of testing his skill. He became very popular as a practical obstetrician, so much so that his constant attention at the bedside seriously impaired his health. In 1854-6 he attended four hundred and thirty-nine cases of child-birth. Dr. Walker has devoted considerable study to the operation of cephalic version in obstetrics, an operation which requires very careful manipulation to insure success. He reports three cases of successful version, in one of which he was assisted by the late Professor M. B. Wright, the originator of the method of manipulating now generally adopted by the profession. He has on different occasions written very acceptable papers for the medical journals. At one time he was on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Lancet*, when it was conducted by Dr. Thomas Wood. His connection with the Cincinnati Medical Society at that time, as recording secretary, afforded him an excellent opportunity of reporting their discussions, which he did with credit to himself and the society. His articles on "Vaccination and Revaccination" and on "Epidemic Small-pox in Cincinnati" have, perhaps, attracted more attention than any others. He is a firm believer in old and tried remedies, and slow to experiment with the new, as he finds it difficult to select victims for the sacrifice. He is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and has on several occasions represented the local societies of the city at its annual meetings. Politically he has been a life-long Abolitionist, acting with the old Liberty party, and continuing this activity, perhaps, to his injury, financially, until the negro race was on a plane with himself, politically. He was temporary chairman at the organization of the first Republican Association of Hamilton County, of which he was vice-president, and Hon. Alphonzo Taft (at present minister to Austria) president. In 1852 he assisted in organizing the Reform Book and Tract Society, now the popular Western Tract Society, of Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Young Men's Bible Society has found in him a faithful manager for twenty-eight years, four of which he was vice-president, and six years president. During the war for the Union he was very active in enlisting soldiers, and not being required to do military duty himself he furnished, at his own expense, a representative recruit for his infant son Charles. He responded promptly to the call of the Sanitary Commissions in their visits to the battle-fields, and in the transportation of the sick and wounded. In 1863 he assisted in the organization and was a director of the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission, the first organized society of the kind west of the mountains, which combined education with temporal relief. This commission expended large amounts of money for the relief of the freedmen, establishing schools throughout the South, one of which, Fisk University, at Nashville, Tennessee, ranks with the best institutions of learning in the country. In response to the personal appeals of Friend

Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the so-called "underground railroad," large amounts were received from England of money, clothing, blankets, dry goods, agricultural implements, etc. It was organized in January, 1863, continuing some years after the close of the war, when its work and resources were surrendered to the American Missionary Association, which is doing so great a work for the elevation of the down-trodden of both races throughout the South. Dr. Walker was physician to the Freedmen's Home, established by the government, at Cincinnati, where thousands were sent by the advancing armies. He is an official member of the Cincinnati Relief Union, which relieves more suffering of the worthy poor than all other agencies of the city combined. He was for three years physician to the City Hospital for Small-pox Cases. Dr. Walker was, in his early Church relations, a Free-will Baptist, but on settling in Cincinnati (there being no Church of that denomination in the city) he united with the Vine Street Congregational Church, and has held the office of deacon in it for twenty-five years. One of his reasons for uniting with this Church was that it was the only one in the city, at that time, openly opposed as a body to American slavery. This Church was faithful, through its pastors (Rev. J. Blanchard and Rev. C. B. Boynton), in openly treating slavery as any other sin should be treated. Dr. Walker has never devoted himself to any specialty in medicine, but in a quiet, unostentatious, and conscientious manner, carefully regarding the rights of his medical brethren, labors as a general practitioner.

ROBINSON, JAMES S., of Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, was born on a farm in Franklin Township, Richland County, Ohio, October 14th, 1827. He is a son of Francis and Jane (Dickens) Robinson, natives of England, who emigrated to this country about 1817, and settled in the above-named township. The subject of this biography passed his early life on the farm, attending the country schools a few weeks in winter until he was sixteen years old, when he began an apprenticeship to type-setting in the office of the *Richland Bugle*, at Mansfield, Ohio, published by Watson & Johnson. December, 1844, he began work in the office of the *Richland Jeffersonian*, now the *Mansfield Herald*, where he remained till June, 1846, when he went to Tiffin, Ohio, remaining until December of the same year. His next move was to Kenton, Ohio, where he established the *Kenton Republican*, January, 1847, and continued its publication as editor and manager until the beginning of the war in 1861, when he laid aside the pen to take up the sword in defense of the Union. In 1864 he sold the *Republican* office and discontinued newspaper work entirely. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the service as a private in the 4th Ohio Infantry, being chosen first lieutenant of his company and being soon after promoted to captain. He accompanied his regiment to West Virginia in June, 1861, and participated in the Rich Mountain campaign. In October Captain Robinson was appointed major of the 82d Ohio. He assisted in organizing the regiment at Camp Simon Kenton, at the town of Kenton, and in February, 1862, he moved with it into West Virginia. He served in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Fremont; in General Pope's campaign, including the second battle of Bull Run; in the Chancellorsville campaign; in the Gettysburg campaign; in the Atlanta campaign; in the Georgia campaign; and in the campaign of the Carolinas—terminating in the march to

Washington City and the grand review. During his term of enlistment he participated in the following battles: Rich Mountain, Cross Keys, second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (in which he was severely wounded), Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Culp's Farm, Peachtree Creek, Averysboro, and Bentonville. He commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, of the 20th army corps, from the 1st of May, 1864, until the dissolution of the corps at Washington City in June, 1865. He was recommended for promotion while a colonel for the manner in which he had handled his brigade at Resaca, New Hope Church, and Peachtree Creek. At the place first mentioned, when one division of the 4th corps had been routed, Colonel Robinson brought up his brigade on the double-quick, and by a few well-directed volleys checked the enemy and prevented the capture of an Indiana battery. When the Secretary of War visited the army after the capture of Savannah, it was decided to appoint one brigadier-general from each of the corps, and Colonel Robinson was appointed from the 20th. General Robinson was a private April 17th, 1861; a first lieutenant April 18th; a captain April 27th; a major October 26th; lieutenant-colonel April, 1862; a colonel August 29th; a brevet brigadier-general December 12th, 1864; a brigadier-general January 12th, 1865; and a brevet major-general March 13th, 1865. General Robinson was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives during the sessions of 1855 and 1856. After the close of the war he was elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and filled the place in an efficient and acceptable manner for several years. He was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee during the campaign of 1877, 1878, and 1879. In 1879 General Robinson conducted one of the most brilliant and aggressive State campaigns ever witnessed in this country. The result of that campaign, which was the election of Governor Foster and the remainder of the Republican State ticket, astonished the whole country in its overwhelming magnitude. This result was due very largely to the political skill and sagacity of General Robinson, and entitles him to the gratitude of Republicans everywhere. It placed Ohio securely in the ranks of Republican States, as shown by the election of 1880 and 1881. He was appointed Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, January 23d, 1880, resigning the position February 24th, 1881. October, 1880, he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress by the people of the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Hardin, Marion, Union, Delaware, Morrow, and Knox. General Robinson was married to Miss Helen M. Spaulding, daughter of Dr. Spaulding, at Marion, Ohio, June 28th, 1848. The issue of this union is one son, William S. Robinson. March 23d, 1853, the father was left companionless on account of his wife's death. His second marriage was to Miss Hester A. Carlin, daughter of Hon. Parly Carlin, of Findlay, Ohio, November 8th, 1858. This marriage has been blessed with two children, Parlee C. and Jennie S. Robinson. General Robinson was connected with and interested in the construction of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad from Chicago to Marion, Ohio, and the New York, Pittsburg, and Chicago Railroad, from Pittsburg to Marion. He has always been a steadfast member of the Republican party, and was secretary of the first Republican State Convention ever held in Ohio, of which Salmon P. Chase was president. The social qualities of General Robinson are most excellent. He is well informed on current topics, is affable and courteous in manner, and a highly



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Yours Truly
J. S. Robinson.

agreeable and entertaining conversationalist. His commendable traits of character, his candor and freedom from every phase of hypocrisy, have made him greatly esteemed by his fellow-man. He is widely known in business-circles as an untiring worker and a man of strict personal honesty and integrity. The people of the ninth district did themselves great credit in selecting him to represent them in the Forty-seventh Congress, which convened in December, 1881. To the position of representative he was again chosen at the election held in October, 1882.

MCBRIDE, THOMAS, lawyer, of Mansfield, Ohio, was born November 20th, 1827, in Monroe Township, Richland County, Ohio. His father, Alexander McBride, was a native of Virginia, but came to Ohio with his parents when a young man. He followed farming all his life, and died in June, 1880, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him. During his lifetime he filled nearly all the township offices, being for a series of years justice of the peace, township clerk, etc. Ruth J. (Barnes) McBride, the mother of Thomas, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight. After acquiring what education he could at the country schools, Thomas went to Missouri, where he attended for one and a half years Chapel Hill College. The remaining part of two and a half years' residence in Missouri was occupied in teaching school. In the fall of 1853 he returned to Richland County, and continued teaching school, which occupation he followed chiefly till the spring of 1856. He had improved his spare hours by studying law for nearly two years, and at that time entered, as a student of law, the office of Kirkwood & Burns. The former was afterward United States Senator Kirkwood, from Iowa, and a member of Garfield's cabinet. This firm soon dissolved, Mr. Kirkwood going to Iowa, but Mr. McBride remained with Mr. Burns and other partners till June, 1857, when he was admitted to the bar by the District Court at Mount Vernon. He now left the scenes of his youth and boyhood, equipped for the realities which now awaited him, especially at the inception of his professional career. The month following his admission to the bar he located at Defiance, Ohio, and opened a law office. Success followed his efforts, and two years afterward he was elected prosecuting attorney of Defiance County. This office he filled with credit for two successive terms, till 1863. He was also corporation treasurer of that place for several years. In 1865 Mr. McBride returned to Mansfield, and in company with Mr. Manuel May established himself in practice, under the firm name of May & McBride. This partnership was continued for nearly three years, or till April, 1868. He then took as a partner Mr. A. M. Burns (now of Cleveland), and the firm of McBride & Burns existed until April, 1874. A law firm consisting of Messrs. Barnabas Burns, John C. Burns, and Thomas McBride was then formed, known as Burns, McBride & Burns. In April, 1877, John C. Burns, having been elected prosecuting attorney, withdrew. The two other members remained in partnership until February 4th, 1881. Mr. McBride then practiced alone till March, 1882, at which time his oldest son, C. V. McBride, and a nephew, C. E. McBride, were admitted to the bar, and were received as partners. Mr. McBride's whole life since he settled in Mansfield has been devoted to the duties of his chosen profession. He has filled no public office, being unambitious in that direction. The only office

he ever held in his city was that of treasurer, for about three years, until the city treasury was transferred to that of the county, in 1870. He is a man of great probity of character in every relation. As a trial lawyer of facts he has no equal in Richland County, a truth recognized by all the other prominent members of the bar. He has extraordinary ability in this branch of the law, and in the trial of cases coming under this head he is a remarkable success. In a jury trial he has no superior at the bar, having remarkable shrewdness and tact in examining witnesses, in eliciting facts from them in both direct and cross-examination, which in his arguments he presents to the jury and court in a most effective and convincing manner. Mr. McBride has been active in politics for many years, not only as a worker but as a speaker, having stumped throughout Ohio in behalf of the Democratic party, to which he has always given his support, though of late years somewhat liberal in the exercise of the ballot. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield for the past twelve years, and since 1873 has been one of its elders and leaders. Mr. McBride has been an Odd Fellow since 1864. He was married September 17th, 1857, to Miss Ellen B. Brandt, of Springfield Township, Richland County, Ohio, daughter of David and Catherine Brandt, farmers. Mr. Brandt is still living, having survived his wife for many years. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McBride, five of whom are still living. Curtis V. was born August 24th, 1858. He is a partner of his father. Willie E. was born September 18th, 1860; and the others are Minnie B., Florence M., and Thomas H. McBride.

COWEN, BENJAMIN SPRAGUE, jurist and statesman, was born in Washington County, New York, September 27th, 1792, and died at his home in St. Clairsville, Ohio, September 27th, 1869, in his seventy-seventh year. His parents were Joseph and Anne (Sprague) Cowen, the one of New York parentage, the other a native of Providence, Rhode Island. Benjamin S. Cowen was of Scotch-Irish extraction on the paternal side of his house, and inherited the mental vigor and energetic character of his paternal progenitors—the qualities which distinguished the Cowen family. Representatives of this family were prominent in their day and generation, and some of them were distinguished by a desire to inaugurate reforms of a social or political character; thus we read that one Joseph Cowen, a Scotchman, for promulgating sentiments alleged to be seditious and damaging to the perpetuity of English institutions, was apprehended and tried for treason against the British government. He was acquitted, as history records, and his alleged revolutionary efforts were incited by a desire to correct local grievances and abuses, rather than to impair the stability of the British government. His earnest and combative disposition is indicated in a later generation, as witness the present Joseph Cowen, a member of the British Parliament, whose name is intimately associated with English legislation touching the adjustment of the great land question. The experience of Mr. Cowen in early life was in a manner identical with that of the majority of Ohio's representative men who have acquired prominence in the direction of public affairs, in that he had the great incentives to success—disadvantages. His early education was fragmentary, and this circumstance, no doubt, had much to do with his disposition in later life to patronize and encourage institutions of learning. This feeling was given expression in the establishment of a seminary in

the town of his adoption, St. Clairsville, an enterprise the successful establishment of which was due mainly to his efforts. Here were educated his sons, Judge D. D. T. Cowen and General B. R. Cowen, who have since played important parts in the business and politics of Ohio, the former as a judge and lawyer of distinction, and the latter as a soldier in the late war, and more recently as the editor of the *Ohio State Journal*. He moved to Ohio in 1825, and located in the little village of Moorefield, Harrison County, where he applied himself to the study of medicine, and later commenced the general practice of his profession. Becoming attracted to the law, he commenced his preparation for the bar under the auspices of Chauncey Dewey, Esq., of Cadiz. He was admitted in 1830, and shortly afterward appointed prosecutor for Monroe County, Ohio, which position he filled for a time, continuing his residence in Moorefield. In 1832 he removed to St. Clairsville, and there entered actively into practice in company with William B. Hubbard, where he established, in a very short time, an extended reputation as a counselor and advocate. In 1840 he was elected by the Whig party to the Twenty-seventh Congress. Here he took a leading and active part in the legislative proceedings of that body, springing almost immediately into prominence, with such of his contemporaries as John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings. When Mr. Giddings, piqued at being censured by the House for certain of his memorable utterances on the floor, resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Claims, Mr. Cowen was the unanimous choice for his successor. While filling this post he discharged his duties with signal ability and zeal. His further service in Congress was marked by the intelligent and able exposition of his views on the tariff. Returning from Congress, he was elected to the State Legislature, in 1844, where he was the acknowledged leader and mouth-piece of the Whig party in the Lower House. He was Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in company with Alfred Kelly, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, drafted the Ohio State banking law, which was used to some extent in founding the present national banking system. He was elected, in 1847, to the Common Pleas Bench, and presided on the bench until 1853. During the late war he was a member of a special judicial commission, appointed by President Lincoln to investigate charges pending against persons in the State of Missouri for alleged treasonable acts. On the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Cowen identified himself with the new Republican party, an organization which he was largely instrumental in forming. He was present at the Pittsburg Convention in 1856, as a delegate, and preserved his political convictions until his death. As a lawyer and politician his memory occupies an important place in the pioneer recollections of his State.

THOMPSON, JOHN G., of Columbus, Ohio, is the oldest son of James and Catherine (Gamble) Thompson. He was born in Millcreek Township, Union County, Ohio, February 17, 1833. His father is a native of Virginia. He is a man of marked character, and is rooted and grounded in the principles of Democracy as taught by Thomas Jefferson. He has devoted a good deal of attention to the study of questions which relate to self-government, and has always taken a deep interest in politics, though he could never be prevailed upon to accept office, except that of postmaster of his village, which he held through many administrations, preferring rather to enjoy his leisure hours with old books and old friends. He

has been an active and successful business man, and, aside from other varied interests, he owns extensive and valuable landed properties in Union County. The elder Thompson is a gentleman of the old school, is fluent as a speaker, entertaining and earnest in conversation, hospitable to all, open-handed to his neighbors, and is opposed to *isms* of every kind and character. He is as firm in his religious faith as he is in his political principles, and he shapes his life according to the precepts of the Bible as expounded by that great evangelist, Alexander Campbell. He is now in his seventy-third year, enjoying comparatively good health, and lives at his pleasant home in Dover, Union County, Ohio. Mr. Thompson's mother descends from a family of some note in the north of Ireland. She joined her husband's fortunes in a new country, and proved a noble wife and mother. The valley of Millcreek, which now yields abundantly of the fruits of the earth where there had been but forests and brambles, attest the impress which this man and woman left upon the country. The subject of this sketch lived with his father during his minority, and attended the village school during intervals of labor upon the farm and in his father's store. When twelve years of age, he carried the United States mail on horseback, over routes next to impassable, never failing, however, to receive and deliver his mail-bags on time, even though in midwinter, when the weather was so cold that the hardiest men did not care to venture far from their hearth-stones. He spent about eighteen months at the Marysville, Ohio, Academy, and subsequently taught school in his native county. He was an apt scholar, especially in mathematics, and it is said to this day by those living upon the scene of his early career, "that he was one of the most thorough and able teachers that ever taught school in Union County." His health was not rugged when he was twenty years of age, which fact deterred him from adopting the pursuit of a civil engineer, upon which he had previously determined. He, however, entered the dry-goods store of his father as a partner, where he remained until he reached his majority, when he dissolved his connection with the firm, and came to Columbus. He secured employment as a clerk and book-keeper in the dry-goods store of A. P. Stone & Co., and in 1855 was taken into the firm as a partner, and remained until 1859-60. The Democrats of Franklin County in the mean time had nominated him as their candidate for county treasurer. Upon his election to that office, he severed his connection with the firm. He was re-elected to a second term by an unusually large majority, leading all the candidates on the State and county tickets. While holding the position of treasurer, he became a member of the banking firm of Bailey, Thompson & Co., and was subsequently connected with other business enterprises. Mr. Thompson inherited his democracy from his excellent father, and being energetic in both mind and body, he was at once recognized as a local leader in the party, a position which he has not only steadily held ever since, but has extended it, until he has gained a deserved national reputation. He was made the chief officer of city and county organizations for several years, and in 1860 he was elected secretary of the State Central Committee, and again in 1862. The next year, when but thirty years of age, he was unanimously chosen chairman, which position he has held ever since, save during the intervals of a few years. He has been continuously, ever since 1860, either chairman of the State Central or Executive Committee, excepting a period of five years. He was a delegate at large from



John S. Thompson

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Ohio to the Democratic National Convention in New York, in 1868. In 1872 he was chosen as a delegate from his district to the Baltimore Convention, and in 1876 was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated General Hancock. Since 1868 he has been the member for Ohio of the National Democratic Committee up to 1880, serving continuously during the same time on the State Executive Committee as chairman, except two years. In 1862 he was elected to the city council from the fourth ward of Columbus, and was made chairman of the police committee. It was a period of turbulence and excitement, owing to the presence, in and about the city, of large numbers of soldiers, and the chairman of that committee had, by reason of local legislation, almost exclusive control of the city government, and he administered it with signal ability. He declined a re-election until 1869, when he was returned to the council, where he rendered important service to the city by aiding in the overthrow of the conservatism which had so long hampered and retarded its growth. Water-works and other needful improvements were the results of the persistent efforts and influence of progressive men like Mr. Thompson. In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate by the Democrats of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, and re-elected in 1873. He rendered important service in that body, as chairman of the Finance Committee, until the Spring of 1874, when he resigned, to accept from Governor Allen the appointment of State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs. The Democracy having gained the ascendancy in the Lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Thompson was nominated and elected, almost without opposition, by the Democrats, as Sergeant-at-arms of that body, and he thereupon resigned the position of Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, to accept the high honor which his party had conferred upon him. He discharged his duties as Sergeant-at-arms of the House with promptness and ability, and with an impartiality that secured him the high regard of his political foes and the unanimous support of the Democrats of the House for re-election to the same position in the Forty-fifth and in the Forty-sixth Congresses. When the death of President Garfield was announced Mr. Thompson at once repaired to Long Branch to make arrangements for the funeral. After a brief consultation with James G. Blaine and the members of the Cabinet, he hurried to Washington, riding all night, to carry into execution the programme that had been agreed upon. He immediately summoned all the members of Congress that were in and near Washington to meet and prepare for the reception of the remains, which arrived that day from Long Branch. He also telegraphed the absent members of the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses to attend the obsequies at Washington and Cleveland. He had the Hall of the House and the Rotunda draped in a fitting manner, and supervised all that was done for the House members in going to and returning from Cleveland, where the remains were placed in Lake View Cemetery. The members were so highly pleased with the completeness of the arrangements that, upon their return to Washington, they voted him their thanks. Mr. Thompson was a member of the State Fencibles up to the breaking out of the late civil war, when the company was disbanded, and most of its members went into the service. He being county treasurer at the time, could not join his comrades in

the struggle for the preservation of the Union, of which cause he was a strong defender with his means and influence. He was one of the first men of his city to give one hundred dollars at a public meeting held at the west front of the State-house to raise money for the support of the families of the three months' soldiers who were first called out by President Lincoln. He was a prominent candidate before the congressional convention which met at Lancaster in 1874. The convention was the most remarkable that ever met in the district, lasting five days, and over five hundred ballots were had before a nomination was made. The final result was that A. T. Walling, a close personal friend of Mr. Thompson, was nominated. The other candidates before the convention were General Thomas Ewing, George L. Converse, and W. E. Finck. Upon the seventeenth of February, 1857, he was married to Miss Fannie, daughter of Hosea S. High, one of the pioneers of Franklin County. Two sons and two daughters are the offspring of this union. In 1880 he purchased an interest in the *Daily Evening Times* and *Ohio Statesman* of the Hon. John H. Putnam, and is now associated with that gentleman in their publication. The character of Mr. Thompson was illustrated during the time he was a teacher in the principal school of his native village. His dignity of bearing, determination of purpose, and well-defined ideas of organization compelled obedience from stalwart young men who attempted to override the rules laid down by their young master. It was the same rule of conduct and the application of the same principle to political organizations that brought Mr. Thompson to the front as a manager at an early age, and at a time, too, when such distinguished men as Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, General George W. Morgan, William S. Groesbeck, General George W. McCook, George E. Pugh, Washington McLean, James J. Faran, General George B. Smythe, Henry B. Payne, Rufus P. Ranney, Hugh J. Jewett, C. L. Vallandigham, George W. Manypenny, Alex. Long, General James B. Steedman, General Durbin Ward, Judge James Mackenzie, Samuel Medary, James R. Morris, Judge W. J. Gilmore, General Barnabas Burns, Lewis Glessner, Frederick W. Thornhill, Wm. D. Morgan, Governor Medill, Colonel J. R. Cockerill, Ralph Leete, Jacob Reinhard, George Rex, Dan. Rhodes, Christopher Hughes, Chas. N. Allen, Jefferson Palm, and Walter C. Hood were among the ablest chiefs in Democratic councils. He felt, when the Democracy of Ohio placed him at the head of the State organization, that it was his duty first to organize its forces thoroughly, and then insist upon strict discipline. Though he was well aware that discontent might follow in some localities by thus firmly insisting that the rank and file comply with the mandates of their chief officer, he believed that it was the only method by which the party could succeed. It is possible that the memorable campaign of 1867, as well as that of 1877, each of which resulted in giving the Democracy a majority in both branches of the State Legislature, the first of which sent Allen G. Thurman to the United States Senate, and the second the Hon. George H. Pendleton, might not have been different with some of the factors to those great victories left out. The writer of this sketch, however, from a long and varied experience in State politics and political campaigns, is of the opinion that Mr. Thompson was a factor which could not have been omitted in either without working an entirely different result. Had his generalship, his untiring industry, and his zeal in the cause been wanting, the country would, in all

probability, have been deprived of the services of two of the most conspicuous statesmen of the age. The Democracy of Ohio have been successful in the last twenty odd years only when Mr. Thompson managed the campaigns. In 1876 Mr. Thompson, though hampered by the duties incident to his position as Sergeant-at-arms of the United States House of Representatives, entered heartily upon the labor of again organizing the Democracy preparatory to the presidential contest which came off in November of that year. As the Democratic forces began to show signs of great strength and compactness the Republican chiefs became alarmed, and at once caused the best speaking talent and the ablest political managers of the country to be called to Ohio to save their presidential candidate from overwhelming defeat in his own State. The final announcement of the result of the vote in Ohio showed that their fears were well founded; for out of a total vote of 659,771 Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, was defeated by only 7,516 votes. During the progress of a campaign he was always at headquarters early in the morning, and he was the last man to leave his desk at night. Making himself the example of a close, hard, and persistent worker, he imbued his lieutenants, clerks, and other co-laborers in the cause of Democracy with the same energetic, hopeful, and cheerful spirit with which he was himself animated. In consequence, he was enabled to draw upon those who came in contact with him to the full extent of the physical energy and capacity which each possessed. Hence, no man in this part of the country, in or out of politics, could produce as great results with the same laboring force as John G. Thompson. When younger men than himself were exhausted after the steady labor of the day and the night, he seemed to be as good as new. Though Mr. Thompson possesses a thorough knowledge of the political situation in the cities, townships, and counties of the State, though extensively acquainted with the county Democracy as well as the prominent men of the party, though he is a keen judge of men, it must nevertheless be said that among the prime causes of his success as an organizer are his staying qualities. The fact that he came to the capital of the State a mere boy, from an obscure hamlet in Union County, without means and without influence, save that which he commanded by his own good sense and personal address, and gained social and political prominence in a brief period of time, is a sufficient testimonial to his ability, his worth, and his popularity. His career ever since has only added additional proof to the foregoing statement; for whenever he has been before the people for office or honors he led all other candidates upon the ticket. He has been reasonably successful as a business man, but has always given largely of his means to public enterprises, charities, and politics, and has paid out more than he ever gained by virtue of holding office. He also possesses those attributes which make him feel as self-possessed in the company of great jurists, journalists, and gentlemen high in the professions as he would were he in the company of his Fourth Ward constituents when rejoicing over his election as an alderman. Mr. Thompson has not been spoiled by office, because he is a plain and unassuming citizen, and whether a clerk in a store, county treasurer, banker and business man, or State or United States officer, he was ever, and is, the same genial and approachable gentleman. And, withal, he is in many respects a fortunate man, because he has done a great deal for others, and is blessed with a disposition and that constitution of

mind by reason of which he sees only the bright side of the things of this life, and is enabled thereby happily to adjust himself to existing circumstances and conditions.

CONGER, COLONEL ARTHUR L., manufacturer, Akron, Ohio, was born in the village of Boston, Summit County, Ohio, February 19th, 1838. His ancestry was of rugged Vermont extraction, traced in direct line from his great-grandfather, Deacon Job Conger, who is believed to have been the first of that name on this side of the Atlantic. His father, John Conger, was a brickmaker and farmer, of St. Albans, Vermont, and also captain of an artillery company there. His mother, Hannah Beales, was likewise a native of St. Albans. From their native town John and Hannah Conger removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833. Remaining there only six months, they settled in Boston. Here they resided until his death, in 1853, and here she survives, now the wife of her husband's former partner, Erastus Jackson. With longings for a collegiate education, which the straitened circumstances of the family (composed of three brothers and one sister) did not permit to be gratified, the subject of this sketch spent the first twenty years of life on his father's farm and in his brick-yard. Then he boated two summers on the Ohio Canal. Meanwhile he had taken such advantage of the winter schoolings that, in the opinion of others, he became qualified to teach, and this vocation he followed for three years. His labors were suddenly interrupted by the shock of civil war. Closing his school, he devoted his energies successfully to recruiting, enlisted himself as a private in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was soon elected Second Lieutenant, and served afterward with his company, successively as First Lieutenant and Captain, down to 1865, when he was mustered out. His regiment was first assigned to duty in Kentucky, and afterward to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas. Much of his term of service was spent on important detached duty. His first detail was as Assistant Adjutant-general on the staff of General Ammen, at Covington, Kentucky. Here also he served acceptably as Provost Marshal under General Jacob D. Cox, and was member of a court-martial under Judge-advocate R. M. Corwine, which continued in session over one hundred days, and disposed of a large number of important cases. At a later period he was again detached for duty on court-martial, at the special request of Judge-advocate Corwine, and served for a shorter period. His regiment being sent to the front, he was, shortly after reaching the Department of the Cumberland, detailed for service in the Engineer Corps, as Assistant Inspector of Railroad Defenses, under Major James R. Willett, First United States Engineers. The task of keeping open the railroad communication was at this time of critical importance to the army. The specific duty laid upon Lieutenant Conger was the construction and maintenance of defenses on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, between Nashville and Murfreesboro. The energy and promptness with which he accomplished his difficult task, and the excellence of his reports, drew the favorable notice of his commanding officer to the strong executive ability, which has been the distinguishing feature of his character then and since. He was thereupon made First Assistant Inspector, under Major Willett, and placed in almost entire charge of his office business, including the direction of the now completed defenses of the Department. While in this position, his organizing capacity became known.



A. L. Conger

to General Thomas, and he was recommended by that officer for appointment as Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, with the intention of having him issue supplies by special trains to the garrisons of the block-houses and railroad defenses throughout the department, in addition to his duties as inspector. With this recommendation only just made, the surrender at Appomattox took place, the war closed, and Captain Conger returned to Boston, for a year of needed rest. In 1866 he received the Republican nomination, and was elected Treasurer of Summit County. He was re-elected in 1868, holding the position in all four years. The duties of the place required his removal to Akron, where he has since resided, and where his present home, Irving Lawn, is noted for its beauty and hospitality. On retiring from office, in 1870, Mr. Conger became connected with the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company as traveling salesman, and shortly afterward as a stockholder and director of the same. The home office of this company was Fitchburg, Massachusetts, with branch works at Akron; their business, the manufacture of mower-knives, reaper-sickles, etc. By ceaseless personal efforts, business sagacity, and energy, Mr. Conger built up for the concern a Western business of enviable proportions. In 1877 the company was consolidated, under the laws of Ohio, with George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse, New York, under the name of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, with works at Syracuse and Akron. Of the new organization he was made Vice-president, with increased responsibilities. The company now has additional works at Canton, Ohio, and St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada. From the latter works their extensive trade north of the great lakes is handled. The company makes a specialty of the manufacture of mower and reaper knives, sickles, sections, guard-plates, spring-keys, cotters, and complete cutting apparatus for mowers and reapers. It does the largest business in its line, not only in the United States, but in the world. The works at Akron are known as the largest of their kind in existence. The capital stock of the company is a million and a half of dollars. It has a branch office in Boston, Massachusetts, and general agencies in Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon. Its business reaches every State and Territory in the Union, and it has besides a large foreign trade. All of the Western trade, from Western Pennsylvania to the Pacific Coast, is in charge of Mr. Conger—a trust commensurate with his executive grasp, and so ably discharged as to win the approval and admiration of his business associates and connections. Mr. Conger is also President of the Akron Steam Forge Company, director of the Akron Water Works Company, and stockholder in the Diamond Match Works, of Akron. He has been as active in the promotion of common local interests as in other directions, has served on the Board of Education, of which he was secretary; as Treasurer of the city; and has held numerous other public trusts, discharged invariably with fidelity to the people and credit to himself. Not the least of his local work was performed as Secretary of the Board of Trustees under whose direction the beautiful Soldiers' Memorial Chapel was erected in Akron Rural Cemetery. Mr. Conger drafted the resolutions by which this board was created, and was a liberal contributor of time and money for the accomplishment of this cherished object. An ardent, active, and sagacious Republican, his counsel and assistance is sought in the highest political circles of his party, with whose principles he is

deeply imbued. Serving upon State and local committees untiringly and almost without intermission for years, he was, in 1880, elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He was again elected to that honor in 1882, and is Chairman at the present time. In July, 1881, the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, to which the Sixth Ohio Battery is also attached, unanimously elected him to the colonelcy, and he was duly commissioned by Governor Foster. At the obsequies of President Garfield, at Cleveland, in the fall of 1881, Colonel Conger's regiment was assigned to the post of honor in guarding the Public Square and catafalque, a laborious duty, so well performed as to win the encomiums of the press and public officials for himself and command. Colonel Conger was married November 1st, 1864, to Miss Emily Bronson, of Boston, daughter of Hiram V. Bronson, and granddaughter of Harmon Bronson, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve, who has been a faithful helpmeet in much more than the general acceptance of that term. Of this union four sons were born—Kenyon Bronson, Erastus Irving (deceased), Arthur Whitman, and Latham Hubbard. Colonel Conger is a member, supporter, and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Cordial and generous in the domestic circle, honorable with his fellow-men, liberal with his associates and the public, he well deserves the esteem in which he is held as a useful citizen and a gentleman.

OKEY, JOHN WATERMAN, lawyer and jurist, Columbus, was born near Woodsfield, Monroe County, Ohio, January 3d, 1827, and is of English parentage on the paternal, and Scotch-Irish on the maternal side. His grandfather, Leven Okey, emigrated to Ohio before it became a State, and on the organization of Monroe County was elected an associate judge. His father, Colonel Cornelius Okey, represented Monroe County in the lower house of the General Assembly for several years, and was a man held in high repute by all who knew him. He died in 1859, at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother and maternal grandmother and great-grandmother of Judge Okey are buried at Woodsfield, and the inscription on the tomb of the latter shows that she died at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. The only institution of learning Judge Okey ever attended was the Monroe Academy, but that was a school which in its infancy was of much promise, its first president and professors of mathematics being Andrew F. Ross and James P. Mason, who subsequently occupied, with great distinction, the same positions in Bethany College. He also had the advantage of private instruction from teachers of acknowledged learning and ability. After completing his early studies he accepted a place as a deputy in the county clerk's office of Monroe County, which position he held two years. He afterward read law with Nathan Hollister, at Woodsfield, and was admitted to the bar, at Cambridge, Ohio, by Judges Hitchcock and Caldwell, October 22d, 1849, being subsequently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1853 he was appointed probate judge of his native county, and the following year was elected to the same office. In 1856 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Belmont District, and was re-elected without opposition in 1861, when he removed to Guernsey County. In 1865 he resigned the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he had been elected for a second term, and removed to Cincinnati, where he entered

the law office of the Hon. W. Y. Gholson, and was jointly engaged with that distinguished lawyer, for nearly two years, in the preparation of the "Ohio Digest." After the completion of that work, Judge Okey, in connection with S. A. Miller, for some time devoted a share of his attention in preparing for publication a volume known as "Okey and Miller's Municipal Law," which was first published in 1869. In 1875, Governor William Allen appointed Judge Okey, with M. A. Daugherty and Judge Day, members of a commission for the purpose of revising and codifying the general laws of the State. In 1877 he was the choice of the Democracy of the State as its candidate for Supreme Judge, and was elected, with Governor R. M. Bishop, in October of the same year. Having thus been raised to the supreme bench by the electors of the State, he resigned his position as a member of the Codifying Commission in 1877, and took his seat on the supreme bench, February 9th, 1878. Judge Boynton, then one of the associate judges on the supreme bench, resigned his seat, November 9th, 1881, and Judge Okey became Chief-justice, under the provision of the statute by which it is enacted that the judge holding office for the shortest period, by election, for a full term, shall be Chief-justice. It will thus be seen that the greatest portion of his time has been given to judicial work. While in practice at the bar, he was exceedingly active in the trial of causes, and was noted for his readiness and resource. His matchless memory enabled him to recall at will the cases in point and the rules of evidence which were applicable, so that he was ready on the moment for whatever turn the case might take. In discussions of law he was always fair, candid, and explicit. In discussions of fact he was frank, manly, and to the point, and by these qualities often secured verdicts when a more graceful advocate might have failed. But judicial work is more suited to his talents and his tastes. He loves the study of the law and the investigation of judicial questions; and to this passion—for with him it is a passion—all considerations of personal advantage have been sacrificed. He has never sought to reap the emoluments of the profession, but has been well satisfied if his ordinary wants were supplied while he pursued his legal studies and investigations. When he resigned the office of Common Pleas Judge in 1865, it was not so much for the purpose of securing the advantages of an active practice as to enable him to complete the great work, before that time begun, of preparing a digest of the Ohio Reports. The work was subsequently issued under the names of Gholson and Okey; but Judge Gholson was engaged in the practice of law in causes of great importance, and hence much of the labor of preparing the work was performed by Judge Okey. It is sufficient to say that it could not have been better done, and the merits of no legal publication have been more universally acknowledged by the legal profession throughout the State. It will remain a lasting monument to the genius and industry of its authors, and will form the basis of all future digests. His long service upon the Common Pleas bench, the years of labor given to the study and analysis of the Supreme Court decisions and the codification of the laws, pre-eminently fit him for a proper discharge of the duties of the high office of Judge of the Supreme Court. He brought to this position a more ample and more accurate knowledge of our statutory law and of the decisions of our courts than was ever possessed by any person of whom we have any knowledge or tradition. This was the result of great labor, supplemented by a mem-

ory truly phenomenal. There is not a single case in the whole fifty-seven volumes of Ohio Reports with which he is not familiar, and scarcely a case which he can not accurately state from memory. This vast knowledge has greatly facilitated his judicial labors, and has been of service to his brethren at the bar and on the bench. While pursuing these special branches he has not neglected the broader and more liberal studies of the law. The common law, the civil law, the literature of the law, have all claimed his serious attention. He has in the true sense been a student of the law, and has boldly entered all the rich fields of her vast domains. To this one great subject he has concentrated the best energies of his mind, and it is no doubt well that it has been so. But few minds can master many branches of knowledge. "The finger-marks of but few are upon all human learning." Great variety far more often leads to diffusiveness than to strength. It may be said of a few, like Bacon or Humboldt, that they encompassed all knowledge; but they are of the few exceptions in human history. With most men concentration is strength. His manner upon the bench is quiet and courteous, and he accords to all who come before him a patient and attentive hearing. He seldom interrupts counsel in argument; and when once a case has been submitted to him it is not dismissed from his mind until all doubts are resolved in respect to it. He is cautious in arriving at his conclusions, but when once settled in his mind he is firm in their maintenance. His opinions as Judge of the Supreme Court, so far as published, will be found in Vols. XXXI, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXVII of the Ohio Reports, and are distinguished for clearness of statement, purity of style, soundness of learning, and precision of doctrine. In 1849 Judge Okey was married to Miss Bloor, of Belmont County. Four children were born of this union, two sons and two daughters,—George B., Trevitt W., Mary I. (now the wife of Charles N. Danenhower, of Washington, D. C.), and Inez. Judge Okey's brother James represented Monroe County for several years in the General Assembly of Ohio. His brother William was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and is now Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Belmont District. At the October election, 1882, Judge Okey was elected to the Supreme Court for a term of five years, by a majority of sixteen thousand five hundred votes over his principal competitor, the Hon. John H. Doyle, of Toledo.

CULVER, LAWRENCE A., banker and real estate dealer, was born near Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, October 9th, 1834. His parents were Reuben and Hannah (Brooke) Culver, pioneers, for many years identified with the early history of Hocking County, and people of culture and influence. His mother, formerly a member of a prominent family in Baltimore, was the daughter of Clement Brooke, a merchant and ship-owner of that city, for a number of years engaged in trade with the East Indies. He removed with his family to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1807, where his daughter was subsequently married to Dr. Culver, then a practicing physician at Thornville, Ohio. The many excellent traits and commendable career of Reuben Culver, the father of the subject of our sketch, are too valuable in historic importance to be passed over in silence. He was born October 4th, 1798, at Waterford, Ohio, then a mere hamlet on the Muskingum River, eighteen miles north of Marietta. His parents were descended directly from the Pilgrims, and to the last

faithful supporters of the principles of the Puritanic creed. Here, in the forest of the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio," in a time when all about him was wild and destitute of any but desultory civilization, young Culver spent his boyhood. In the total lack of schools, and almost total lack of books, together with the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, he underwent many trials in his efforts to obtain an education, for which his young mind continually thirsted. He managed, however, by diligent application and the aid of older friends, to acquire a fair education for one of his age, and at the age of fifteen set out in the world for himself. Of his early life at Waterford, and his subsequent adventures, many interesting incidents might be related, had we space, illustrative of his trials and his heroic courage in overcoming them. Leaving the homestead a mere boy, with no fortune aside from a good judgment and what he carried on his back, with no recommendation other than habits of industry and a slender education, he ventured forth to brave the uncertainties of so young a life, with no assurance of ever again returning to those he loved. Thus equipped, fortune was not far distant, and he soon found employment in a printing office at Marietta, where he remained faithful to his duties for five years. Having acquired some pecuniary means, he left the printing office at the age of twenty, and began the study of the languages, under the direction of the Rev. Calvin Chaddock, an eminent teacher and divine, with whom he enjoyed an intimate friendship until the latter's death. In 1819 he went to Charleston, Virginia, to study medicine, taking charge of an academy a portion of the time, as a means of support. At the end of five years thus occupied, having completed his professional studies, he returned to Ohio, and began the practice of his profession, at Logan. He practiced here awhile, but thinking the neighboring town of Thornville offered a better field for his professional career, he removed thither, where he continued successfully in the practice of medicine. He returned to Logan with his family in 1831, but this time to blend with his professional work the more arduous pursuit of farming, which he did successfully throughout most of his remaining life. Disposing of his farm, some distance from Logan, after a few years' residence upon it, and giving up his design to become an extensive landowner in the county, he purchased and removed to a more desirable property adjoining the village, where he continued to live in the enjoyment of society and books until his death. With this last change in his circumstances came a corresponding change in his studies and pursuits. Being relieved from the necessity of pressing exertion, he was enabled to devote more time to study and general reading. How well his time was thus employed is evinced by the veneration in which he was held by those about him, and the fact that he was twice appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to the office of Associate Judge for his county. He was much sought after by those about him for advice on legal subjects, and frequently was urged to accept positions of political preferment, which would have given him a State reputation; but although willing to do all in his power as a private citizen for the benefit of his fellow-men, he modestly declined to be more than a private citizen. He was a lover of the sciences, making a special study of geology, and by taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by his professional travels, to become acquainted with the geological and mineralogical features of the surrounding country, he was doubtless (though unconsciously) a contributor of many

practical hints which have aided in the subsequent development of the mineral resources of the Hocking Valley. The feature in this man's history, however, which is best preserved by his friends, and for which he is remembered with marked gratitude by all who knew him, is the magnanimous generosity with which he treated his less fortunate neighbors. Always charitable in giving to the poor, he often labored with them in his professional capacity when he had no prospect of remuneration, except pleasure in the consciousness of having done his duty. But in all this, the feature still more beautiful in his history is the fact that he never coveted notoriety; and years after, when this generous man had passed from among them, many who had received aid from an unknown hand were surprised to learn that Dr. Culver had been their benefactor. Having been judicious and careful in all his enterprises, he enjoyed a considerable fortune during the latter portion of his life, from which he often drew in the aid of home institutions, among them the Logan Branch Bank, of which he was President for several years, until he resigned this position to organize, in connection with other capitalists, the Citizens' Bank, of which he was President until his death, April 2d, 1861. He was twice married; first to a daughter of Judge Biddle, soon after his first location in Logan, who died within a year after their marriage; and then to Miss Brooke, of Zanesville, as already mentioned. The fruits of this latter marriage were four sons and two daughters; two of the sons and a daughter still living. The two elder sons—C. V. and L. H. Culver—after receiving a liberal education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, resided awhile in Logan, the former as Cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and the latter as a lawyer of considerable distinction; but subsequently both removed to Pennsylvania, where they were together engaged in extensive land and mineral transactions, until the death of the younger, in 1881, and where the other brother, C. V. Culver, continues in business at the present time. This latter has, for the last twenty years, been one of the prominent and active business men of Western Pennsylvania, and although not a political aspirant, has been honored with the representation of his district in the National Congress. The third son, Lawrence A. Culver, the subject of this sketch, did not receive a collegiate education, being disappointed in a promised academic course at Columbus by the appearance of the cholera in that city. Thus deprived, and at once entering his father's store, he began his business career with no educational advantages other than those received at home and in the village school. These were sufficient, however, for his immediate convenience, and as he went on in business he continued to acquire, aside from general reading and observation, practical knowledge from that school most valuable to the business man—the school of experience. Inheriting the practical traits of his father, he was always apt in business transactions, and never desired to turn his attention from that channel. The first enterprise which he carried on in his own name was that of druggist, which he pursued successfully in Logan from 1856 to 1859, when he sold out, and, together with his father, invested largely in Missouri lands. In 1859 he purchased and stocked a dry goods store, and carried on a general dry goods and clothing business until 1861. At this time, finding that the confinement to which his business held him was injuring his health, he purchased and moved on a farm, five miles east of Logan, where he remained about two years, at the same time continuing his interest in the Western lands. In 1863

he was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Logan, and was its president a little more than two years, when he resigned, to remove temporarily to Pennsylvania. Returning, in 1867 he disposed of his interest in the First National Bank, to organize the People's Bank of Logan, of which he was at once made President, and in which position he still remains. Under his management the career of this bank has been one of wonderful success, notwithstanding the intense opposition with which it met at the hands of a rival banking institution. During almost all this time he has continued to deal more or less in real estate, being a party, in 1881, to one of the most extensive individual land transfers ever recorded in Hocking County. In May, 1880, he was one of the organizers, and is still a member, of the company known by the name of R. W. Keynes & Co., proprietors of the extensive flouring mills at Amanda, Ohio. In the fall of 1881, when the Motherwell Iron and Steel Company (formerly of Lancaster, but now of Logan, Ohio) was newly reorganized and their business enlarged, Mr. Culver, being a prime mover in the enterprise and one of the heaviest stockholders, was made its President. During his residence in Logan he has held several positions of local importance, all of which he has resigned on account of pressing business, except his membership in the local school board, in which capacity he has been an active supporter of the public schools since 1875. He holds the rank of Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been connected since 1857; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Culver is held in high respect by those who know him, as a valuable citizen, and a man of energetic and correct business habits. He has been an earnest worker for the public good, aiding in the establishment of many useful local enterprises, and at times encouraging and fostering them, when without such aid they might have ceased to exist; and although comparatively a young man, it may safely be said that few have done more for the advancement of the town of Logan. He was married July 27th, 1859, to Lucy H. Brooke, a daughter of M. D. Brooke, a prominent merchant of Madison, Indiana. Of this union a family of six children has been born, four of whom are still living. Mr. Culver resides in Logan, surrounded by affluence and in the enjoyment of a high social standing.

GEDDES, GEORGE W., lawyer, judge, and Member of Congress, Mansfield, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, July 16th, 1824. Of humble parentage and without the aid of parental influence or support, he was early thrown upon his own resources. His career illustrates the genius of our free institutions. It demonstrates that the poorest and raggedest boy that plays in the streets of any village or country place may at no distant period take his seat on the judicial bench, or his voice may be heard in our national councils. He is the son of James and Elizabeth Geddes, and on his father's side of Scotch descent, his paternal grandfather having emigrated to this country from Scotland in the last century. His father removed his family from Knox to Richland County, when the subject of this sketch was but a child. There he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old, when he returned to his native town, and entered a store as a clerk. For five years he performed his duties as clerk, and at the same time diligently improved his leisure hours in pursuing a course of study, including the law. He finally entered the law office of Hon. Columbus Delano,

where he completed his course of study, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1845. In November following he removed to Mansfield, and there began the practice of his profession, among entire strangers. He has since continuously pursued it at the bar or on the bench, until he entered political life, as a member of the Forty-sixth Congress. Mr. Geddes was first associated with Hon. James Stewart in the practice of law, until 1850, when Mr. Stewart was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and thereupon he entered into partnership with Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, with whom he continued five years, and until Mr. Brinkerhoff was elected to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Mr. Geddes then practiced alone until 1856, when he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Sixth Judicial District. After serving the term of five years, he was nominated by the Judicial District Conventions of both political parties for a second term, and was thus elected without opposition, and served a full second term of five years, when he retired to the practice of his profession. After two years the Legislature, in 1868, provided for the election of an additional Judge for the district, when Mr. Geddes again became a candidate, and was elected by a majority much above the strength of his party. Having served out the third term, making fifteen years upon the bench, he decided not to be again a candidate, but to return to the bar. His practice at once became extensive and lucrative, he being retained in all cases of importance in his own and several other counties. He was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge in 1871, without solicitation on his part, but, with the other candidates on the ticket, was defeated. The district of which Mr. Geddes was Judge embraced within it many of the leading lawyers of the State, who have acquired national reputation as lawyers and statesmen. Among them may be mentioned Hon. John Sherman, formerly Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. T. W. Bartley, formerly Supreme Judge of Ohio; Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, lately Secretary of the Interior; and two of the present Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief-justice Waite and Justice Wood. Judge Geddes has always been fond of his profession, devoting himself to it with industry and energy, but at the same time he has been an ardent Democrat, unswerving in his devotion to his party's principles. At the Democratic Congressional Convention of his district, in 1878, composed of the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Richland, Holmes, and Tuscarawas, he was first nominated for Congress. After a severe contest of five days between other parties, and after twelve hundred and fifty ballots had been cast for the candidates before the convention, Judge Geddes was prevailed upon to accept the nomination, and thereby reconcile the differences. His election by an unusual majority followed. In 1877 his friends gave him a very flattering support for the nomination of Governor of Ohio, in the Democratic State Convention. But in 1881 his name was still more generally canvassed throughout the State for Governor, and notwithstanding the Judge had up to the meeting of that body declined the honor of being presented as a candidate, yet it is just to state that in that memorable contest he stood second in the number of ballots cast. His friends confidently assert that he would have been nominated and elected, but for his unswerving determination not to lay down the duties his constituents had imposed upon him by electing him to Congress. As a member of the Forty-sixth Congress, Judge Geddes early attracted public attention, and wrung a full meed of praise from the states-



Wm. H. P. Co.

Geo. W. Geddes.

men surrounding him as a promising public servant and a national legislator of broad and comprehensive views. His maiden speech in Congress was delivered April 22d, 1879, against the use of federal power to keep peace at the polls. During the session he was a member of the Select Committee on Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay, and no more ardent or active friend to applicants served thereon. He was the author of the bill creating a Court of Pensions for the speedy adjudication of claims, but it failed to become a law for want of time. The same bill is now pending before Congress, and it is needless to state that Judge Geddes is caring for it. He was renominated for the Forty-seventh Congress, in a new district composed of Richland, Holmes, Crawford, Ashland, and Wyandot Counties, by acclamation, and was elected by a majority of 5,867 votes. For this session he is a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, as also of that on War Claims. The congressional district of Mr. Geddes was again changed by the redistricting bill of the Legislature of 1881 and 1882, and is now composed of the counties of Huron, Lorain, Richland, and Ashland, with a population of only one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, but which counties had, at the election for Governor the previous year, given a Republican majority of 2,183. The Democratic Congressional Convention for the District met in New London, Huron County, July 26th, 1882, and nominated Judge Geddes, by acclamation. Hon. R. A. Horr was the nominee of the Republican party. The campaign was earnestly and vigorously prosecuted on both sides, but notwithstanding the apparently hopeless political condition of the district, the contest resulted in the triumphant election of Mr. Geddes by a majority of 1,670. Judge Geddes was married May 22d, 1848, to Miss Nancy Lemon, of Ashland County, Ohio, who died in September, 1878. Three children, all sons, two of whom are still living, were the issue of this union. He was again married in December, 1880, to Mrs. Amelia B. Gass, of Mansfield, Ohio. In addition to the active and laborious duties of his professional and political life, Judge Geddes has not failed to give attention and support to other fields of labor. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, in 1876, and has for many years been one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and of Mount Union College, at Mount Union, Ohio. As a zealous friend of education and as an earnest worker in the Christian Church, Judge Geddes presents to the youth of his country an example worthy of imitation.

MCCLURE, SAMUEL W., lawyer and jurist, Akron, Ohio, was born November 8th, 1812, at Alstead, Cheshire County, New Hampshire. His parents, Jairus and Amma (Hobbs) McClure, were of Scottish ancestry, but were among the early settlers of New England. On the paternal side they had lived in Northern Ireland for two generations or more before emigrating to America. When he was about three years old his parents, with himself and elder sister, returned to their former home at Brookfield Massachusetts. There they remained until our subject was seven years old, when they emigrated to Western New York, ultimately settling in Monroe County, near what is now the city of Rochester. Here they remained until the spring of 1828, when they removed to Medina, Medina County, Ohio, where both died. The mother, inheriting the fervent religious sentiments of her Scotch ancestry, intended to devote her son to the

Christian ministry, and trained his youthful mind in that direction; and she was so far gratified as to see him enter into full membership with the Congregational Church at the age of fifteen. With the ministry in view he pursued his academical studies while he lived in New York, and until he was near sixteen years old. At eighteen he commenced teaching in the public schools of Medina County, which he followed two or three years, when he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He remained here about three years as an industrious student, when he retired from the institution without graduating, but continued to study under the tutorship of a Rev. Mr. Lee, who was then pastor of the church to which he belonged. In 1837 he opened a select school in Medina, which he taught two years, at the same time studying law in the office of Canfield & Camp, with the view of entering the legal profession. In 1838 he went to Ashland, then in Richland County, and organized a select school, which was afterwards known as the Ashland Academy, when transferred to a new building erected by the citizens expressly for its accommodation. He was connected with this school about two years as a successful teacher, at the same time pursuing his legal studies in the office of Silas Robbins, Esq., and afterwards in that of Hon. Charles S. Sherman, late District Judge in Northern Ohio. During part of the above time he also edited the Ashland *Phoenix*, a non-partisan newspaper. In 1846 he returned to Medina, and took charge of the editorial department of the Medina *Constitutionalist*, its former editor, James S. Carpenter, having been recently elected to the State Senate from the Medina District. All through the exciting campaign which resulted in the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency he was a zealous advocate for the Whig party, both on the stump and through the columns of his paper. Soon after his return to Medina County he formed a law partnership with James S. Carpenter, then member of the State Senate, and, on the organization of the new county of Summit, Grant B. Turner, of Cuyahoga Falls, was added to the firm—Carpenter and McClure residing in Medina County, and Turner in Summit. In January, 1842, he married Miss Matilda E. Deming, of Ashland, and in the spring of the same year settled in Cuyahoga Falls, where he continued to live until 1865, when he removed to Akron, where he now resides. Turner soon retired from the firm, leaving it as it was originally formed until 1850, when it was dissolved. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county in 1847; but the next year, and before his term as prosecutor had expired, he was nominated and elected to a seat in the Ohio Legislature, which he held for one term only. From 1850 to 1864 he had associated with him as law partner the Hon. Henry McKinney, late State Senator from the Summit and Portage District, and now Common Pleas Judge of the Cleveland subdivision. In 1865 he took as a law partner Edward Oviatt, Esq., and that firm continued until the spring of 1871, when he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench for the subdivision composed of Summit, Medina, and Lorain Counties, serving in that capacity five years; and not desiring a reelection, he retired to private life, and measurably from the practice of his profession. He was still largely called upon for counsel in important business matters involving legal questions, and still engages at times in the trial of causes. Possessed of an ample fortune, he did not feel confined to the drudgery and fatigue of active practice in his advanced age, and he resolved to rest and see more of the world. He

made an extended tour through Europe in company with his youngest daughter, and has since, in company with his wife and daughter, visited California. As a lawyer Judge McClure possessed elements of strength which gave him more than ordinary power. He was an incessant worker, and very enthusiastic in whatever he undertook to accomplish; had great courage, and was especially quick in his perceptions. These qualities, combined with a natural adaptability to business affairs rendered him an able counselor and, for many years, one among the foremost lawyers in the State. Probably no lawyer in the State tried more cases during the twenty-five years of his life between 1846 and 1871 than he did, or was more successful. He more than made the cause of his client his own. But with all his zeal he never forgot the courtesy due from one gentleman to another, and after the hardest blows in a professional contest he retained the respect and personal good will of his opposing counsel. Especially was this the case with the younger members of the bar, to whom he was always considerate and encouraging. For ready wit, vigorous thought, and effective address he had no superior among his associates at the bar. He was always systematic and logical in his public speaking; a fact somewhat surprising, since at the commencement of his career he dared not venture an attempt at speaking extemporaneously, and until thirty years old had always carefully written and committed to memory his public addresses, being too timid and nervous to trust himself without such preparation. He never was a politician in the popular acceptance of the term, though he always took an earnest interest in public affairs, and occasionally took an active part in political contests, but from a stand-point which was, in his thorough conviction, the better policy in the given contest. From his first appearance before the public until the close of the war of the Rebellion he was an earnest anti-slavery man, taking a resolute and pronounced position against the system of slavery and its aggressions; and upon proper occasions endeavored to influence the popular sentiment to harmony with his own convictions. He was, as already stated, elected to represent Summit County in the General Assembly in 1847 as a Whig, and was a candidate for re-election again in the fall of 1849, but was beaten by the united votes of the Democrats and Free-soilers by a majority of less than one hundred, while the balance of the ticket was beaten by about four hundred votes. He occupied a high position while in the Legislature, being recognized as one of its most able and useful members. His nomination to the legislative position was both times without his solicitation or desire, and he only consented to be a candidate as a matter of public duty, on account of the peculiar attitude of the two leading political parties upon the slavery question, that then being the all-absorbing question with the electors of Northern Ohio. Judge McClure's industry and painstaking in the preparation of cases while a practitioner made him exceedingly restive while on the bench at the heedless and dilatory modes of lawyers who came into court unprepared to try their cases; and he occasionally gave them sharp reminders that the public interests before him should not be sacrificed to the indolence of attorneys. But as his modes and motives became understood and appreciated the lawyers ascertained that their true interests were best subserved by a willing co-operation with the court. He disposed of his judicial business with great dispatch and to the general satisfaction of the bar. His great experience as a lawyer made him a very able trier of causes, and his gen-

eral knowledge of the law and the practice of the courts made him an excellent judge when exercising the jurisdiction of an appellate court, sitting, as he did, during his entire term mainly in Cleveland and Toledo. In the early years of his practice he was appointed United States Commissioner, and had in that capacity to deal with a band of counterfeiters who, for years, had been preying upon the coin and currency of his part of the country, headed by the notorious Jim Brown. While acting as such Commissioner a singular incident occurred which will illustrate his character as a public official. Brown had, for years, defied the State authorities in his raids upon the currency, and had thus far been singularly successful in eluding the vigilance of the general government. Though notoriously recognized as the leader of these law-breakers he was elected, and served term after term as justice of the peace in Northampton Township. Complaint had been made before Commissioner McClure, and he issued his warrant for the apprehension of Brown upon a charge of counterfeiting, and while this warrant was out, standing in the hands of the sheriff unexecuted, Mr. McClure appeared before Brown for one of two litigant parties. The trial being concluded the justice took the case under advisement, but was arrested and lodged in jail before he decided the case. He then rendered his judgment in favor of McClure's client, remarking, as he did so, that he hoped the Commissioner would take a similar favorable view of his case whenever the same should come up for hearing. The Commissioner did so by holding Brown under twenty thousand dollars bond for his appearance before the United States Court at Columbus, the amount of which was afterward reduced to five thousand dollars by the federal Judge. Owing to the logical and independent cast of his mind he never became thoroughly imbued with the dogmatic part of popular religion, but may be classed with those commonly known as freethinkers or liberalists. He believes in being good and doing good for goodness' sake, regardless of religious creeds or beliefs. Thus the original design of consigning his power to the Church was thwarted, but he has led an honorable and useful life in his way, has been an honor to his profession, and left a history worthy of imitation.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT E., LL. D., a practicing lawyer of prominence residing at St. Clairsville, Ohio, is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland at an early day, and were traditionally descended from the Bruce, a name which figures so conspicuously in Scottish history. Alexander Chambers, our subject's grandfather, with his three sons, William, John, and Alexander, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret, emigrated to the United States in 1798, settling in Pennsylvania, near the forks of the Youghiogheny River. Subsequently, about the year 1800, they came to Jefferson County, Ohio, locating near Mount Pleasant, and there remained until about 1812. William, our subject's father, being then married, purchased a farm in Richland Township, Belmont County, near St. Clairsville, on which he resided until his death, September 6th, 1861, being then past eighty years of age. He was a man of high consideration in the community where he resided, and in 1836-7 represented Belmont County in the Legislature. In 1820 he married Jane Vincent, and the subject of this sketch was the issue of that marriage. Judge Chambers spent his youth on the farm, remaining at home until he attained his majority. His educational advan-



Wentz

Very Truly Yours
R. E. Chambers

tages during this while were only such as the common schools of the day afforded; but on arriving at the age of twenty-one he determined to pursue a classical course of study, but was compelled to provide his own means. He was at length graduated from Franklin College in 1853. Afterward, in 1873, having become exceptionally prominent at the bar, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. From 1853 to 1858 he taught school, the last two years officiating as principal of the St. Clairsville schools. In 1858 he began the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. William Kennon, Sen., and was admitted to practice in 1860. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, taking from the start a leading position at the bar among the lawyers of note which rendered famous the seat of justice for Belmont County. In 1861 he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for State Senator, but failed of an election, the successful competitor being Hon. Isaac Welsh, late Treasurer of Ohio. In 1862 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major W. S. Kennon to accept the position of Secretary of State, by appointment of Governor Tod. In 1870 Judge Chambers was recognized by the Democracy of the Sixteenth District as the most suitable candidate for Congress. He was accordingly nominated to run in opposition to Hon. John A. Bingham, now (1882) United States Minister to Japan. Notwithstanding the strength of Mr. Bingham's constituency, increased by his long and acceptable service in Congress, Judge Chambers was defeated by only four hundred majority. In 1871 he was, without any solicitation on his part, made the candidate of the Democratic party for Common Pleas Judge in the Second Subdivision of the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, composed of the counties of Belmont and Monroe, and elected to the position over the present incumbent, St. Clair Kelly. Judge Chambers presided on the bench for five years, in which time he added materially to his reputation for peculiar accuracy in the construction and application of the law. As a lawyer he is specially successful in those parts of practice involving legal research and investigation, and his briefs are esteemed for their clearness and perspicuity of statement, while he is no less successful in the verbal presentation of his case to a jury.

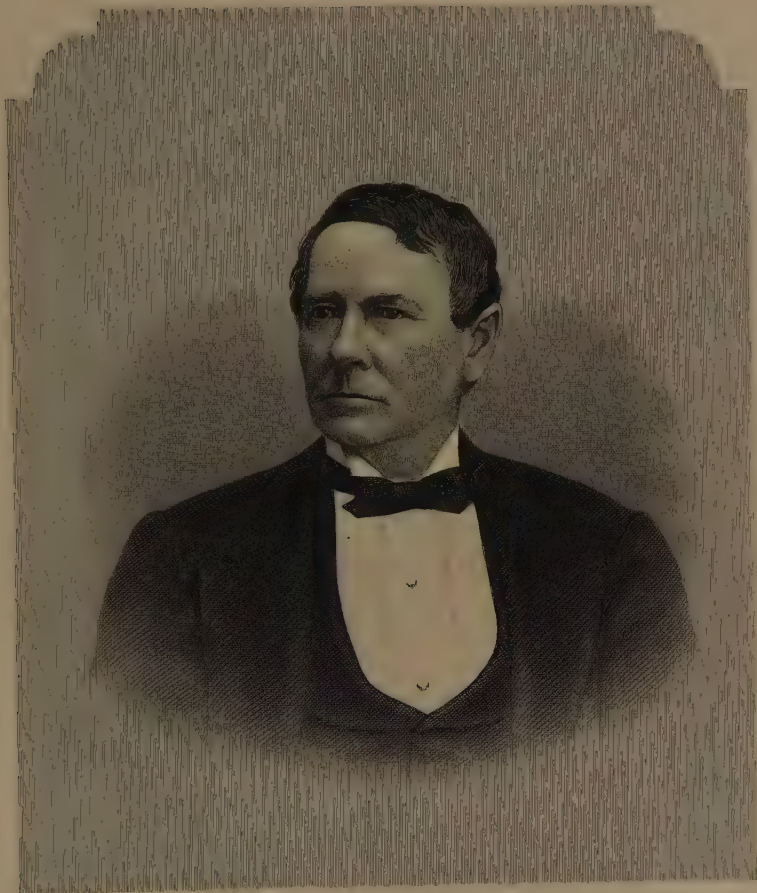
HANSEN, JOHN, lawyer, of Logan, Ohio, is the son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth Hansen, and was born in Hocking County, December 8th, 1838. His father was a native of the Isle of Wight, is well educated, and spent the early part of his life, as a ship-builder, in the English Channel. His mother is of German extraction, being a descendant of one of the early settlers of Pennsylvania. Samuel C. Hansen migrated to the United States in 1826, coming directly to Ohio, where he joined the small settlement at Nelsonville, in Athens County. After spending a year in this place as school-teacher, he began an extensive series of travels through the South, teaching schools on the way, at Cincinnati, Natchez, and Alexandria, after which he returned to Nelsonville, and prepared to take up his travels again, this time toward the West. He started on horseback, but only got as far as Hocking County, where, falling in with agreeable company, he stopped, married, and has since lived, as a quiet and prosperous farmer. Although John showed early indications of mental activity, his educational advantages were only such as were then afforded by the common school. He made the best of these, however, and took the place of his teacher at the age of seventeen.

He continued teaching as a means of support, at the same time continuing his education as best he could by self-application until the beginning of the late war. The natural bent of his mind was always toward the legal calling, also evincing great interest in all the public political questions of the day, but his private cares prevented him from early engaging in a regular study of the profession. In 1861 he entered the military service, enlisting October 5th, as a private, but was at once promoted to a subordinate office, which he held until early in 1863, when he received the commission of first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Regiment, in which capacity he acted until mustered from the service, January 17th, 1865. He was in Grant's army at Fort Henry and Shiloh, after which he was sent, as a recruiting officer, to Cincinnati, where he spent eight months. On returning he was transferred to Sherman's army, in which he served until the close of the war. Immediately after the war he was elected to the office of justice of the peace in a township strongly opposed to him politically, and although not an office seeker, he has been in a public position most of the time since. Twice, in 1875 and 1878, he was elected Clerk of the County Courts, both times running from six hundred to ten thousand ahead of his ticket. While in this office he completed his legal studies, and on retiring formed a law partnership with L. J. Burgess, under the style of Burgess & Hansen, immediately entering upon an active practice in the County Courts. He was a leader in the organization of the County Children's Home, of which he has been a trustee since its organization; is President of the Logan Joint Life Protection and Relief Association; and has been prominent in various public enterprises during most of his life. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from boyhood. He was married September 19th, 1858, to Mary M. McBroom, a daughter of Robert McBroom, a pioneer and leading man in his day, for a number of years holding the office of County Commissioner. In physical appearance Mr. Hansen is tall, well-proportioned, and genteel in his bearing. Cautious in his conduct and courteous to his fellow-men, he enjoys a high popularity, both socially and politically, at home, and the fact that he was the leading candidate in the convention, through forty-eight ballots, for State Senator from his district in 1881, shows that his popularity is not confined to his own county.

GLESSNER, JOHN Y., journalist, Mansfield, Ohio, was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, October 27th, 1805. He was nearly half a century prominently identified with the newspaper history of Ohio as printer, editor, and publisher. The Glessners of this country are all the lineal descendants of four brothers, who at an early day came to America from some place along the Rhine, in Germany. Their descendants are scattered all over the United States. Their natural turn of mind seems to be in a literary and educational direction. Independently of each other different members of this family have embarked in the editing and publishing business in Philadelphia, Illinois, Virginia City; Americus, Georgia; Findlay, Ohio; Mansfield, Ohio; and elsewhere. Jacob Glessner, the father of John Y., was the son of one of these four brothers. After his marriage with Margaret Young, the daughter of a Lutheran minister of Hagerstown, Maryland, he settled in Somerset, Pennsylvania. Here they continued to reside till after the birth of all their children, thirteen in number. Their names are

Samuel, John Y., Eliza, Margaret, Laura, Jacob, Augustus, Ross A., Henry and George, twins; Chauncey and Morrison, twins; and Andrew. Of these, seven are still living. Jacob, now residing in Zanesville, Ohio, was, for a number of years, editor and proprietor of the Zanesville *Aurora*, a Democratic paper, and afterwards editor and proprietor of the *City Times*, and was subsequently a member of the Ohio Legislature, and is at present engaged in the paper manufacturing business in Zanesville under the firm name of Glessner & Gilbert; Ross A., Chauncey, and Morrison now residing in Urbana, Ohio; Augustus residing in Coldwater, Michigan; and their two sisters, one of whom is the wife of Isaac Smucker, of Newark, a man of literary tastes and attainments, while the other, Laura, is living in Norwich, Muskingum County, Ohio; Andrew, a young man of fine ability, an apt writer and ready correspondent, who went into the Mexican war, but was attacked by the Mexican fever and died about a year after his return. While in Mexico he was the war correspondent of the paper published by his brother, John Y. Glessner. The latter early chose the printing business and editorial life as most congenial to his tastes. After acquiring a practical knowledge of the trade, he, in connection with his younger brother, Jacob, purchased the Democratic paper of their native town in 1828, the Somerset *Whig*, which they edited and published for about three years and a half, when they sold out to Daniel Weyand. They then removed to St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1833, and purchased of George H. Manypenny the St. Clairsville *Gazette*, which they edited and published for four and a half years. In the meantime they also started the Cadiz *Sentinel*, which was conducted by Jacob until both offices were disposed of. In the ever-memorable log-cabin and hard-cider campaign of 1840, when General Harrison was elected President, Mr. Glessner was connected with the business department of the *Ohio Statesman*, then edited by Colonel Samuel Medary. In May, 1841, he purchased the Mansfield *Shield and Banner* of Mr. John Meredith, which he edited and published continuously for over forty-one years. For upwards of forty-five years he was in active editorial life in this State; adding the three and a half years in Somerset, Pennsylvania, he edited Democratic papers for nearly half a century. At the time of his death, which occurred September 18th, 1882, he was the oldest editor in Ohio. He was married May 1st, 1832, to Miss Henrietta M. Young, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. Her grandfather Young was a minister in Hagerstown, Maryland. Her father was Samuel Young, son of the minister; her mother, Maria E. Young, was the daughter of Henry Koontz, a merchant in Fredericktown, Maryland. To John Y. and Henrietta M. Glessner nine children were born, six of whom are now living. Henrietta M. remained at home till her father's death; Laura was married to Charles H. Childs, of Cleveland, Ohio; Jessie to C. T. Kimball, of Columbus, Ohio; Samuel, a practical job printer, resides in Marion, Ohio; Ross A. and John Y., Jr., are in Mansfield, in charge of their late father's paper; Edward and Lucy died in early childhood, and George when a bright and promising boy of eleven summers. Mr. Glessner was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. In politics he was always a prominent and consistent Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and Jackson faith. He supported and voted for Jackson at his second election. No higher tribute could be paid to a man, and especially to an editor, than the *Herald*, of Mansfield, a Republican paper, paid to Mr. Glessner in November, 1881. In speaking of Mr. Glessner the *Herald* said:

"We are moved to put on record in the columns of the *Herald* something of the history and career of an old citizen, and one who for over forty years has been constantly in public life and yet never held a public office of any grade. His efforts have made many of our public men. He has largely aided since 1841 the several aspirants for places of honor and profit, year after year, from the ranks of the dominant political party in Richland County. . . . With him came to Mansfield the wife of his youth, a queen-like lady in appearance, and as queenly in all the relations of life. Among the acquaintances of her younger days was General D. H. Strother, the well-known Porte-Crayon of *Harpers' Magazine*. The coming of this gentleman to Mansfield with his good wife is within our memory. The purchase of the newspaper establishment which reflected the political views and advocated the political doctrines of the dominant party at that time in the State and in the county by one in the vigor of young manhood, with a reputation already established in his native State of Pennsylvania and in Eastern Ohio, was a marked event. His association with Colonel Medary, of the *Ohio Statesman*, during the exciting struggle of the campaign of 1840, had introduced the young newspaper man to a large circle of friends, and enlarged that acquaintance beyond the limits of Belmont and Harrison, and he was warmly welcomed by the people of Richland County, both by political friends and opponents. Now he is the Nestor of the Ohio press. The Saxtons, one of Stark and the other of Champaign, have retired or are deceased. The Campbells, of the old Sandusky *Clarion*, the father long since departed to the better country, and the son abandoned the scissors editorial for the more profitable pruning-knife amid the grape-vines of his own selection and propagation. Manypenny entered the service of the government, and now and then appears in the columns of the newspapers of the State, but only in the advocacy of the rights of the rapidly diminishing tribes of the forest, for whom, as an Indian Commissioner, he exercised the greatest paternal care. Medary, of the *Statesman*, years ago died. Dr. Thrall, of the *Ohio State Journal*, is no more. Hammond and Wright, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, Harris, of the Cleveland *Leader*, and Gray, of the Plaindealer, are numbered only with the dead. The Gilkisons, father and son, of the *Jeffersonian*, forerunner of the *Herald*, slumber their last sleep in our beautiful cemetery on the hill—and still John Y. Glessner lives, and from week to week, as he did in 1830 in Somerset, in 1833 in St. Clairsville, and in 1841 in Mansfield, presents his compliments to the people in the weekly issue of his paper. What a panoramic retrospect he may indulge in. Here he has resided ever since May, 1841, a long period of over forty years. Time came on apace, and there grew up in his home sons and daughters. We remember the first sad bereavement of the family, the death of the eldest son, a beautiful boy with ruddy face, large blue eyes, and curling locks. Years have intervened since we, with other school-boys and girls, with our fathers and mothers, elder brothers and sisters, attended the funeral rites of this first-born son of the family. We recall, at this distance, the sorrow and sadness of his playmates. It was indeed sad, that one so young, so bright, and so beautiful, should die. Once again, but when age had crept on the heads of the family, death entered the household and bore off the wife and mother. It was on the 16th of February, 1875. We will be pardoned for referring to these incidents, and yet a life is not complete without them, for their office and influence is to smooth the rough places of the long road from the cradle to the grave. Happily for himself and his surviving family, fortunately for the political party he has so long and ably served, more fortunately for our community, of which he has for so many years been a most worthy member, the life of John Y. Glessner is still spared. When he first settled in Mansfield it was but a hamlet—without railroads, without manufacturing establishments; the telegraph was unknown and unthought of—no paved streets, no gas lights, no water-works, no brick blocks, no jobbing-houses—the old court-house and the old jail were then in use; the school-houses were two in number, only one story, single rooms. Not a church building, now in use as such, was then built, nor a school-house; and yet while he has grown old, the little hamlet has grown into



David Gintert



a thriving, bustling, busy city. When he first became a citizen of Mansfield Jacob Brinkerhoff and Thomas W. Bartley and James Stewart and Charles T. Sherman were young men, and Barnabas Burns and George W. Geddes and John Sherman were hardly full grown. On his advent Eben P. Sturges, Edward Sturges, Sen., Simeon Bowman, Hugh McFall, Robert McComb, and Ellzey Hedges were the active merchants of Mansfield. Now each and all of them are in their graves. Then Purdy was in his prime at the bar, and Bushnell at his best by the bedside of the sick and weary. They still with him live, but like him, and farther on than he, they are rapidly traveling to the country beyond the dark river."

Industry, application, and energy were ever inseparable companions of Mr. Glessner all through his long life. Faithfulness to friends and devotion to the party of his choice were leading principles in his character. As a friend he was always constant, as a neighbor kind, as a citizen enterprising, as a partisan sleepless and vigilant. As an editor he was ever courteous and generous to his opponents. They entertained for him the most profound regard and respect, and one who knew him well declared it as his conviction that "there was not a man whom Mr. Glessner would not befriend, nor lives there one who was his personal enemy."

SINTON, DAVID, of Cincinnati, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland. His father was John Sinton, a linen manufacturer, and was of Anglo-Saxon origin. The original family name was Swinton, a name borne by not a few men of distinction in the history of Great Britain. His mother was of Scotch extraction, her maiden name being McDonnell. Mr. Sinton came with his father's family to the United States when he was but three years old, and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In his boyhood he gave promise that his success in life would be rapid. He attended the school, at irregular intervals, and by close application to private study he gained a fair education. Leaving home at the age of thirteen, he became salesman at Sinking Springs, in the State of Ohio, at four dollars a month. Two years later he went to Cincinnati, but soon returned to the former place, where his business talents shortly afterward secured him an engagement. Having succeeded in adding materially to his savings, he again went to Cincinnati, and embarked in the commission business; but this venture not proving profitable, he sold out, and went to Washington, Fayette County, where he took charge of and managed successfully an extensive dry goods establishment. His next removal was to the Hanging Rock iron region, where he assumed the management of the landing and river business for James Rogers & Co., and afterward of the manufacture of pig-iron, hollow-ware, etc., of John Sparks & Co., at Union Furnace, Lawrence County, Ohio. Within two years he was appointed manager of their entire works, of which he soon became part owner. He afterward built the Ohio Furnace, and rebuilt the Union Furnace, which together did a large business in the manufacture of iron. In 1849 he returned to Cincinnati (which has since been his permanent residence), and opened an office for the sale of the products of the furnaces in which he was interested. Since engaging in the manufacture of iron, Mr. Sinton has been especially successful, and the great ability and good judgment exercised in his subsequent numerous manufacturing and real estate operations have resulted very profitably. He meanwhile took an active part in many of the leading enterprises of Cincinnati, and added to its wealth and beauty by the erection of many substantial and elegant buildings. He dis-

tinguished himself by several munificent gifts. After presenting one hundred thousand dollars to the Union Bethel, and thirty-three thousand dollars to the Young Men's Christian Association (in order that a debt might be removed from their property), he proposed, in 1876, an additional and still more munificent gift to the city of his adoption—the erection on Fifth Street, between Main and Walnut Streets, of a granite esplanade and rostrum, estimated to cost, when completed, not less than two hundred thousand dollars, as a place for public speaking and entertainments—a work which would have been a lasting monument of Mr. Sinton's public spirit and liberality. Obstacles, raised by politicians and others, prevented its construction. In addition to Mr. Sinton's iron interests, which are very extensive, he has large interests in cotton mills in the South. In 1882 Mr. Sinton purchased the Grand Opera House, in Cincinnati, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, and expended over thirty thousand dollars for improvements. It is now one of the finest buildings of the kind in the United States. Mr. Sinton is entirely a self-made man. He has always been remarkable for strong common sense, sound judgment, and self-reliance. One of the striking features of his character is his originality in regard to business matters; he always refers to facts, and draws his own deductions. Chiefly self-educated, his reading has embraced a wide range of subjects in all departments of literature. His memory was always extraordinary, and has retained whatever to him seemed valuable. He has never been a politician, but aimed to cast his vote for the election of good men. During the war Mr. Sinton was a strong Union man, and did his full share for the support of the government, both by the use of means and influence. Mr. Sinton married Miss Jane Ellison, of Manchester, Ohio, and had two children—Edward and Annie. The former died in 1869, and the latter was married December 4th, 1873, to Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, son of Hon. Alphonso Taft.

WILDES, THOMAS F., soldier and lawyer, of Akron, Ohio, was born at Lacine, Canada West, June 1st, 1834. His parents, Patrick and Mary Wildes, were both natives of Ireland, who, coming to Canada soon after their marriage, settled at Lacine, in 1832. The members of his father's family belonged to the class of Irish patriots, and his grandfather, Thomas Wildes, was so earnest a participant in the Irish Rebellion of 1798 that his goods were confiscated, and himself obliged to escape to France, to save his life. Young Wildes came with his father's family to Portage County, Ohio, in 1839, where he remained on a farm until he was seventeen years of age. Up to this time his opportunities for obtaining an education had been very much limited, and at this age he was only able to read and write. He was ardent, however, in his desire for knowledge, and managed, by working for the neighboring farmers in the summers, to support himself and begin an education by attending the public schools at Ravenna in the winter seasons. He showed a promising native ability, and this, together with his assiduous application, soon enabled him to repair the loss of early advantages. He attended the Twinsburg Academy, also the academy at Marlboro, in Stark County, Ohio, and afterward spent two years (1857–58) at Wittenberg College, Springfield. After leaving the college, he took charge of the public schools at Wooster, for two years, as superintendent. January 1st, 1861, he bought from N. H. Van Vorhes the *Athens Messenger*, and took

charge of it as editor and proprietor, thus gratifying one of his earliest ambitions—to become a newspaper editor. He disposed of this paper in 1862, to become lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, and was almost constantly in command of this regiment, from August 25th, 1862, until February, 1865, when he was promoted to the colonelcy of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The One Hundred and Sixteenth was in twenty-eight battles, and according to the report of the War Department, made in 1865, it stood fourth among Ohio regiments in point of number of men and officers killed in action. In all of these engagements General Wildes was in command of the regiment, or of the brigade to which it was attached. In the battle of Piedmont, on the Lynchburg raid, near Staunton, Virginia, June 5th, 1864, the One Hundred and Sixteenth lost one hundred and seventy-four killed and wounded. In this engagement General Wildes was injured in the foot by a passing shell, and by the concussion and windage of the shell suffered permanent injury to the abdominal nerves, and was besides wounded in the knee by gun-shot. On the 18th of June, at Lynchburg, a grape-shot struck his sword, for a time paralyzing the sword-arm; and July the 18th, at Snicker's Ferry, he received a slight wound in the left thigh. Following these engagements were those of August 26th, near Hattown; September 3d, at Berryville; September 19th, at Opequan Creek, near Winchester; September 22d, at Fisher's Hill; and October 13th, near Cedar Creek, where Colonel Wells, of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, the brigade commander, was killed. Colonel Wildes, being next in rank, was put in command of the brigade. October the 19th came the battle of Cedar Creek, "with Sheridan twenty miles away." In this hot fight he was wounded in the right thigh, but got off his horse and bound a handkerchief around the limb to prevent bleeding, and returned to the saddle, where he remained until evening, when the battle was over and won. Wildes's brigade was the only one of General Crook's corps which remained unbroken when the rebel General Gordon struck and flanked it that memorable morning. This brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, and a battalion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, the battalion being captured on the picket line. The other three regiments remained together through that awful flank fire, made four separate charges during the day, and at night camped in their old quarters. This was the only brigade in the corps which saved its camp equipage and stores from the disaster of the early morning, and it was done only by hard fighting. In Reid's "Ohio in the War," the author says Lieutenant-colonel Wildes "was commissioned brevet brigadier-general for gallant conduct at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19th, 1864." General Wildes was promoted to colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio; and at the same time was sent to Chattanooga, at the head of a brigade, and afterward to Nashville, where the close of the war found him. He was mustered out September 19th, 1865, having served over three years, much of the time as a brigade commander in the Army of West Virginia, the Army of the James, and the Army of the Tennessee. The service thus undergone has left its mark on the brave and meritorious general, and he has been a continual sufferer from the wound in the foot and neuralgia of the abdominal nerves. In the winter of 1872-3 an interesting operation was performed upon the right heel,

and a portion of the bone removed, thus reducing the necrosis, but leaving the foot weak and tender. The injuries to the thigh, although flesh wounds, cut through the muscles, weakening the limbs. The knee wound fractured the inner border of the patella. The abdominal injury from windage of the shell has left him subject to frequent neuralgic attacks, some of which are so serious as to threaten life. Coming out of the army, General Wildes attended the Cincinnati Law School for one year, and being admitted to the bar in 1866, began practice in Athens, in connection with A. G. and H. T. Brown, but removed to Akron in 1872, and has since practiced his profession with such vigor as his health would permit. In 1866 he was a candidate before the Republican State Convention, and lacked but three votes of a nomination for Secretary of State. He was also made a candidate by his friends for the same office in 1880. Added to his brilliant services in the war are his no less valuable and continued efforts in behalf of the Republican party, and his cordial support of its principles and its best men. A pleasing speaker, logical reasoner, and enthusiastic advocate, he is almost constantly on the stump, in every campaign, and is well known throughout the State for his political and patriotic oratory. In his private character General Wildes is courteous and cordial to his friends, and with a generosity almost unbounded. He is dignified and outspoken in his nature, but is characterized by motives of kindness and sympathy for his fellowmen. He married August, 1860, Elizabeth M. Robinson, of Ravenna, with whom he became associated, and from whom he received much aid, while he was a young man struggling so earnestly for an education. She was a daughter of George Robinson, the eminent civil engineer, so well known to the railroad interests of Northern Ohio. He has one child living, a daughter, Frances, a young lady of fourteen, now living with her parents, at their home in Akron.

CURTIS, HENRY B., Mount Vernon, is a retired lawyer and capitalist. His father, Zarah Curtis, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1762, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Phalley Yale, eldest daughter of Aaron and Anna (Hosmer) Yale. She was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1762. They were married in 1785, and removed from Connecticut to Charlotte, Vermont, where some of Mr. Curtis' sisters were born. His older brother, the late Hosmer Curtis, who died at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1874, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut. The family subsequently removed to and settled upon a farm on the west side of Lake Champlain, near the village of that name, where they resided till 1809, when they removed to Ohio, and settled at Newark, in Licking County. His father, a few years later, purchased a farm on the South Fork of Licking River, where the family resided when the subject of this sketch left home. This farm was subsequently sold, and another purchased on the North Fork, in Washington Township, in the same county, where the father died, in 1849, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, beloved and respected as a minister of the "Christian" denomination. Henry Barnes Curtis was born near the village of Champlain, New York, November 28th, 1799, and was nine years old when his father removed to Ohio. His younger brother, the late Major-general Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, was about five years old, and the youngest of the family. At this time Newark was but a small hamlet of about fifty or sixty rude houses, mostly log-cabins. The

opportunities for a thorough education were, of course, somewhat limited; yet the private schools of Roswell Mills, and later, of Amos H. Coffee, gave to the diligent and faithful student facilities for an education, not only in the common school studies, but also in all the higher branches of the English course of education. Under these faithful teachers, and some private instructors in a partial classical course, Mr. Curtis gained by hard study what might be termed a liberal education. During the whole period of his course of school studies he assisted his father in the farm work, and even after he left home he continued to pay his parents (though against their wishes) all his earnings, except his necessary expenses, till he was twenty years of age. He left his father's farm at the age of seventeen, and on the invitation of his brother, Hosmer Curtis, then a practicing lawyer, of Mount Vernon, went to that place to seek his fortune. With the assistance of his brother, he obtained a situation in the clerk's office, where his assiduity and ready skill soon secured for him the official appointment of "deputy clerk." This connection with the business and records of the county brought Mr. Curtis into immediate contact and personal acquaintance with all the great lawyers of that period, who were then regular and constant practitioners at the courts of Knox County. Among them were Charles R. Sherman, Thomas Ewing, William Stanbery, Wyllis Silliman, William W. Irwin, Charles B. Goddard, Samuel W. Culbertson, Alexander Harper, and several others, who constituted, with two resident lawyers, the "bar of Knox County;" for the foreign lawyers were as much a part of the "court" as the resident lawyers and judges. All these were the early friends of Mr. Curtis, who seemed to be their pet clerk of the circuit, and their ordinary entries were more frequently left to him to frame than prepared by themselves. He was attached to each and all of them with the ardor and warmth of youth, and their forensic debates before the court and jury, and their several styles of oratory were studies for his youthful mind. Familiarized with courts and legal forms of proceedings in this way, he was naturally directed to the law as a business for life. He entered his brother's office as a law student early in the fall of 1820, and on the 9th of December, 1822, presented himself before Judges Hitchcock and Pease, of the Supreme Court, for examination and admission. The examination took place in the Franklin House, in Newark, in the presence of several of the resident lawyers, and, proving satisfactory, the oath of admission was administered to him by Judge Hitchcock. As an evidence of the kindly estimation in which he was held by the judges of the court, after he had retired from the deputy clerkship, and while yet a student, it might be mentioned that the judges on the bench (four in number) unanimously appointed him Recorder of the county, a situation which he held for over seven years. This advancement in the outset of life was a material aid to him. It gave him position, and with the general acquaintance he had secured while performing the duties of clerk, his familiarity with the forms of legal proceedings, a well read knowledge of the law, and a diligent application to the study of his cases and preparation of his briefs, he soon fell into a large and profitable practice. Its fruits brought him the means for supplying himself with a good library, soon the best in the county, and gave him strength and confidence in his position. When he entered upon the practice of the law, there were but two other resident lawyers in the county, his senior brother, Hosmer, and an older man, Samuel Mott, who

soon after withdrew from the profession to engage in other pursuits. But the field was soon entered by others who came in later; particularly John W. Warden, Benjamin S. Brown, Columbus Delano, and, later, Rollin C. Hurd and John K. Miller. All these became able, astute, and successful lawyers. To the foreign members practicing at the bar of Knox County were also added Henry Stanbery, David Spangler, and Hocking H. Hunter, who entered the law about the same date as Mr. Curtis, but are now all deceased. In the earlier years of his practice, his professional "circuit" embraced, besides Knox, the counties of Licking, Richland, Delaware, Coshocton, with frequent extensions, in special cases, to the courts in Lancaster, Zanesville, Wooster, Canton, Norwalk, Sandusky, and elsewhere. In addition to these, the regular terms of the Supreme Court and the United States Circuit and District Courts, at Columbus, and later at Cleveland, were embraced in his practice. On the 9th of January, 1863, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, at Washington. In December, 1872, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar by giving a supper at his residence, "Round Hill," to the resident members of the profession and many old-time friends. He announced on that occasion that he should decline all new retainers thereafter, and leave the field to his younger brethren; thenceforward he would try to give better attention to his own private business. Mr. Curtis never deserted his profession to seek political preferment. In view of the success that has crowned his career, it is now evident that in the choice of his profession he acted wisely. And while his profession has enabled him to employ the talents which God gave him most usefully to others, great pecuniary remuneration has also rewarded his labors. On the 2d of July, 1823, he married Miss Elizabeth Hogg, daughter of Percival and Elizabeth Hogg, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio. She was niece of William Hogg, Esq., of Brownsville, an old and successful merchant and distinguished citizen of Western Pennsylvania. Her family had but recently arrived in this country. They were from the county of Durham, England, where she was born on the 22d of June, 1803. She died on the 17th of July, 1878, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The issue of this marriage was six daughters and two sons, three only of whom are now living, two daughters and one son. The oldest child, Elizabeth, was married on the 19th of February, 1845, to Mr. John Gershom Plimpton, a merchant of New York, now deceased. The other surviving daughter, Ella, is married to Joseph C. Devin, late State Senator from Knox County, and a practicing lawyer residing in Mount Vernon. Mr. Curtis's son, Henry Lambton Curtis, is a graduate of Kenyon, of the class of 1862. He was married to Miss Lucia Chittenden, of Keokuk, Iowa, October 28th, 1868, who died at Mount Vernon on the 6th of September, 1880. He is a lawyer, and partner with Mr. Devin. In politics Mr. Curtis is a Republican, and was present and took part in the convention in which that party was organized in Ohio. He was of the Whig school, but united in the recommendation for the reorganization of the party under the new name of Republican. Although he has ever preserved his identity with his party and acted with them in all their political movements, yet he has never, except in one instance, allowed himself to become a candidate for a political office. That was in 1840, when the Whig party nominated him as their candidate for Congress from his district, then composed of Knox, Coshocton, Holmes, and Tuscarawas

Counties. The district was over a hundred miles long, and strongly Democratic. Mr. Curtis made campaign speeches through these and other counties during the season. At the election he succeeded in cutting down his opponent's previous majority about a thousand votes but not quite enough to defeat him. While he has thus generally avoided the scramble for office, he has never been insensible or indifferent to the honor and dignity that offices, with their various trusts, confer. Nor can he be esteemed less honorable because he has neither sought for nor had thrust upon him political elevation. Among the public trusts that have been reposed in him might be mentioned, that he represented Knox County in the State Board of Equalization in the winter of 1849-41, a body legislative in form of organization, and in which many vital and important questions in regard to the material interests of the State were discussed and settled. For twelve years preceding the dissolution of the board, under the recent law of this State, he held the office of Trustee of the Central Lunatic Asylum. At the time of the transfer of its powers to three commissioners of the building, and for some time previous, he was acting president of the board. This trust involved the care of over five hundred insane, the administration and the general government of its affairs, and after the burning of the old buildings, the yet more responsible duties of designing and carrying forward the construction of the immense new edifice for the institution. The annual reports made by the board for the last six years preceding its dissolution were written by him, and approved and adopted by the board. About the summer of 1823 Bishop Chase first visited Mount Vernon, with a view of finding a suitable location for a proposed institution, now known as Kenyon College. Through the influence of Mr. Curtis, a tract containing about eight thousand acres of land, owned by Mrs. Curtis's uncle, William Hogg, Esq., of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was selected and purchased. Mr. Curtis gave all the aid that at that period of his life was consistent with his means, toward building up and advancing its interests. In 1881 he received from that institution the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. While a member of its board of trustees, he introduced a resolution, at a session held in Columbus, recommending a survey of the surplus lands of the south section, into farms, reserving about a thousand acres for the site of the village, the college buildings, and parks. The north section had already been surveyed and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the original purchase-money. The resolution was adopted, and was afterward confirmed by the Diocesan Convention, thus placing about three thousand acres in market, at high prices, by which a fund was created that relieved the college from debt and taxes, and gave it an annual income. In 1881 he made to it a munificent donation, by the terms of which he established and endowed a perpetual and growing fund for free scholarships, and to aid, when needed, deserving students. When Mr. Curtis came to the bar the court docket was full of cases against the "Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon," or rather against its members, for it had had no corporate existence. The subject was finally referred, after many judgments had been rendered and bills filed, to a special commissioner and receiver, to which honorable position Mr. Curtis was appointed by the Supreme Court. After years of investigation and arduous labor the intricate affairs of the bank were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Every dollar of an outstanding liability was paid, and the losses adjusted and equalized among the several members of the

unfortunate association, on acknowledged principles of equity and justice. Mr. Curtis's proceedings and their results were fully approved and confirmed by the court, with flattering commendations. In 1848 he organized and established the Knox County Bank, of Mount Vernon, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio. Its capital stock was \$100,000. He was its president during its existence, nearly twenty years, and for about the same period was an active member of the State Board of Control. In 1865 Mr. Curtis organized the Knox County National Bank, of Mount Vernon, with a capital of \$150,000, of which he was made president, which office he continues to hold. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Curtis was active in raising volunteers and assisting in forming the companies and regiments that were organized in the county. He gave freely pecuniary aid, as well as personal influence; he often presided at the large meetings which the various successes or disasters of the Union forces called into existence. Holding at the period of the war the appointment of United States Commissioner for the Northern District of Ohio (as now in the Central District), his judicial services were often required in disposing of cases connected with the military movements, and restraining the outbreaks of those who, sympathizing with the South, would sometimes venture to obstruct the operations of the laws for raising and organizing troops for the public service. He has been active in every enterprise for the improvement of Knox County, and especially of Mount Vernon. He drew up its charter, secured its passage through the Legislature, and has filled its various municipal offices, such as Mayor, Councilman, etc. His taste and study of architecture enabled him to give shape to many of the public buildings, and especially to two successive court-houses, and to encourage a more tasteful style of private residences. During his life he has constructed many new houses, now among the most ornamental and pleasant residences of the city. He has ever been active in forwarding every railroad enterprise of his city, and was a director of the first railroad that entered the city. He is now a director in the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio. In the spring of 1873 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. The board held daily sessions, from the 28th of May till the 12th of June. While on this service Mr. Curtis learned that some eighty youths, children of professors, officers, and employees, at West Point, were destitute of the usual means of a common school education, except as a few had the advantage of private instructors. Being on a military reserve, the jurisdiction of which belonged to the United States, it was held that the residents were not included within the provisions for the benefits of the common school system of the State. He therefore introduced and advocated a resolution in the board, recommending Congress to make provision for this want, by a suitable appropriation for maintaining at the Point a common school for the benefit of the children. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and incorporated in the report. After a long life of unusual activity and usefulness, he has come down to a mature old age. Although he has passed his fourscore years, his mental vigor and physical activity seem undiminished. He has still the elastic step and undimmed eye of middle life. The habit of self-control and the genial disposition which he has ever cultivated tend to make his life a serene and happy one. Naturally of quick and warm impulses, he has clearly demonstrated that "he who governs himself is better than he who takes a city." In his office he



Very truly Yours

Henry P. Curtis

may still be found about eight hours each day, attending to the demands of his large private interests; but before retiring from his profession his usual time was from twelve to sixteen hours a day. This change affords him some leisure time for reading and the social recreation due to his age, and which he richly deserves and eminently enjoys. The beautiful home of Mr. Curtis, Round Hill, is the seat of elegant refinement and hospitality. He is a man of pronounced views, possessed of social and genial qualities, and ever accessible to the poorest member of the community. The general opinion of him is, that Mount Vernon never had and never will have a more honest, noble, and generous citizen.

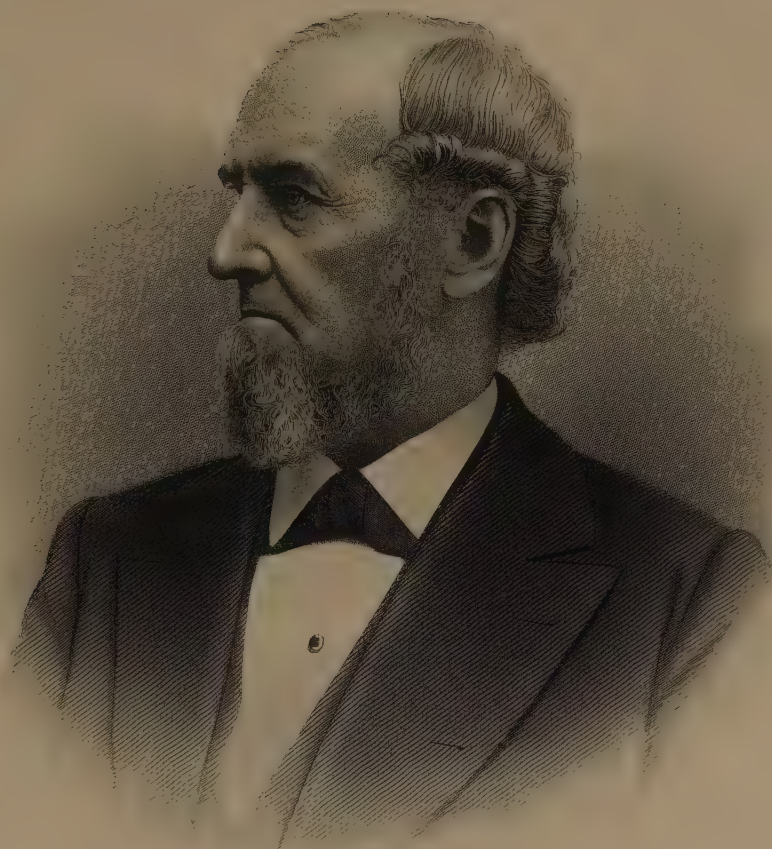
HICKENLOOPER, ANDREW, Cincinnati, ex-Lieutenant-governor, and president of Cincinnati Gas Company, was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 10th, 1837. In his early years his parents removed to Circleville, and subsequently to Cincinnati, where Andrew attended St. Xavier's College, and afterward Woodward College, where he continued his studies till 1853. In December, 1853, he obtained a situation in the office of A. W. Gilbert, city engineer, and was gradually promoted to the position of assistant, but owing to political change of chief engineer he relinquished his position. Mr. Gilbert having recognized the abilities of young Hickenlooper, formed a partnership with him, which lasted until the former was re-elected city civil engineer, in April, 1857. In 1859, when but twenty-one years old, Mr. Hickenlooper was appointed city surveyor of Cincinnati, in which office he won great praise on account of his scientific and skillful work. He held this position until the breaking out of the war, in April, 1861, when, under the auspices of General Fremont, he recruited "Hickenlooper's Battery, of Cincinnati," afterward known as the "Fifth Ohio Independent Battery." With it he was ordered, in September, 1861, to Jefferson City, Missouri, and by order of General Fremont, was appointed commandant of artillery at that post. In March, 1862, Captain Hickenlooper returned to his battery, and was transferred to Grant's army, on the Tennessee River, and assigned to Prentiss's division, with which he opened the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His skill and bravery at this great battle, which is one of the historic events of the war, attracted the attention of his superior officers, and three days after he was appointed by General McKean division commander of artillery. In this capacity he served until the battles of Iuka and Corinth, when he was ordered by General Grant, October 26th, 1862, to report to General McPherson for staff duty. General McPherson quickly discovered his scientific attainments, and made him chief of ordnance and artillery, and afterward chief engineer of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Throughout the siege of Vicksburg, Captain Hickenlooper had charge of the engineer operations on the front of the corps, and conducted them so well as to elicit the warm commendation of his superiors. In his honor the commanding general named one of the forts "Battery Hickenlooper," and made special mention of him in his official reports. Captain Hickenlooper won especial praise after the battle of Champion Hill by the rapid construction of a bridge over Black River, composed of cotton bales, over which McPherson's entire command passed, in close pursuit of the flying enemy. He had sole charge of the engineering operations which resulted in the complete destruction of the rebels' main stronghold, Fort Hill. For his services in this campaign he was specially mentioned, and recommended for promotion, in McPherson's official re-

port and personal letter to General Halleck, and was presented by the "Board of Honor" of the Seventeenth Corps with a gold medal with the inscription, "Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, and Vicksburg." When McPherson took command of the Army of the Tennessee Hickenlooper was made Judge-advocate of his staff, and a little later chief of artillery for the Department and Army of the Tennessee. In this position he accompanied his chief through the Atlanta campaign, up to the untimely death of that great and good man. After McPherson's death he accepted the position of inspector-general of his old army corps, the Seventeenth, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, and thus served until the army reached Goldsboro. After the campaign of the Carolinas he was recommended for a brigadier-generalship. General Howard said that he "knew of no officer in the service whom he would more cordially and heartily recommend." General Sherman said: "He served long and faithfully near General McPherson, and enjoyed his marked confidence; is young, vigorous, well educated, and can fill any commission with honor and credit to the service." General Grant added: "He has proved himself one of the ablest and most energetic volunteer soldiers, no one having the confidence of his superiors in a higher degree." He thereupon received the promotion May 20th, 1865, and succeeded General Belknap, who had been promoted to major-general, in the command of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. After the close of the war he returned to his profession as civil engineer. In 1867 he was appointed by President Grant United States Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, being at that time but twenty-eight years of age. Considering his youth, his career in the army was far beyond the average, as it was seldom that any one so extremely young was commissioned with so many duties and responsibilities of so grave a character. In 1871 he resigned his office as marshal, and returning to his profession, was elected city civil engineer of Cincinnati, served one term, and was unanimously re-elected for a second term, but soon thereafter resigned to accept the position of vice-president of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company, in which position he served five years; when, upon the retirement of Mr. W. W. Scarborough, he was elected president, which position he now fills. In 1879 General Hickenlooper was elected Lieutenant-governor of Ohio. The nomination for this office was entirely unsought by him; indeed, it was a spontaneous action of the convention. The general was present when his name was presented, and heard it received with prolonged cheers, but it was so unexpected that he quickly left the hall, and was not found when the nomination was made unanimous. It was a question with him as to whether he could accept the nomination, on account of his business interests, but after he decided to accept he went into the canvass with all his accustomed energy, and was elected by a large majority. As the presiding officer of the Senate he was dignified, considerate, and impartial. No man in Cincinnati is held in higher esteem for his many excellent traits of character than General Hickenlooper. He is at the head of the largest and wealthiest corporation in that city. Its capital stock is over four and a quarter millions dollars, and is quoted at \$1.80. The amount of gas made in 1881 by their works was a little over 600,000,000 cubic feet, consuming 1,500,000 bushels of coal, and was run through 206 miles of pipes, covering 20 square miles of territory. Governor Hickenlooper is known in Cincinnati as a

brave and sagacious soldier, and as a citizen of unblemished character. His career in the army was one of honor and renown. His daring courage, combined with his good judgment, was felt in all the engagements and sieges in which he participated, and many defeats of the enemy were due to his superior knowledge of military affairs, and to his remarkable skillfulness in handling and managing his men, and in the example of bravery and courage which he set before them. Outside of his war record, perhaps one of the most effective operations of the general was his complete annihilation of some pretended capitalists who recently went to Cincinnati to establish an opposition gas company. An ordinance was introduced in the City Council of Cincinnati to grant a certain company the right to open the streets of the city to lay its mains, and was referred to the Committee on Light. The committee met several times, and the parties in interest were invited to be present to present their views. The matter dragged along for a month or two, and several meetings were held, until finally General Hickenlooper presented a statement to the committee, which required several hours to read, containing eighty-two pages in pamphlet form. It is undoubtedly the most thorough and comprehensive paper on the manufacture of gas ever put in type, and was so crushing in its figures against the proposed new company that the scheme dropped out of existence immediately, and has never been heard of since. The general's logic was so sound, his array of facts so startling, and his uncovering of the speculative scheme of the pretended capitalists so scathing that they were only too happy to quit the city and try their arts upon those less able to combat them. General Hickenlooper is a man of extraordinary executive ability, and is one of the most energetic and industrious men to be found. He not only thoroughly understands every detail of the business of his own company, but there is not a city of any importance in the United States with which he is not perfectly conversant with their system of light. In fact, it is doubtful whether there is another individual in this country who has made the manufacture of gas so constant a study, or who has more practical or scientific knowledge of the business. However high he has been held in public esteem heretofore, his last victory, just referred to, has raised him to the highest pinnacle of local pride, as it was a reminder of the fierce and intrepid manner in which he made his onslaughts upon the enemy in time of war. Withal General Hickenlooper is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and scholarly instincts, while his characteristics are rapidity in thought and quickness in decision. He married February 8th, 1867, Miss Maria, daughter of Adolphus H. and Sarah E. Smith, by whom he has had six children: Charlie, born August 17th, 1868 (who died December, 1874); Sarah S., born October 20th, 1870; Amelia S., born December 30th, 1873; Katie S., born May 17th, 1876; Andrew, born January 15th, 1879; and Smith, born February 13th, 1880.

BISHOP, RICHARD M., ex-Governor of Ohio, was born November 4th, 1812, in Fleming County, Kentucky. His parents, who were of German and English lineage, removed from Virginia in 1800. They were members of the regular Baptist Church, of which he also became a member in 1828. At this time the Baptist Churches in Kentucky were greatly excited in consequence of the criticisms made by Mr. Campbell and his co-laborers upon the religious corruptions of the age. These excitements continued to in-

crease in the immediate neighborhood of the Bishop family until 1832, when they and others were excluded from the Baptist Church on account of "Campbellite heresy." Since then Mr. Bishop has been associated with the Church of the Disciples, or Christians. Mr. Bishop began his business career in Fleming County, Kentucky, at the age of seventeen, and before he was twenty-one he became a partner in the store which he had entered as clerk. From 1838 to 1841 he was engaged with his brother in the pork business, which proved unfortunate, in consequence of the sudden depression in prices and the failure of the Mississippi banks, in which State they had sold largely. They were compelled to suspend, but this temporary embarrassment did not discourage him, for he soon resumed business in the same place, where he continued till 1847. He then removed to Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, at which point he established a branch house, his brother remaining at the old stand. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati and commenced the wholesale grocery business under the style of Bishop, Wells & Co. This firm continued until 1855, when Mr. Wells retired. The business since then has been conducted under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Co. The firm is composed of himself and three sons, and at one time did the largest business in the city, the sales amounting, in some years, to nearly five millions of dollars. In April, 1857, he was nominated for council in the second ward, and was elected by a large majority. At the end of the second year he was elected presiding officer. In 1859 he was elected Mayor of Cincinnati by a handsome majority—which office he held until 1861, when he declined the renomination tendered him by each of the political parties. During his administration many remarkable events occurred, and it was characterized by wisdom, courage, and an active interest in every thing that concerned the material and social prosperity and upbuilding of the city. In January, 1860, when the Union was threatened by the leaders of the Rebellion, the Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee visited Cincinnati to encourage each other to stand by the old flag. At the grand reception given them at Pike's Opera-house, Mayor Bishop delivered an address of welcome amid a storm of applause. In the September ensuing, his royal highness, the Prince of Wales, visited Cincinnati at the invitation of the Mayor, and received from him a cordial welcome. In February, 1861, when President Lincoln was passing, on his way to the inauguration, through Cincinnati, he was received in a speech by the Mayor. During his administration the laws were rigidly enforced, of which the Sunday ordinance and those against gambling-houses were notable examples. Liquor-selling and various other forms of Sabbath desecration were, in the main, suppressed. He inaugurated, amid much opposition, most important reforms in the management of the city prison, work-house, and police. Mr. Bishop has become widely known for his liberality and devotion to the Christian Church. From 1859 to 1869 he was president of the Ohio State Missionary Society, and was the successor of the late Dr. Alexander Campbell in the presidency of the General Christian Missionary Convention, which office he held until 1875. He was president of the board of curators of Kentucky University from its organization until 1880, when he declined a re-election. He is also one of the curators of Bethany College; was for many years trustee of the McMicken University. He was director of the First National Bank for many years, and several insurance and other business and philanthropic institutions.



John Simpkinson

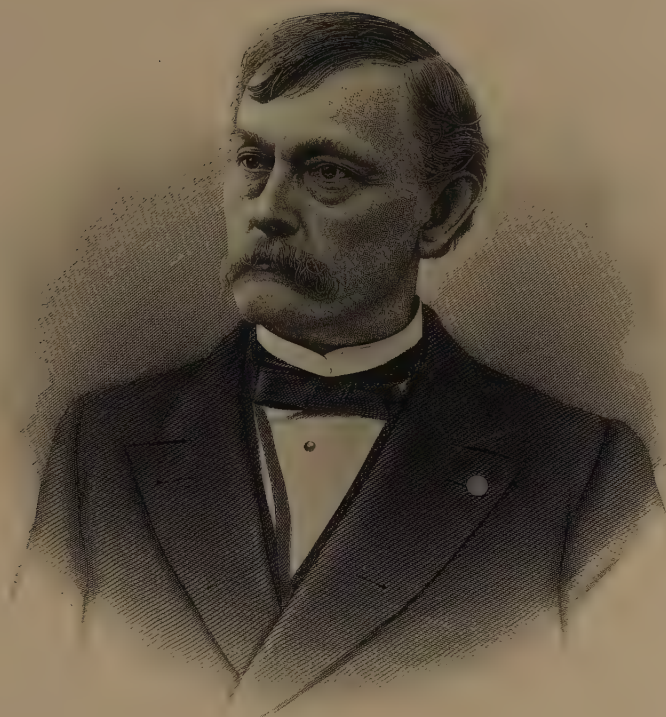
He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, held in 1873-74. He was president of the great National Commercial Convention held in Baltimore in 1871. He was one of the prime movers in that great enterprise, the Southern Railroad, the building of which was so successfully managed, having been a trustee from the beginning. The laborious work of obtaining charters for the road was largely his. In 1877 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of near twenty-three thousand over the dominant party, and served two years with entire satisfaction to all parties. His first annual message was well received and complimented by the press generally. The *New York Times* referred to it as an able business document. Upon his return to Cincinnati he was given a cordial and enthusiastic reception at Lytle Hall, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to welcome him home. Since the expiration of his term as Governor he has been urged by his friends to accept the nomination for various important offices, but always declined. Few men in the State can point to so many substantial benefits conferred upon society as the results of their single labors. Prompt decision, constant industry, sound judgment, and a desire to benefit his fellow-men, accompanied by a frank, hearty address, are his characteristics.

SIMPKINSON, JOHN, merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born at Belper, Derbyshire, England, October 9th, 1812, being one of nineteen children. His parents were hard-working, industrious people, but from direst necessity were compelled to place their children out at service when quite young. John was no exception, and at nine years of age commenced working in a cotton factory for a sixpence, or twelve and a half cents, a week. He had to begin work at six o'clock in the morning, not quitting till seven in the evening. He undertook life's struggle with a zealous earnestness, such as is rarely found in a mere lad. In three months, as a reward for good conduct and industry, he was advanced to the finishing-room, and his wages at the same time increased, by working at piece-work, to nine shillings a week. Happy was the youthful heart, and bright the anticipations of future wealth. When he had been in this situation a little over a year longer, the proprietors of the factory concluded that the boys were earning too much money, and gave notice that their wages would be reduced one-half from and after that date. The thirty boys, of ages ranging from nine to sixteen years, who worked in the room, were astonished, but were seemingly helpless against the exactions of the wealthy owners. That evening John invited his shop-mates to come to his father's house for consultation, and it resulted in a huge resolve to strike, rather than submit. The proprietors, knowing their power, remained firm, and all the boys were compelled to return to their work, at the reduced wages, John Simpkinson being the only one who refused, basing his objection on the logical ground that if he was right in striking he would be wrong in submitting. At eleven years of age he secured another position, that of carrying the mail, which suited him much better, as the pay was larger, and he had more time to play marbles and buttons, both before and after his work was done. With the small remnant of wages not given to his parents, by selling buttons and marbles, and the extra compensation for delivering the mail outside of his postal bounds (which were four miles square), he made considerable money, and in five years had saved sufficient to enable him to secure steerage passage on a sailing vessel for America. The voyage was

long and tedious, the ship arriving at New York after being at sea sixty days. This new departure took place July 16th, 1828, when the boy was only sixteen years of age, and yet though so young, through the most rigid economy, he had managed to save £20 (or \$100) from his scanty earnings. The parents at first strenuously objected to their son's emigrating to the far-off Western World, going at such a youthful age among entire strangers, but finally consented, and with tearful eyes, swelling hearts, and parental blessings, supplemented with admonitions always to keep to the right, and ever to walk in the fear of God, bade farewell to their son, after placing him in care of a good Methodist family who were coming to the land of promise, and from whom he received most excellent advice and example. After a short stay in New York, the party started West, over the mountains in an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon, which was the common means of transportation a half century ago, before the railroads had penetrated every section of the country. Reaching Pittsburg with only one half-sovereign remaining, young Simpkinson apprenticed himself to an Englishman, to learn the trade of shoemaking; but after being in the position two years, he thought best to leave his place, as his employer had become very dissipated, and the sterling youth concluded not to remain under such pernicious influences. On quitting he went down town and secured a bench in another shoe shop, knowing, however, that he was hardly competent to hold it; but to enable him to do so he gave his wages for sixty days to a shop-mate in return for instructions received, and from that time he worked right along in connection with other journeymen. Remaining here long enough to save fifty dollars, like most others of his craft, he concluded he must travel, and at nineteen years of age took his first tramp, having a shop-mate for his companion. He was pretty successful in securing work, but greatly disliking the drudgery of the bench, and being a good workman, was usually appointed foreman wherever he worked, through which he gained an insight into business methods. After traveling through the whole West, as it was in that day, and having arrived at man's estate, he concluded to marry and settle down in life. It was his remarkable good fortune just at this time to become acquainted in Pittsburg with an excellent family, and shortly afterward married the daughter, Miss Elizabeth S. Allomong. As soon as married, Mr. Simpkinson opened a shop in Allegheny, opposite Pittsburg, where he had a very good run of trade, but the town not presenting as bright a future as desired, after a year's residence, he closed up his shop, and with his wife came down the river as far as Wheeling. But here the prospects were not any better, and after a short stay, he left there, and in July, 1836, came to Cincinnati, which ever afterward was to be his home. Mrs. Simpkinson was not only a wife in name, but a helpmate indeed, who, seeing how willing and how hard her husband was striving to secure a competency, of her own accord, learned shoe-fitting and binding, at which she soon became extremely expert. On arriving in Cincinnati Mr. Simpkinson and wife both secured good situations, and the future was bright with promises, but three months later the former was stricken down by sickness, and for two years could not do any kind of labor. Here it was that the excellent qualities of the noble wife shone forth with the brightest luster. Believing that God aids them who first attempt to help themselves, she at once, fully appreciating the trying ordeal, and well knowing the apathy of the outside world for the unfortunate, concluded

that they must depend entirely upon her efforts for their support. There was no complaining, no murmuring, but a quiet heroism, a resolve to be independent. The self-sacrificing wife toiled early and late, and by a system of extreme economy, at the end of two years had saved, after supporting the family, a considerable sum. As soon as able to be about, the husband, at the advice of his physician, determined to abandon the bench, and obtained a clerkship in one of the five stores of John Westcott, at the meager salary of five dollars a week. Three weeks later, the young clerk was given the entire charge of the store, as general manager, and the weekly salary advanced to the munificent sum of eight dollars. Happy man! delighted family! Eighteen months later, having saved considerable, Mr. Simpkinson and the late John Gates bought out one of the stores of the late William Hart. This partnership continued two years and a half, when Mr. Simpkinson bought out his partner, and became sole owner of the store. This business, commencing in 1840, continued for ten years, Mrs. Simpkinson still rendering her services, by acting as principal saleswoman. Trade having largely augmented at the old stand, located on the south side of Pearl, between Main and Sycamore, at the end of the ten years, the more extensive premises on the north-west corner of Pearl and Main were leased, and the business changed to wholesaling. The house here had an annual sale reaching about three hundred thousand dollars. In January, 1858, Mr. Simpkinson's son, Henry, and his brother, Alfred, became partners in the house, the style of the firm being changed to J. & A. Simpkinson & Co., which it has since remained, the only addition being the admission of Mr. John Allomong, a nephew of Mrs. John Simpkinson, as a partner. The corner store soon became too small for the largely increased business, and another move was made to No. 99 West Pearl, and from there to No. 89 West Pearl, the premises now occupied by the firm. During the recent civil war the sales of this firm to the government reached two million dollars a year, and they now run up annually to over one million dollars, their trade extending over the entire West and South. In 1845 John Simpkinson became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever since has taken a most active part in all religious matters, and it is no disparagement to others to say that no person in this broad city has inaugurated more philanthropic or public enterprises than this plain and unassuming merchant. For eighteen years he has been president of the board of directors of the beautiful Wesleyan Cemetery, at Cumminsville (Twenty-fifth Ward). He was also the first president and main spirit in the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children; for many years he has been a trustee of the Church to which he belongs; president, treasurer, and member of the Board of Trade; a most earnest leader in the project for the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, so that our merchants could be enabled to have their share of Southern trade; member and president of the Boot and Shoe Dealers' Association; president and one of the incorporators of the Walnut Hills Street Railroad; member of and one of the organizers of the Society of Natural History; numerous times a commissioner of the Cincinnati Expositions; trustee of the Old Man's Home; president and one of the founders of the famous Zoölogical Garden; one of the first (1873) to secure a Fire Patrol for Cincinnati, of which he was elected president, though the worthy institution was allowed to remain dormant, owing to the great financial cat-

astrophes occurring the year it was organized; one of the first to lend his energy toward beautifying and making attractive our Walnut Hills suburbs, and in securing Eden Park forever as a breathing spot for the masses; for five years a member of the Board of Health; and for three years a trustee of the Cincinnati Water Works, during which time the Markley farm was purchased, for the construction of a grand receiving reservoir, to enable the people to have pure fresh water, and the reservoir in Eden Park was commenced; one of the first to answer the appeal for help from the sufferers by yellow fever at Memphis, in 1877, acting as treasurer and disbursing agent for the contributions, which amounted to nearly seventy-eight thousand dollars; an early patron and trustee of the Wesleyan Female College, of this city, his wife recently giving the last one thousand dollars required to save the institution from the sheriff; member and one of the founders of the Society for the Acclimatization of Birds, through which our woods have been filled with myriads of the sweetest songsters, and that pest, the caterpillar, almost become an unknown thing. He accepted the presidency of the First Ward Republican Club, merely to give proof of political principles he believed to be just and proper; and was chairman of the committee to receive Governor Noyes, on his return home from his position as United States minister to the Republic of France; chairman of the committee to receive the descendants of the renowned Baron Von Steuben, on their recent visit here; chairman of the committee having in charge the religious services during the funeral obsequies of President Garfield, and treasurer of the fund being raised for the erection of a monument in this city to his memory. When the civil war commenced John Simpkinson at once threw the whole weight of his influence on the side of the Union, serving as a colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-general Wallace during the siege of Cincinnati, in the year 1862, and in every other way in his power served the land of his adoption, of which he is so proud to call himself a citizen. When the war ceased, and the cause of the Union was triumphant, Mr. Simpkinson was one of the very first to extend the hand of friendship and offer the olive branch of peace and good will to our late opponents, and to show that the past was forever obliterated, was one of the leading merchants, in connection with Robert Mitchell, the late John Shillito, J. J. Hooker, George W. McAlpin, and others, to invite the Southern merchants to visit us as the guests of our city. A large sum of money was raised to pay the expenses of this affair, which was known as the "Green Line Railroad Excursion." Mr. Simpkinson was chosen treasurer of the contributions, and by careful business management was enabled to entertain and banquet our guests in a right royal manner, and after every bill was paid, return to the subscribers thirty-three per cent of their subscriptions—a result rarely equaled in affairs of that nature. When that excellent citizen, George Graham, was called away, after a life of great usefulness, in the spring of 1881, it was resolved to have a memorial service in Music Hall, not only to his memory, but also to recall the lives of other worthy persons who had passed away. John Simpkinson was at once chosen president of the Citizens' Memorial Association; and who of the seven thousand persons present in Music Hall on that 30th of May night will ever forget the thrilling words of Justice Stanley Matthews, Rev. Max Lilienthal, General Durbin Ward, Aaron F. Perry, or the other eloquent speakers who spoke in such glowing terms of the worthy dead? Who



A. C. Voris —

will ever fail to recall with pleasurable emotions the hundreds of portraits of deceased citizens hung around the vestibule of the vast edifice? The last census returns revealing that great calamities awaited our country in the future, owing to the rapid destruction of the forests of the land, thoughtful persons were considering how to avert the evil. The danger was apparent, but the remedy seemingly far off. John Simpkinson put his spirit into the subject, and from the smallest germ the first National Forestry Congress ever held was convened in this city, in April, 1882, drawing hither many of the ablest scientists of the continent. Fifty thousand people, on that occasion, assembled in Eden Park, on Arbor Day, April 27th, 1882, to inaugurate the restoration of the forests of the country, by planting memorial trees in honor of the great and good who had passed away, and on that very day, at the same hour, the people all over the land, in response to official proclamations, planted memorial trees. This last, as time will prove, is one of the most important things in which John Simpkinson has taken part. Years of toil have met their reward, and some years since this merchant built him an elegant home on Walnut Hills, where, surrounded by plenty, the senior merchant now doing business on Pearl Street, with the noble woman who has for nearly half a century been his wife, lives in comfort, surrounded by all that wealth will purchase—and the latch-string is always out, and friends are ever welcome around their board. His house has been a favorite resting-place for the ministers of the great Church of which he has so long been a member. Notwithstanding the many cares of business, Mr. Simpkinson has found time to visit Old England on five different occasions, visiting his aged parents and the old homestead, as long as the former lived, and cheerfully, for many years, regularly remitting ample means for their support, and since their death caring for an aged sister who has been less fortunate than himself. The father died at the ripe old age of eighty-three, and the mother at seventy-four, and of the nineteen children of this worthy couple, five are still alive. Mr. and Mrs. Simpkinson, never having been blest with offspring of their own, have taken great pleasure in raising eight adopted children; and, in addition to all this, knowing how much greater the chances for advancement are in America, he has loaned money to enable a great many of his countrymen to emigrate to this country, and to their credit be it said that he never lost a dollar by such kindness. No merchant is more universally known than John Simpkinson, and it is only a simple truth to say that no man is more generally respected and venerated.

VORIS, ALVIN C., of Akron, late brevet Major-general United States Volunteers, was born in Stark County, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1827. He lived with his parents till after he was eighteen years old, when he went from home to school, one year at Twinsburg Institute, and the two following years at Oberlin College, Ohio, taking an elective course; teaching public school in the winter months, and working a part of each day at the shoe-bench in the mean time, to pay for books, tuition, and board. In February, 1850, he came to Akron, where he has since resided. He was appointed a deputy clerk in the Common Pleas Court, and held this office for two years. In February, 1852, the first Probate Judge elect under the new constitution, who, by reason of sickness (of which he died in August following), was unable to get to his office personally, appointed young Voris his deputy clerk, which place he filled till the decease of the judge. The entire busi-

ness of the office was thus thrown upon him. That he performed the duties of the office well, and devised proper modes for doing its business and keeping the records, is attested by the fact that they have been since followed; and that he correctly and faithfully acted for some six months as *de facto* Probate Judge, is also attested by the fact that his acts in that behalf have never been legally questioned. He was a close student of the law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1853. He at once formed a partnership with the late General L. V. Bierce, his law preceptor. As a young lawyer he was singularly successful, both in getting business and in his manner of handling it. September 25th, 1853, he married Lydia Allyn, with whom he lived till March 16th, 1876, when Mrs. Voris died, after a most painful illness of over four years, leaving three children. She was a most devoted wife and mother. In 1859 he was elected to represent his county in the General Assembly. Instead of being a society man, or employing his efforts in mere partisan contests, he directed his attention to the practical business matters before the Legislature, in which he at once took rank as a leader. He was regarded as one of the ablest men on the floor of the House. He was apt and convincing as a debater, and always ready as a parliamentarian. Before his legislative term expired the war of the Rebellion broke out. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, but without solicitation on his part, Governor Dennison appointed him a Second Lieutenant for the recruiting service. He was mustered into the United States Volunteer service on the 2d of October ensuing, for the organization of a regiment, of which he became the Lieutenant-colonel. His regiment went into the field in Western Virginia, January 19th, 1862. He was its chief instructor from the date of its organization, December 18th, 1861; drilling and teaching men and officers at such intervals as active service in the field permitted. On the 16th of March following he became its commanding officer. On the evening of the 22d of the same month, he took his regiment into its first fight, against a reconnoissance of "Stonewall" Jackson, before Winchester, Virginia, which was in fact the opening of the first battle of Winchester, one of the most obstinately fought infantry battles of the war. The brigade to which the Sixty-seventh Ohio was attached being ordered out to repel this attack, which was on our picket lines to the south of Winchester, Lieutenant-colonel Voris turned out his command so rapidly that he took the lead of all our troops, and in one hour from the time he received his orders he was four miles from camp, and pushing the enemy, his being the first Union troops in the fight. He held the front the entire night. The next morning he was ordered to support a battery of artillery, which he did under a brisk fire from the enemy's batteries, till the infantry battle opened, when he was directed "to pitch in." The enemy was three-fourths of a mile off, and its lines were extended over a wide front, and mainly obscured by woodland and hills. He led his men at a double-quick pace, against a terrible fire of shot and shell directly in his front, and right for the point where the infantry fighting appeared to be fiercest. He formed his men immediately to the left of Colonel Tyler's brigade, which was lying on the ground in front of a rebel brigade, within point-blank range. The latter was thoroughly protected by a stone wall. Both sides kept up an incessant fusillade of small arms, neither daring to advance on the other, with the advantage all on the side of the enemy. The Sixty-seventh formed obliquely on the head and front of this wall, and not

more than one hundred and fifty feet from the right flank of the rebel brigade, from which it got a deadly fire without being able to do much execution in return. Lieutenant-colonel Voris held this position but for a short time, and not securing the desired results, undertook to place his men so as to deliver an enfilading fire from behind the stone wall. While making this movement he was shot in the right thigh, getting a very painful, though not dangerous, wound. The color-sergeant hesitating, Voris seized the colors, and supported by two men, one under each shoulder, notwithstanding his wound, called on his men to follow him; and placing them in such position that this wall afforded no protection to the enemy, the Sixty-seventh opened a most destructive fire upon them. Two or three volleys caused the rebels to waver, when he ordered a charge, which was executed with such impetuosity that the enemy broke in great disorder, and the Sixty-seventh dashed through their lines, with a yell that was plainly heard above the din of the battle. Tyler's brigade soon followed suit, and the whole left wing of Jackson's army was thrown into a disordered retreat. General Voris deservedly thinks this one of the very best public acts of his life. Seeing that the stone wall was as good as a fort for the enemy, and that no decisive movement could be made against them till they were dislodged from it, he, of his own motion, pitched into them on their flank, a movement that was decisive of the only Union victory ever gained over "Stonewall" Jackson. He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment July 18th, 1862, and served with it in the most arduous enterprises in Eastern and Southeastern Virginia till the end of that year. In January, 1863, he was transferred, with his command, to the Department of the South, where he participated in the siege operations before Charleston, South Carolina, till the year closed. He commanded his regiment in the disastrous assault on Fort Wagner, the night of the 18th of July, in which he was very severely wounded, and was sent North to nurse his wound. In less than sixty days he reported for duty, and shortly after was in the trenches before Charleston. In the spring of 1864 he was assigned to duty with his regiment in the movement up James River, Virginia, against Richmond, under General Butler, and thenceforth was identified with the Army of the James till the close of the war. On the 9th and 10th of May, 1864, with less than two thousand rifles and eight pieces of artillery, he successfully fought and repulsed Confederate General Ransom, with four times as large a force, some ten miles below Richmond. In this engagement he was specially conspicuous for gallantry and ability, and gained a brilliant victory. General A. H. Terry said, that if he had ten thousand such men as Colonel Voris and the Sixty-seventh Ohio, he could take Richmond with them. For this action Colonel Voris was recommended for promotion as Brigadier-general of Volunteers, but political reasons in his congressional district prevented so well earned advancement. He was then suffering from his Fort Wagner wound, and was so prostrated by the fatigue and anxiety of the day that he had to be helped to camp. On the 20th of the same month he again fought the enemy, at the Weir Bottom Church, from which our troops had been forced; at the same time taking Confederate General Walker prisoner. He still keeps General Walker's sword, as a trophy of that affair. The 16th of June following, while in command of the picket line, as general officer of the day, he took the line of rebel works, by which General

Butler had been "bottled up," on the Bermuda Hundred, capturing quite a number of prisoners, and several heavy guns. At Deep Run, on the left bank of the James, below Richmond, in August next, he led the skirmish line in an attack on the enemy's lines, protected by temporary field works, which were carried with so much impetuosity that the rebels could fire but one volley—but so destructive was it that one-third of the attacking force were killed and wounded. Before the enemy could reload their pieces, our boys were clubbing them over their heads with the butts of their rifles. In an engagement on the 13th of October ensuing, he commanded a brigade of colored troops, also below Richmond. Again on the 27th and 28th of the same month, he commanded a brigade of white troops on the Charles City Road, in an attack upon the outworks for the protection of Richmond; and in the latter part of November he commanded a division against an attempt of the enemy to turn our flank, on the north side of the James. On the 2d of April, 1865, he led the charge on Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Virginia, and after having been in the ditch of the fort, up to his neck in mud and water, for nearly half an hour, he climbed up on its walls, by the aid of a ladder made by the boys with their guns with bayonets fixed and thrust into the walls, one above the other, being the first Union officer on the fort. This was the last fort taken by storm of the Confederate works surrounding Richmond and Petersburg. At Appomattox he was in the fight at the last ditch, and was wounded by a fragment of shell on the left arm. He was brevetted a Brigadier-general in 1864, and a Major-general of Volunteers in the year following, "for distinguished services in the field." Upon the close of hostilities he was assigned to command the military district of South Anna, Virginia, embracing a territory of triangular form—one angle at Richmond, the other two in the crown of the Blue Ridge—extending each way more than a hundred miles. The duties of this command were both of a civil and military nature. He was for more than six months as absolute a satrap as ever governed, there being no other governing power except by and through the military, not a single civil, police, or political officer being recognized, except by and under the military authorities. The colored people, just emancipated, had to be especially cared for and protected, all the interests of society looked after and conserved, the prejudices and cruelties of the system of slavery resisted and eradicated, a new system of labor organized, the mutual distrusts of the whites and negroes allayed, and confidence created between the late slave-owners and the freedmen. He called together both white and colored people, at their county seats, and tried to instruct them as to their new relations, urging fair dealing, justice, and humanity, in their future intercourse, and upon terms of impartial equal rights. To protect the late slaves, and especially the infirm, old, and little ones, from ill-treatment and want, he found it necessary to make and publish orders prohibiting all sorts of personal violence, and the turning off of the infirm and helpless without adequate provision for their present support. In default of which provision, he directed adequate assessments to be made and collected by military power. He absolutely put a stop to the practice of flogging colored people, and permitted no penalties to be inflicted on them that were not visited upon white people for a like grade of offenses. So considerate was he in the administration of his public duties, that he never had a matter appealed from his orders to department headquarters, during the whole time he was in command, though



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Henry B. Baunring.

every class of disputed right came before him, from murder down. His department commander said of him that his was the only district in the State that did not make him trouble. As a soldier, he never shirked duty or exposure. He always shared with his men their hardships, dangers, and privations, and never asked of them what he would not do himself. His watchfulness and strict attention to business caused him to be assigned to the command of his brigade when he was the junior colonel in it. He was greatly beloved by his men, who at the close of the war gave him one of the finest presents given to any officer during the war—a magnificent sword, belt, and sash, costing nearly a thousand dollars—every man of his old regiment contributing toward its purchase. He always saw to it that his men had every thing the commissariat and quartermaster's departments could furnish, and ever stood up for the just rights of every enlisted man; was a strict disciplinarian, requiring exact and prompt performance of duty, from men and officers alike. He looked most carefully after the honorable character and standing of every man and officer in his command, not only as a soldier, but as men and American citizens. He had not a man under him but felt always free to approach him at all proper times on terms of pleasant intimacy, nor ever felt that any grievance would be slighted by him merely because he was a private soldier. He was proud of his men. His regiment won a great reputation in the war, much of which was due to the efforts and leadership of General Voris. He is not only a brave man in danger, but possesses that higher order of courage in an eminent degree—the courage of his convictions. He thoroughly believes in the policy of frank, honorable, fair-dealing in all things. He was mustered out of the service in December, 1865, after having served over four years in the army, and then returned to Akron, where he has since engaged in the active labors of his profession, but under great difficulties, owing to disability occasioned by his Fort Wagner wound. In November, 1873, he submitted to one of the most remarkable surgical operations in the annals of surgery. His wound had apparently healed. The bullet which caused it was cut in two parts, on his sword-belt ring, the smaller part lodging in the circular abdominal muscle, and was removed by the surgeon at the time of the injury; the other part passed downward and backward in the abdominal cavity, and lodged on the crown of his bladder, and became impacted in the walls of that organ, till the fall of 1872, when it penetrated them, and became loose within. Up to this time it had been a source of great annoyance and bodily infirmity—the cause not being suspected even by General Voris. Now it became most torturing, giving constant and almost unendurable pain, so much so that his friends supposed he must speedily die. His physicians did not suspect the nature of his disorder till early in the summer of 1873, too late in the season for a desirable operation. He waited, under the advice of his surgeon, till the ensuing fall, when he underwent the lateral operation in lithotomy. Three-fourths of an Enfield rifle shot was extracted, weighing one and one-eighth ounces. The great wonder is that he ever survived the first effects of this shot; and then, that he should carry it over ten years, and have his bladder perforated by it, endure the torture and systemic derangement it caused, and not die, to say nothing of the surgical operation. Nothing but pluck and an extraordinary constitution saved him. His surgeons say that he was the coolest and most self-possessed subject they ever witnessed at the operating-

table. All the years of his life, since the 18th of July, 1863, have been weighed down by this injury, the pangs of which are still borne in nerves which never cease to ache. In the spring of 1873 he was elected a delegate to the late Constitutional Convention, and though suffering terrible agony from his army wound much of the time of its session, he took a leading part in its deliberations, and was one of its most efficient and influential members. He is an ardent Republican, politically, without being partisan, either in feeling or action, and a distinguished champion of protection to American industry. His late campaign speeches on the protective policy were conceded to be masterly efforts, and were widely circulated. As a public speaker he is frank, candid, earnest, eloquent; never abuses, and always addresses his hearers as if they were intelligent and self-respecting. He is invariably listened to with interested attention.

BANNING, HENRY BLACKSTONE, attorney-at-law, Cincinnati, was, on his father's side, of Maryland stock. His mother's family were of Virginia. Shortly after the Revolutionary war both his father's and his mother's families emigrated from their native States, and settled near old Fort Redstone, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. They were pioneers in that then new country. In 1812 the Rev. Anthony Banning, a pioneer Methodist preacher, the grandfather of Henry B. Banning, settled on the banks of the Kokosing, having traded a lot of iron, leather, and saddlery for an interest in the then small village of Mount Vernon. James S. Banning, the father of General Banning, was then twelve years old. When he grew to manhood he revisited his native town of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and married Eliza Blackstone, the mother of Henry. The Banning family has been actively and conspicuously identified with the growth of Knox County from its organization. In religion they are all Protestants. His mother was one of the principal organizers of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which sect she was a communicant, although at her death she was a member of the denomination known as Christian. In politics the Bannings were originally Jackson Democrats, afterward Whigs. Henry B. Banning was the sixth child of his parents, and was born November 10th, 1836. His childhood was passed at Banning's Mills, on the old Banning farm, at Clinton. He first attended school at the Clinton school-house, in 1842, when Father Mott was the teacher. After leaving this school, he attended Hull Bixby's private school, at Mount Vernon, and Sloan's Academy. He was examined, and admitted to Kenyon College, but never attended. At the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of law, in the office of Hosmer Curtis and J. C. Devin, in Mount Vernon, and was in due time admitted to the bar, and began the practice. He became the partner of William Dunbar, Esq., the firm being Dunbar & Banning, at Mount Vernon. He soon established and maintained a large practice, and was succeeding finely when the war began, in 1861. He was one of the first to volunteer to put down the Rebellion, almost before the President had issued his call for seventy-five thousand troops. He was at once elected captain by his company, which afterward became Company B, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which made one of the most gallant records of the war. He was afterward, upon the recommendation of General Shields, appointed major of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but never joined that command, being placed in command of the Eighty-seventh, a

three-months' regiment. At the expiration of the term of this latter regiment, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until the spring of 1863, when he was made colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio. This regiment was in a badly demoralized condition, but the new colonel soon restored the *esprit de corps*, gained the confidence of the officers and men, and by a thorough system of discipline made it one of the best drilled regiments in the service. It took part in the Chickamauga and Atlanta campaigns, showing such signal instances of gallantry in action as to call forth frequent mention in the official and unofficial reports of its engagements. At the battle of Chickamauga, in a bayonet charge, the regiment, under the lead of Colonel Banning, captured the battle-flag of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, the only colors taken by our troops upon that bloody and disastrous field. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, an eye-witness, in describing the fight, said: "Yesterday was a bloody day for the One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio—more bloody in numbers than Chickamauga. More than one-third of her gallant sons were killed or wounded. History's page will recall the deeds of her fallen heroes, and the command of the gallant Banning, 'Lie down, One Hundred and Twenty-first, and don't retire one inch until I order you,' when the storm of battle was at its highest, will make for him an imperishable record; and the stubbornness with which the regiment obeyed the order, unsupported and exposed to a galling fire from both flanks and front, of artillery and small-arms, for more than four hours, will be rehearsed in story and in song in after years." In the spring of 1865, after the fall of Atlanta, on the recommendation of General Jefferson C. Davis, approved by General George H. Thomas, General Banning was promoted to be a brevet brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign. After Atlanta was taken, General Banning, still in command of the One Hundred and Twenty-first, accompanied General Thomas and the Army of the Cumberland, and took a gallant and conspicuous part in the fierce and decisive battle of Nashville. In the spring of 1865 he was placed in command of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Infantry, and served in the valley of Virginia. He was commander of the post of Alexandria, Virginia, until December, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, with the rank of brevet major-general, a rank which his gallant conduct had won for him, enlisting as a private in 1861. In the fall of 1865, while he was still in the service, the people of his home elected him to represent Knox County in the General Assembly of Ohio. Stepping from the field to the forum, he became a leading spirit in that legislative body. He was made Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He devoted his attention to the wants of the laboring classes, and through his efforts much good was accomplished for them. In September, 1868, General Banning married Miss Julia, daughter of Timothy Kirby, of Cincinnati, and immediately removed to that place, and resumed the practice of law, with his usual success. In 1872 he was nominated by the Liberal Republican Convention as the candidate to represent the Second District in Congress, his opponent being R. B. Hayes, now ex-President. After an exciting canvass, General Banning was elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected twice to the same position, as a Democrat, beating, successively, Job E. Stevenson in 1874, and Stanley Matthews in 1876. At the expiration

of his last term in Congress, in 1879, he again devoted himself to the law, in which he continued until his death, which occurred suddenly, December 10th, 1881. He leaves a wife and four children, namely, Kirby, Henry, Ella, and Clinton, to mourn his loss. When the news of his death transpired, the members of the bar in Cincinnati and Mount Vernon held meetings, at which the leading lawyers of both places spoke in the most eloquent terms of the general's life, character, and personal qualities. Several of the societies to which he belonged also held special meetings on the occasion, and testified to their appreciation of his excellencies and virtues. All accorded to him earnestness, sincerity, purity of purpose, and unalterable attachment to his principles and his friends.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH FREDERICK, Cincinnati, ex-State Senator and late State Commissioner of Insurance, was born April 22d, 1821, in Williamsburg, Clermont County, Ohio. His father, John Wright, was a native of Belfast, Ireland. He came to this country during the Emmett Rebellion, just as he was about finishing a course in medicine. After his arrival he engaged in mercantile trade in Alexandria, D. C., and soon after located in Cincinnati, which at that time was a small village, and contained but one brick house. Here he followed school teaching for a number of years, and afterward engaged in merchandising in Williamsburg and Batavia, and subsequently located at Mount Pleasant, now Mount Healthy Hamilton County, and was postmaster of that place for several years prior to and at the time of his death, in 1854, and was succeeded by the subject of this sketch, who filled that position till the fall of 1857, when he resigned. While teaching in Cincinnati, he married Miss Maria L. Hefleigh, of Baltimore. Joseph F. Wright, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Mount Pleasant, where his parents resided for many years, and at "Woodward College," of Cincinnati, which he attended for a short time, and completed his education under its distinguished mathematician, Dr. Joseph Ray. Dr. Ray formed a strong attachment for his pupil, which developed into a life-long intimate friendship. Mr. Wright's early inclinations were for the legal profession, for which his abilities eminently fitted him, but force of circumstances led him into other pursuits of life. In 1837 he began to teach school, an occupation he followed with marked success till 1846, when, looking forward to a more lucrative and permanent vocation, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile business in Cincinnati, and in 1848 opened a store, in conjunction with his brother, at Mount Pleasant, which they conducted prosperously for sixteen years. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Wright was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected a Representative to the State Legislature, for the term of two years, and was re-elected for a second term in the fall of 1859, but was defeated for the State Senate in 1861 and in 1863, although he received a much larger vote than any other Democrat on the ticket. His defeat was owing to the overthrow of the Democratic party of Hamilton County on the war issue. Mr. Wright, however, was a "war Democrat," and one of the very few members of his party in the Legislature who sustained a motion to suspend the rules in order to pass at once the "million bill," the first appropriation "for the defense of the State and general government against rebellion." The Democrats were wavering, undecided, but generally voted against the motion, in order to gain time to hear from their constituents. On the call, when Mr. Wright's name was reached, he arose, and in decided



Wm. H. Fox

Yours truly
Joseph F. Wright

and emphatic tones said: "In an emergency like this, all party lines should be obliterated. I know no party but my country. I vote, aye." The next day instructions came from all parts of the State sustaining Mr. Wright. On the passage of the bill, he again arose, and addressed the house in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker, it is well understood that from the beginning I have favored the passage of this bill, voted for the suspension of the rules to avoid the constitutional delay, believing that the emergency of the hour demanded prompt and energetic action. Delay, however, has produced a unanimity of sentiment which I trust the result of the vote will very soon demonstrate, that will dissipate all regrets heretofore felt upon this score, and produce a moral effect that will not be misinterpreted. The fact may no longer be disguised. We are now in the midst of a revolution. Civil strife has commenced. Fraternal blood has been shed. Nor is the wrath of the war fiend yet sated. Sumter has fallen. Our national ensign is trailing in the dust. Shall its honor be vindicated? Shall the integrity of the government be maintained? To these questions every loyal and patriotic heart, here and elsewhere, must respond affirmatively. It is not now the time to pause and inquire who or what has produced the overshadowing troubles of our disrupted Union. Our duty in this perilous emergency of our country can not be mistaken. Much as we all deprecate a civil war, much as we deplore the terrible consequences which must be the inevitable result of a conflict of arms between the Federal Government and the Confederate States, we have no alternative in the present crisis. Duty, honor, patriotism, and every other consideration, require that we should by every act and word support the constitution and aid in the enforcement of the laws. Let no man hesitate when it is his country that calls. But while we are resolutely determined to defend our homes and maintain the government at Washington, let us hope that an overruling Providence will so direct the current of events that peace will again soon be restored to our beloved country, and that without a further effusion of blood. But come what may, the government must and shall be preserved."

It was in this Legislature that President Garfield began his public career, and with him Mr. Wright formed a very friendly acquaintance. In 1865 he was engaged as special agent for the Underwriters' Agency, of New York, but at the end of one year's service he gave up his position, and entered into a general commission business in Cincinnati, and in Nashville, Tennessee. At the expiration of two years he turned his attention to life insurance, at which he was successfully engaged till 1871, when he was elected by the Democrats State Senator from Hamilton County. One of the issues in that campaign was temperance and Sunday legislation, and with Mr. Wright's well-known position as a temperance man and an advocate of law and order, he received a majority of fifteen hundred votes, notwithstanding his senatorial district was largely Republican, and gave General Noyes, then at the head of the Republican ticket, twelve hundred majority. While a member of the Senate, Mr. Wright introduced and secured the passage of the bill creating the State Insurance Department of Ohio. He was active in the procurement of the legislation in behalf of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, one measure relating to which is known as the "Wright bill." During his term in the Senate, he signalized himself as an excellent legislator, and was, as a contemporary justly said, "one of the most clever and sensible Senators, a man above suspicion, and one who never gets to be such a partisan as to forget to be the much-to-be-admired Christian gentleman. No other member of either body has more real influence than Mr. Wright." After Mr. Wright left the Senate, he was appointed by the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, treasurer of the board. This position he held for five years, during

the construction of the road. Mr. Wright was the custodian of all the funds, and paid out during his term as treasurer over twenty million dollars. In 1878 he resigned this position to accept the appointment, by Governor Bishop, of State Superintendent of Insurance, a position he had wisely created as a legislator. Of his appointment the *Insurance Age*, a publication of the highest standing, in its issue of May, 1878, said:

"For once, and for a wonder in these times, a man competent to discharge the duties of the office, has been appointed an insurance commissioner. Ohio gets the credit, and its Governor, Hon. R. M. Bishop, is entitled to the honor of the consummation so devoutly to be wished. Hon. Joseph F. Wright is the coming man, and will take charge of the insurance department on the 3d of next month. He will bring to the discharge of his duties judicial firmness, practical experience, integrity of purpose, and a reputation too valuable to tarnish or lose. Mr. Wright was indorsed for the position by the leading men of his State, among whom we noticed such names as William H. Groesbeck, E. A. Ferguson, Reuben Springer, and Alexander Long, besides a large proportion of the underwriters of his section of the State. In the petition signed by the above-mentioned gentlemen, urging the appointment of Mr. Wright, the following points were made: *First.* A thorough knowledge and practical experience in the business, both of fire and life insurance, obtained by years of service in said business. *Second.* The highest character for honesty and integrity, as the best guarantee for a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office. *Third.* Experience in our State Legislature, as a Senator and Representative, during which service he was a member of the Insurance Committee under which the most important laws of the State were enacted relating to insurance companies, thus securing a knowledge of the laws and duties of the office. *Fourth.* Executive talents of the highest order, assuring a prompt and thorough dispatch of the business of the department."

Mr. Wright entered upon the duties of the office in June, 1878, which he performed with marked ability for the three succeeding years, his term being about equally divided between Governor Bishop's and Governor Foster's administration. So satisfactorily did he administer the affairs as Superintendent of Insurance, that on the occasion of Governor Foster's appointment of a successor to Mr. Wright, petitions from the entire insurance interests of the State were sent to the Executive to retain him in that position. A very urgent letter to the same effect was also received from Mr. Julius Clark, Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Clark's knowledge of and appreciation for Mr. Wright's ability in this department grew out of an association with him in an investigation of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. Six months were consumed in this investigation, which resulted in the most searching and exhaustive examination of an insurance company ever made in this country. Since Mr. Wright retired from the State Superintendency of Insurance, he has, in connection with Major James B. Day, had the general agency of the Washington Life Insurance Company for the States of Ohio and Kentucky, under the firm name of Wright & Day. During the war Mr. Wright served as member of the military committee of Hamilton County, by appointment of Governor Dennison. He has always been very active in educational matters, and was member of the school board at Mount Pleasant for twenty years, and president of the township board for nearly an equal period. It was chiefly through his efforts that the present public school building was erected in that place. He was appointed by Governor Hayes one of the original trustees of the Ohio State University, at

Columbus, and during his term of four years the grounds of the institution were located, the buildings erected, the faculty appointed and organized, and the university put into successful operation. For ten years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, and for six years of this time was president of that body. Mr. Wright has been for many years president of the Cincinnati and Hamilton Turnpike Company, and was one of the projectors and original stockholders in the College Hill Narrow Gauge Railroad. On the 8th of May, 1851, Mr. Wright was married to Miss Mary Gano, daughter of Dr. John A. and Catherine M. Gano, and granddaughter of General John S. Gano, a pioneer settler of Cincinnati. Three children are the issue of this union, namely: Maria Louisa, wife of John B. Peaslee, superintendent of public schools, of Cincinnati, born March 18th, 1852; John Gano, born August 27th, 1855; and Charles Francis, born August 21st, 1860. Of Mr. Wright in his relations with his fellow-men, it is proper to say that no citizen of his city enjoys the confidence of the public to a greater degree. Scrupulously conscientious, modest, and conservative, yet of strong convictions, and of judicious independence, he commands the respect and good will of all intelligent people, irrespective of party or creed. He has labored much in the cause of temperance during his lifetime, and has gained quite a reputation as a temperance lecturer. Mr. Wright is a prominent member of the denomination of Christians, and has been an active worker in Church and Sunday-schools for more than thirty years. For a long time he was identified with the County and State Sunday-school Associations, and has been for many years the superintendent of the Mount Healthy Christian Sunday-school. As to the political honors he has enjoyed, it is due him to state that no office, public or otherwise, was ever sought by him; but, on the contrary, the voluntary suffrage of the people has placed him in all the public positions he has occupied. It is also true that in none of his canvasses did he ever spend a cent to secure a vote or buy a glass of liquor, or even a cigar. Mr. Wright, like most men who by their talents reach high official and social position, has been a great reader, and possesses a fine library, at his beautiful residence at Mount Healthy, where he has resided since boyhood.

PEASLEE, JOHN B., PH. D., superintendent of public schools, of Cincinnati, is the eldest son of the late Reuben Peaslee, Esq., of Plaistow, New Hampshire, who was described by the Hon. John S. Wells, United States Senator from New Hampshire, as the ablest man in that State; that he "knew of no man who could stand against him, and that he himself deferred to his judgment." His ancestors, who landed at the port of Newbury in 1640, were among the first inhabitants of Northeastern Massachusetts, and pioneers in the settlement of Southern and Central New Hampshire. Belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are generally called, they suffered in common with their sect the indignities and proscriptions born of the religious intolerance of old colonial times. Reuben Peaslee finished the preparatory course of the old Haverhill Academy, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1831, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1835, being while there recognized as the ablest young man in it. After leaving college he entered into mercantile business in New York City, but subsequently removed to New Jersey, where he studied law, and commenced to practice in that State. During the presidential

campaign of 1840 he advocated throughout the State the claims of the Democratic candidate. His abilities, oratorical powers, and social qualities rendered him one of its most effective and popular speakers, and brought him prominently before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate. He was a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire for many years, and in an animated debate that arose in the House, on the Texas question, in which he brought forward a series of resolutions favoring annexation, it was conceded that Mr. Peaslee delivered the ablest speech (in answer to the Hon. John P. Hale) ever made in the New Hampshire State House. As a prominent member of the convention which convened in 1850 to revise the constitution of New Hampshire, he wrote many of the articles of the present State constitution. Having drunk deeply of the fountain of knowledge himself, he took a deep interest in the education of the young. In 1841 he married Miss Harriet A. Willetts, of New York City, a member of a family distinguished for ability and business habits. He died December 29th, 1875. His son, John B. Peaslee, the subject of this sketch, was born September 3d, 1842, and received all the benefits of the district school and the academy at Atkinson, New Hampshire, from which he passed to the Gilmonton Academy, an institution of considerable celebrity at that time, and was graduated therefrom in 1858, when he was sixteen years of age. The following year he was admitted to Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated with honors in 1863. His oration at the commencement exercises, on the "Polish Revolution," received high encomiums from the Eastern press, for its ability and learning. Having completed his collegiate education, he came to the West, and on the recommendation of Dr. Lord, president of Dartmouth College, he was appointed principal of the grammar school, of Columbus, Ohio. He performed his duties with such faithfulness and success that his resignation was deeply and universally regretted. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Peaslee removed to Cincinnati, to assume the position of first assistant in the third district school of that city. During the three years in which he held this situation, he passed his pupils to the intermediate schools at the head of all in Cincinnati, which redounded greatly to his credit, as during a portion of the time he was attending lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, and studying for that profession. In 1865, he completed his course at the law school, and was admitted to the bar of Hamilton County, but did not practice. In 1867 he was appointed principal of the fifth district school, a position which he filled with such great success that it led to his election to the first place in the second intermediate school, in 1869, where he remained until he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, in 1874, a position for which he is eminently qualified, and which he holds to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Cincinnati. Its schools have never been so flourishing as under his superintendence, and there has been a higher tone given to the education in them since he was appointed to office. Mr. Peaslee was a member of the State Board of Examiners for nearly four years, when he resigned, at which time he was president of that body. Since he was appointed superintendent of the schools he has originated many reforms, some of which have spread over the entire country, from Maine to Oregon. His method of teaching addition and subtraction has attracted much attention among educators, and has been adopted in many other places. Believing that system, order, and neat-



Western Engr. & Co.

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ness are the foundation of business habits, he introduced systematic forms for all work done by pupils, on slate or paper, thus securing a neatness and beauty of execution which a distinguished educator declared to be "the most astonishing results he had ever seen in school work." Mr. Peaslee was the first in the country to introduce into the schools a systematic and graded course of gem-selections from English literature. Of memorizing choice extracts, he says: "Storing the minds of our pupils with grand and ennobling thoughts, clothed in beautiful language—thoughts that inculcate, among other things, virtue, patriotism, love of God, of father, of mother, kindness to dumb animals, and that give correct rules of action, is in itself an important means of moral as well as literary training." In connection with this work he inaugurated the celebration of birthdays of authors, statesmen, and scientists, which has since become an important feature of the public schools of our whole country. Speaking of the new departure, Dr. W. T. Harris, former superintendent of St. Louis Public Schools, said that "it was the best thing that had been done for the public schools for fifty years," and Dr. Bicknell, editor of *National Journal of Education*, that "he had done more to acquaint the youth of our country with good literature and its authors than any other man in America." Mr. Whittier, in a letter to Mr. Peaslee, stated:

"It was a happy thought of thine—the celebration of the birthdays of those eminent in literature, art, and patriotic service—which seems to be everywhere well received and acted upon. Apart from any personal interest in the matter, it is fitting and proper to keep the youth of our country familiar with its authors, who are conscientiously endeavoring to build up American literature, or at least to lay the foundation-stones of the fabric. Congratulating thee upon it, I am,
"Very truly, thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Mr. Peaslee has also been the recipient of letters from Longfellow, Holmes, Dr. J. G. Holland, and many other American authors, bearing testimony of their appreciation of his work in this direction. About three years ago Mr. Peaslee prepared a book entitled "Graded Selections for Memorizing." This work, adapted for use at home or in school, reflects great credit upon the literary taste of the compiler, who has received most flattering notices of it from the public press and from distinguished authors, among whom may be mentioned Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," and Oliver Wendell Holmes. William A. Mowry, Ph. D., president of the American Institute of Instruction, says: "I have just finished reading through, from beginning to end, your book of selections. It is charming, delightful; I do not see how you succeeded so well in selecting such an admirable list of pieces. But the chief feature is that they are so wonderfully well graded. Any body can make good selections for grown people, but it is a difficult task to make a good list for young children. Your success is perfect." In the same connection, at Mr. Peaslee's suggestion, and under his direction, the public schools planted a beautiful grove of about six acres in Eden Park, in honor of and to the memory of our great writers, statesmen, and scientists, on Arbor Day, April 27th, 1882, and named it "Authors' Grove." The Centennial exhibit of the work of pupils in the Cincinnati schools received the encomiums of all who examined it. Attention is called to the statement made before the National Educational Association, at Washington, in February, 1879, by Hon. John D. Philbrick, United States Commissioner of Education to the Paris Exposition, and former

superintendent of the public schools of Boston. In speaking of the different school exhibits at Paris, he said: "No other exhibit of scholars' work equals that of Cincinnati, nor was ever made in the known world." It will be remembered that Mr. Philbrick was also United States Commissioner of Education at Vienna, in 1872, and that he was connected with the educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. A gold medal diploma and a silver medal diploma were awarded the Cincinnati public schools, by the international jury, at the Universal Exposition, held at Paris, in 1878. Mr. Peaslee received from the Royal Industrial Museum, at Turin, a diploma of membership, as a token of their appreciation of the work of the Cincinnati schools exhibited at Paris. In 1879 the Ohio University conferred upon Mr. Peaslee the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He has been for several years one of the trustees of the University of Cincinnati, and was appointed by Governor Bishop, in March, 1878, trustee of Miami University. He is a life member of the National Educational Association, and president of one of its departments. He is also a member of the National Council of Education. He has a wide reputation as a lecturer, especially on literature and authors. He is an eloquent and magnetic speaker, and never fails to captivate his audiences by his learned and interesting lectures. Mr. Peaslee was one of the projectors of the American Forestry Congress, also of the Citizens' Memorial Association, of Cincinnati, established in order to perpetuate the memory of citizens of the city who have been prominent in advancing its interests. He is a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and takes great interest in promoting its humane efforts. Mr. Peaslee is very popular among his Masonic brethren, and has filled the honorable position of Past Eminent Commander of Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. He married April 25th, 1878, Miss Lou Wright, the only daughter of the Hon. Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati, and on the occasion was honored by being presented by his brother Knights Templar with the most magnificent Masonic jewel ever manufactured in Cincinnati. His characteristics are a noble generosity, a warm enthusiasm, and a truly sympathetic nature, while he reveals an immense amount of energy and a high independence.

MAXWELL, SIDNEY DENISE, superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, was born December 23d, 1831, in Centreville, Montgomery County, Ohio. He is the son of Nathaniel Van Maxwell and Eleanor Maxwell, whose maiden name was Denise. He was educated at the public and private schools of his native town, and trained to practical business in his father's store, but having decided to pursue the study of law, he entered the office of the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel and Colonel Hiram Strong, at Dayton, Ohio, where he spent much of his time in preparing himself for the profession he expected to enter. On the breaking out of the war, he was recommended by Mr. Gunckel to M. D. Potter, Esq., proprietor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who soon thereafter offered him the position of war correspondent of that paper in the army commanded by General Fremont, in Central Virginia. In May, 1862, he joined Fremont's army, at Franklin, Virginia, and corresponded with the *Commercial* during the whole of Fremont's campaign. In the spring of 1863, he was sent by the same paper to Kentucky, and was assigned to the advance forces of General Burnside, under the command of General S. P. Carter, remaining with that army

until late in the summer. In the early autumn of the same year he joined the Army of the Cumberland. After the battle of Chickamauga he returned to Ohio, and in January, 1864, was elected to the second assistant clerkship of the Senate of that State. On his visits to his home in Centreville, when the Senate was not in session, he was largely instrumental in the organization of the National Guards in Montgomery County. When President Lincoln's call came, in May, 1864, he was a private in the 12th Ohio, but that regiment being consolidated with the 131st, which was commanded by Colonel John G. Lowe, he served under him. He served as sergeant-major at Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, in 1864, and at a later period was detailed for responsible duty under General Wallace, then commanding that department. In August, 1864, he received the appointment of aide-de-camp (with the rank of colonel) to John Brough, Governor of Ohio, discharging the duties as his military secretary during the last eventful year of the Rebellion. He continued with the Governor till his death, which occurred on the 29th August, 1865. The Lieutenant-governor, Charles Anderson, filled the unexpired term of Governor Brough, and Colonel Maxwell continued in the same relations with him that he had held with the deceased Governor. The war having been brought to a close, he resumed his law studies, and contemplated engaging in the practice at Dayton, but being offered, in March, 1868, the assistant city editorship of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he accepted the position. In February, 1870, he became the Cincinnati agent for the Western Associated Press, and discharged the duties of this position as well as those that devolved on him in his connection with the *Gazette*. He was subsequently elected to the responsible position as agent of the Western Associated Press, at New York City, which he twice declined, as he had decided on identifying his fortunes in the future with Cincinnati. On the 28th October, 1871, he was elected superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Smith. Colonel Maxwell assumed the duties of his new appointment on the 1st November, and retired from the *Gazette*, but continued to act as agent for the Associated Press until January, 1874, when he resigned his position, and thereafter devoted his entire energies to the performance of his duties as superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce. Under his administration the annual reports of the chamber, embracing the reports of the trade and commerce of the city, have been largely increased in their scope and volume, and with his reports on pork packing in the West, have received distinguished recognition both at home and abroad. The former now consist of eleven volumes of carefully compiled and edited matter; and comprising, as they do, the most important period of Cincinnati's development, have contributed largely to the prosperity and reputation of the city, and constitute an invaluable commercial and industrial history of the time. He was an earnest advocate of the radical change in the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce by which the firm and corporation membership was converted into an individual one, the membership largely increased, and the association placed in a position to enter successfully upon the work of a new building. Since 1875 he has been the expert of the United States Treasury Department on the transportation, commercial, and manufacturing interests of Cincinnati and the district tributary to it, and has thus done much to aid the government in laying the foundations of the history of the internal com-

merce of the country, to which in late years its attention has been directed. In politics he was first a Whig, and after that party ceased to exist was identified with the Republican party. He joined the Presbyterian Church while he was studying law at Dayton, and has retained his membership in that denomination since that time. At the special request of the general committee of the Exposition of Textile Fabrics held in Cincinnati, in 1869, he edited the report of that important event to the industrial interests of the city, and in response to a similar request, wrote the history of the first Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, which appears in the official report of that enterprise in 1870. In 1870 he revised a series of articles on the suburbs of Cincinnati, which he had written for the *Gazette* in 1868. These were published in a handsome volume, and furnish a large amount of interesting history touching these localities, which are gradually being embraced within the limits of the city. His lecture on the manufactures of Cincinnati, and their relation to the future progress of the city, delivered March 11th, 1878, under the auspices of the Women's Art Museum Association of Cincinnati, the efforts of which have since ripened into the Cincinnati Art Museum, attracted very general attention, embodying, as it did, a vast array of details relating to the varied industries of the city, and indicating, for the future, results which, without the facts to sustain them, would have been regarded almost fabulous. Colonel Maxwell was married June 30th, 1875, to Isabella Neff, daughter of Colonel Peter Rudolph Neff, and granddaughter of Peter Neff, one of the prominent pioneers of Cincinnati, by whom he has one daughter and two sons, named respectively, Caroline Neff, Nathaniel Hamilton, and Rudolph Neff.

HODGE, ORLANDO J., was born November 25th, 1828, in Hamburg, Erie County, New York. He is the son of Alfred Hodge, an early settler of Buffalo, and a descendant of John Hodge, of Windsor, Connecticut, who on the 1st of August, 1666, married Susanna Denslow, daughter of Henry Denslow, the first settler of Windsor Locks, Connecticut. The family is possessed of a complete genealogy running from 1646 to the present time. July 11th, 1832, Alfred Hodge, the father of the subject of this sketch, died of cholera, at Buffalo. In June, 1842, Mr. Hodge left Buffalo on the steamer *Great Western*, and landed in Cleveland on Sunday, the twelfth day of that month. He went to work in a printing office, and continued at that occupation for a number of years. In April, 1847, then eighteen years of age, he enlisted for the Mexican war, embarking for the scene of conflict, at New York, the 8th of the following month. He was destined to pass through much hardship and peril before reaching the seat of war. On the first evening out, before the transport (brig *Mobile*) had fairly got to sea, she collided with a Spanish man-of-war, and had to put back to New York in a leaky and badly damaged condition. On the 15th of the same month he sailed again for Mexico. All went well until the morning of the 23d of April, when the vessel was wrecked sixty miles from the island of Abaco, the nearest point to land. Fortunately the volunteers and crew, of whom there were about one hundred and twenty, were saved by the bark *Alabama*, bound from Liverpool to Havana, and safely landed at the latter port on the first day of June. After spending a few days in Havana, the troops crossed the Gulf, and entered Mexico. Mr. Hodge remained in the enemy's country until the close of the war, doing service under Generals Zachary



Sidney D. Maxwell

Taylor and John E. Wool. Hostilities having ceased, Mr. Hodge returned to New York, and on the 16th of August, 1849, was honorably discharged from the service. Shortly after, he entered Geauga Seminary, in Geauga County, Ohio, where he was a student with Garfield, and Miss Rudolph, who afterward became the general's wife. Upon leaving that institution, in 1851, he taught school for some time, and then again took up his residence in Cleveland. In the spring of 1853 there was a general election for municipal officers in that city. Mr. Hodge was a candidate for clerk of one of the courts, to which position he was elected by a large majority, receiving more votes than were cast for any other candidate for any office. At the expiration of a three years' term, Mr. Hodge declined a renomination. In 1857 he removed to Chicago, where he opened a printing-office. He remained in that city until April, 1860, when, having disposed of his printing establishment, he went to Connecticut, and there engaged in mercantile business. A short time after his arrival he was made postmaster of the village in which he resided (Robertsville), filling the office for six years. He took an active interest in public affairs, and by his intelligence and upright conduct won the confidence of all who knew him. In 1862 Mr. Hodge was elected to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Connecticut. In 1864 he was elected to the State Senate. He served his constituents with such a degree of satisfaction that he was returned to the Senate for a second term, by an increased majority, though the district had not for thirty-five years previous elected a man two successive terms. He was made presiding officer of the Senate by the unanimous vote of his colleagues, and discharged the duties of the position in a manner which was highly commended. By this time he had become prominent in State politics, and was generally respected and trusted. During the war Governor Buckingham appointed him on a commission to visit the front in the interest of Connecticut's sick and wounded soldiers. Mr. Hodge was also personally authorized by the Governor to receive the vote of the Connecticut soldiers in the field cast for President in 1864. In 1867 he disposed of his interests in Connecticut, and returned to Cleveland. In 1871 he was elected to the City Council, being successively re-elected in 1873 and 1875. In 1874 he was the choice of the Republicans for President of the Council, but was defeated by one vote, owing to a defection caused by his having voted to close the saloons of Cleveland on Sunday. In 1876 Mr. Hodge was again the nominee of his party for President of the Council, and was elected. At the end of his term he refused to be again a candidate for the Council. In 1873 Mr. Hodge was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and in 1875 renominated by acclamation and elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the county. He became a candidate for Speaker of the House, and but for a candidate from the same county for another office would have been elected. He failed by a few votes, but was immediately unanimously chosen Speaker *pro tempore*. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State. In 1878 Mr. Hodge purchased the *Cleveland Post*, and a few weeks later a one-half interest in the *Cleveland Voice*. The two papers were consolidated, and Mr. Hodge is now editor and proprietor of the paper. In 1881 Mr. Hodge was again unanimously nominated for the Legislature, and elected by a large majority. He became a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and after a most persistent fight

was nominated by the Republican caucus over General Jones, of Delaware, and elected on the assembling of the Legislature. His term of office expires January 1, 1884. He is recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in Ohio. Mr. Hodge was married October 15th, 1855, to Miss Lydia R. Doan, who died September 13th, 1879. A son, Clark R. Hodge, born July 16th, 1857, died suddenly November 29th, 1880. By the loss of his wife and his only child, who was a young man of much promise, Mr. Hodge received a heavy blow, and one which severely told upon him. April 25th, 1882, Mr. Hodge married Mrs. Virginia S. Clark. As a business man Mr. Hodge has been eminently successful.

MACKENZIE, JAMES, lawyer and judge, Lima, was born in Scotland, July 14th, 1814. His father, William Lyon Mackenzie, a distinguished patriot, and member of the Canadian Parliament, was the grandson of a Highland captain, Donald Mackenzie, who espoused the cause of the young Pretender, and who fought so well for that unlucky prince. On his arrival in America, the father of James Mackenzie found so many of his former countrymen in Canada that he was induced to make his abode among them. There, in that Dominion, his son passed his early youth, appropriated the learning which the schools of the neighborhood afforded, compared modes of government, and gradually developed into a radical reformer. For, in 1837, when the Canadian revolt against England broke out, James Mackenzie, with the enthusiasm which early manhood gives, and which the love of liberty inspires, declared for the insurgents. He fearlessly advocated the rebellion, and, among other responsible duties, took part as an officer in the frontier movements, extending from Navy Island west to Detroit. This undertaking squelched, Mackenzie abjured all British allegiance, became a citizen of the United States, and adopted Ohio as his future home. Under the preceptorship of Governor Reuben Wood, and more especially of Messrs. Bishop and Backus, of Cleveland, he entered upon the study of law. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and in 1843, as a lawyer, recommenced the battle of life. Assiduous, earnest, and effective before a jury, and withal just, he rapidly grew into a good practice, and secured the respect and esteem of his professional brethren. For a while Mr. Mackenzie was the editor and publisher of the *Kalida Venture*, and also of the Allen County *Democrat*. He served as township clerk in Henry County, was a member of the School Board in Putnam, and he has been a School Examiner of Lima City. As Prosecuting Attorney he has served three separate counties—first, Henry; next, Putnam; and then, Allen. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio, and represented his constituency with marked ability. In 1865 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Metcalf, deceased; was re-elected for a full term in 1869; and again re-elected in 1875. During the fourteen years Judge Mackenzie has occupied the bench he has always presided with dignity, and his decisions have at all times shown a love of justice, and legal acumen. The Judge has been a hater of slavery, a warm friend of the Union, and he has been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party. In May, 1856, he married Lucina P. Leonard, and has had seven children—two sons and five daughters. One of the sons, Eugene Mackenzie, is Clerk of the Courts of Allen County; and the other, William L. Mackenzie, is a practicing attorney, of the Lima bar. Frank

but considerate, free from ostentation, and a good talker, the Judge makes a stranger at once feel at ease in his company; and, at his home in Lima, surrounded by the evidences of a useful and well-spent life, the Judge enjoys the affection of numerous friends, and the confidence and good wishes of his neighbors.

BUCKLAND, GENERAL RALPH POMEROY, was born at Leyden, Massachusetts, on the twentieth day of January, 1812. His grandfather and father died from the immediate effects of military service in the cause of our country—the former, Stephen Buckland, who was a captain of artillery in the Revolutionary war, from East Hartford, Connecticut, dying in the *Jersey* prison-ship, near New York; the latter, Ralph Buckland, a volunteer in Hull's army during the war of 1812, dying at Ravenna, Ohio, from disease contracted while a prisoner of war. The following is a copy of a letter written by General Buckland's father about one year before his death:

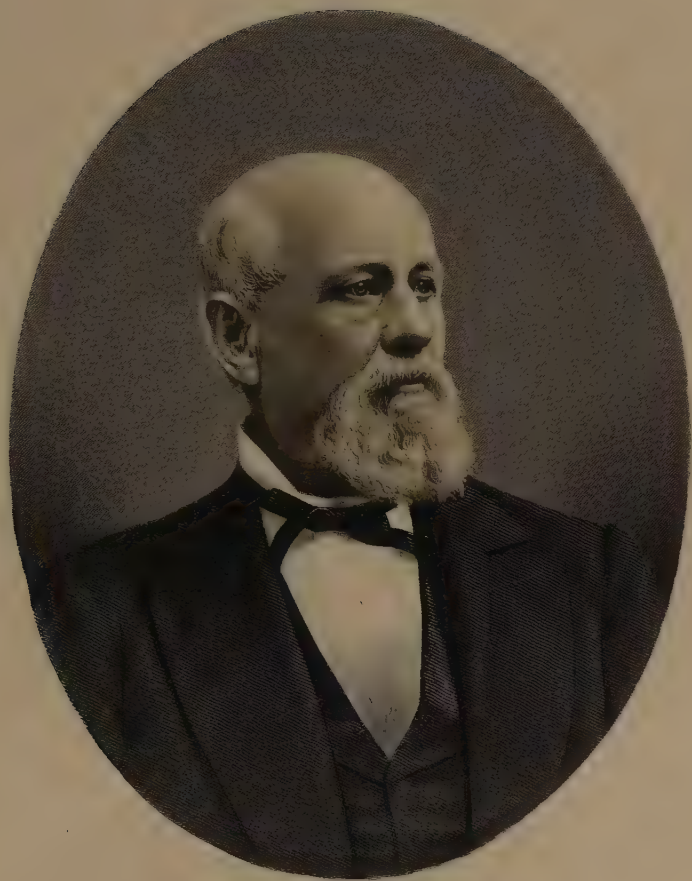
"RAVENNA, September 12th, 1812.

"DEAR SISTER,—These lines will inform you that I am well. I have just arrived from Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, a prisoner on parole. I belonged to General Hull's army, and was sold, with the rest of my brother volunteers, to the British and Indians, by that traitor Hull. The distress the inhabitants have undergone by letting the Indians in upon the frontiers is beyond description. Plundered of every article of property and clothing, and hundreds of families massacred, adds to the scene of distress. But they will have to share the same fate, or worse, if possible. We have a fine army of ten thousand men within a two days' march of here, which will show them that a Hull does not command at this time. Governor Harrison has the command of this army, and will do honor to his country and himself. He commanded at the Wabash, last fall, at the battle of Tippecanoe, and the Indians have not forgotten it. I have enjoyed very good health since I saw you last. Give my love to my mother and all our friends. I am in great haste, and can write no more at present. Yours, RALPH BUCKLAND.

"P. S.—You will write me an answer soon. I expect to go to Cincinnati in a few days, on public business."

The subject of this biography completes the family military record by his service in the great Rebellion. His father, acting in the capacity of land agent and surveyor, came to Portage County, Ohio, in 1811. In the winter of 1812-13, during the severe season, while an unbroken waste of snow stretched from the New England States westward, the father moved his family, in a one-horse sleigh, from their Massachusetts home to Ravenna, in this State, where, as stated above, he died only a few months after. His mother's maiden name was Ann Kent. Her father died at Mantua, Ohio, where he had moved from Leyden, Massachusetts. Some few years after the death of Ralph's father, his mother married Dr. Luther Hanchett, who then had four children by a former marriage. Six more children were born to them. The family were always in moderate circumstances. During his earlier years, Ralph lived with his stepfather and family, on a farm, but the greater part of the time, until he attained the age of eighteen, he lived with and labored for a farmer uncle, in Mantua, excepting two years, when he worked in a woolen factory, at Kendall, Ohio, and one year spent as a clerk in a store. In the winter he attended country schools, and the last summer (that of 1830) he attended an academy at Tallmadge, Ohio, where he made a commencement in Latin. In the following fall he embarked, at Akron, Ohio, on board a flat-boat, loaded with a cargo of cheese to be transported through the Ohio Canal, down the Muskingum,

Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, to Natchez, Mississippi. At Louisville he secured a deck passage on the *Daniel Boone*, and worked his way by carrying wood on board. When he arrived at Natchez he had less than one dollar in his pocket, but he immediately found employment in a warehouse on the landing, where he remained a few months, but long enough to secure so thoroughly the confidence of his employers, that at the end of that time they put him in charge of two flat-boats, lashed together, and loaded with twelve hundred barrels of flour for the New Orleans market. On this trip he served his turn with the rest of the crew, as a cook. The voyage was successfully completed, and soon after landing, at the earnest solicitation of his Natchez employers, who had opened a commission house in New Orleans, he remained in their employ in the latter city. At that time drinking and gambling were quite common with young clerks like himself, but besides a natural disinclination to indulge in things of this nature, he was further strengthened in his resolution wholly to abstain from these evils by the untimely death of the book-keeper of the house in which he was employed, who was killed in a duel arising from dissipation. These resolutions have ever since been strictly kept. In his spare moments, of which he had many during the summer months, while at New Orleans, he pursued the study of the Latin and French languages, and several other studies. In June, 1834, he started for Ohio, on a visit to his mother, leaving New Orleans with the fixed idea of returning and making that city his future home. He had been offered several first-rate situations, but on arriving home, through his mother's solicitations, he was induced to remain in the North. After spending one year at Kenyon College, he began the study of law, in the office of Gregory Powers, at Middlebury, and completed it with Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield, being admitted to practice in the spring of 1837. During the winter of the previous year he spent several months pursuing his studies in the office of George B. May, who was then editor of the *Toledo Blade*. While the editor-in-chief was temporarily absent at this time, he acted for a few weeks as editor *pro tem*. Immediately after admission to the bar, with about fifty dollars in his pocket, loaned him by his uncle, Alson Kent, he started in quest of a favorable location for an attorney. The failure of the "wildcat" banks was what settled Ralph P. Buckland in Fremont, Ohio, his present residence. On arriving at that place, then known as Lower Sandusky, he found that he had not enough good money wherewith to pay a week's board. The outlook could not have appeared favorable to the young lawyer, but under the circumstances he was compelled to stop. He was trusted for a sign, opened a law office, and soon secured enough business to pay his expenses, which were kept down to the lowest possible point. At this date he was not only without means, but even worse, he owed three hundred dollars for his expenses while a student, and for a few necessary law books. This, it would seem, did not affect the hopes he had of ultimate success, for eight months after opening up his law office in Lower Sandusky, while still worth nothing in a pecuniary point of view, he married Charlotte Boughton, of Canfield, Ohio. Although he was without means, his credit was good. He was strictly economical, temperate in all things, and diligent in business. His expenses during the first year of married life did not exceed three hundred dollars; and his business steadily increased, so that at the end of three or four years he had all that he could attend to. In these early days of



R. P. Buckland

his life he was very slender in build, and troubled, to some extent, with dyspepsia, but out-door exercise gained in traveling on horseback in connection with his professional business, particularly in attending the courts of adjoining counties, cured him of that complaint, and gradually increased his weight and physical strength. Mr. Buckland first appeared in politics prominently as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, in 1848, which placed General Taylor in nomination for the presidency. In the fall of 1855 he was elected to the State Senate, as a Representative of the Republican party, in that, the first, Legislature after its organization. He was re-elected in 1857, serving four years. He was the author of the law for the adoption of children, which was passed during his service in the Senate. In October, 1861, having been appointed lieutenant-colonel, he began to organize the 72d Ohio Infantry, and in three months it was ready for the field, with full ranks. On the 10th of January, 1862, he was mustered into the service of the United States. On the 24th of January he left Camp Croghan, at Fremont, with his regiment, for Camp Chase, where he was placed in command of the camp. He left Camp Chase, February 19th, 1862, and reported, with his regiment, to General W. T. Sherman, at Paducah, Kentucky. He was assigned to the command of the fourth brigade of Sherman's division. On the 7th of March he moved up the Tennessee River, and on the 20th encamped at Pittsburg Landing, the left of the brigade resting at Shiloh Church. On the 3d of April he made a reconnaissance with his brigade some four miles to the front, and encountering some rebel cavalry pickets, had a skirmish with them. The next day Company B, of the 72d Regiment, having been sent by the major to scout outside the picket line, and fearing, from the want of experience in his officers and men, that they would get into trouble, he sent another company to find Company B, and return with them. Soon after sending the other company, considerable firing was heard in front. General Buckland, placing himself at the head of three companies, started in the direction of the firing. On reaching the top of a small hill, riding about ten rods in front of his men deployed in line of battle, he discovered Company B, surrounded by rebel cavalry; and the rebels, just at that moment, gave a cheer, evidently preparatory to charging on Company B. He waved his hands to his men, indicating that he desired them to hurry up. As they came in sight of the rebel line, distant only a few rods, they opened a destructive fire, taking the enemy completely by surprise. The men charged upon the rebels, and drove them from the field, killing a number of horses and men, and capturing several prisoners, and saved Company B. While he was reforming his line, to meet an evident charge back upon him by the rebels, Major Ricker came up with his 5th Ohio Cavalry, and joined in a charge upon the rebels, driving them back on to the main line of the advancing rebel army, who opened a fierce artillery fire upon them. Discovering a large force of artillery and infantry, they prudently retired to their lines, taking with them some fifteen rebel prisoners. This affair was the first fighting of the great battle of Shiloh. At the organization of the 72d Regiment, those opposing enlistments had asserted that the subject of this sketch was a man of no courage, and that he would never venture in the field of battle. These statements had created some misgivings among the soldiers and officers under his command; but after the first fight on that Friday before Shiloh, all doubts as to his courage or disposition to go into danger were scattered.

He there had the opportunity of showing, under fire, that valor and determination were some of the strong points of his character. On the morning of the 6th, General Buckland's brigade was in line full one hour before the hard fighting began. He advanced his lines about two hundred yards on the left and about four hundred to the right, and met the enemy. The fighting was desperate for two hours, and the rebels were repeatedly driven back. To show the desperate fighting done by Buckland's brigade at this point, we quote from a letter of the Confederate General Basil W. Duke, published in the *Cincinnati Gazette* of May 28th, 1881:

"Every demonstration against it [Buckland's brigade] was repulsed. Artillery was used in vain against it; some of the best brigades in the army moved on it, only to be hurled back and strew the morass in its front with their dead. The Confederate loss at this point was frightful. At last, after having held the position from seven or half-past seven A. M. until after ten A. M., every thing upon its right [left] having been driven back, and the Confederate artillery having reached a point where the guns could play upon its rear, it was abandoned as no longer tenable. The tenacious defense of this position, and the fact that by massing on his right, General Johnson turned it, when it proved impregnable to direct assault, ought to be of itself a sufficient explanation of the correctness of his plan of battle."

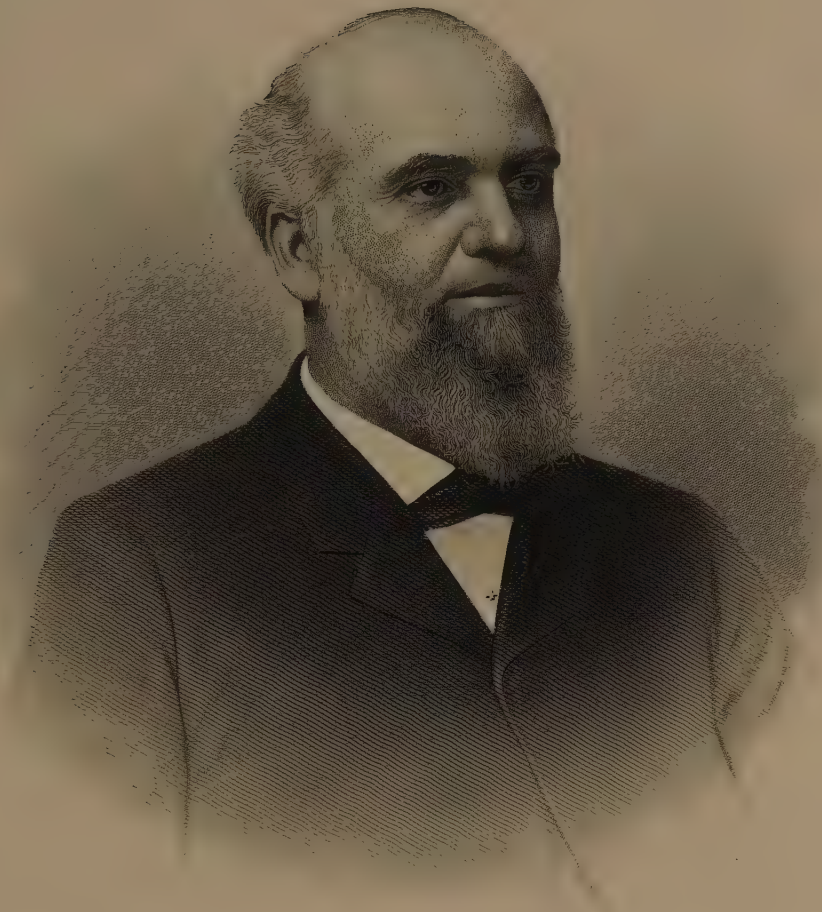
General Buckland's brigade maintained its ground until ordered back by General Sherman, and at the close of the fight his brigade occupied the extreme right of the Union line, about one mile from Pittsburg Landing, where it slept on its arms Sunday night. On Monday morning General Buckland went into the fight with the only organized brigade in General Sherman's division, and was heavily engaged during the day. On one occasion, during the battle of the second day, being ordered to advance his brigade under a very severe fire from artillery and musketry of the enemy, there seemed, at the moment, to be some hesitation in the lines. General Buckland immediately rode up to one of the color-bearers, took hold of the staff, and conducted the bearer and colors to the desired point, followed by the cheers of the soldiers as they swept forward. General Lew Wallace remarked, on Tuesday morning, while riding over the ground occupied by the enemy in front of Buckland's brigade Sunday morning, that "judging from the dead bodies, here seems to have been the best and hardest fighting." General Sherman, in his report of the battle of Shiloh, gives General Buckland high praise for his courage and the good management of his brigade. In the advance on Corinth, begun on the 26th of April, sickness to a great extent prevailed in the ranks, and it required the utmost courage and attention to prevent the men from becoming demoralized. Being in close proximity to the enemy, it was necessary to form in line of battle before daylight every morning. The men had become so weak and dispirited that few turned out. This condition was alarming, and foreboded fatal results in case of attack. To remedy this increasing evil, General Buckland took upon himself to arise before daylight, and with Dr. J. B. Rice and a lantern, went from tent to tent of the officers and soldiers, causing all complaints to be examined by the surgeon, and compelling all those whom the surgeon advised it would not injure to turn out. This proceeding made him very unpopular, and many bitter letters were written home concerning him. But the soldiers soon discovered that it was for their good, their feelings changed, and by open thanks they showed him their appreciation. From thenceforward he became universally beloved by his soldiers, and never was con-

fidence more implicitly placed by soldiers in their commander than was placed by his soldiers in him—a trust that he never ceased to merit. General Buckland remained in command of the fourth brigade until the army reached Camp No. 6, on the 13th of May, where he was assigned command of the third brigade; but on the following day General J. W. Denver having reported to Sherman, by order of General Halleck, was put in charge of the third brigade, and General Buckland returned to the command of his regiment. In the fight before Corinth his regiment was constantly under the fire of the heavy guns on the rebel battlements, and on the 30th of May entered the city, finding it deserted. On the 12th of November, 1862, while at Memphis, he assumed command of the fifth brigade of Lauman's division, and formed part of the Tallahatchee expedition. Under orders from General Grant, who had learned of the capture of Holly Springs by General Van Dorn, he marched to retake the place, which was successfully accomplished. Soon after the brigade was assigned to the division commanded by Brigadier-general Ross, who, three days later, was placed under arrest, and General Buckland, as the ranking colonel, assumed command of the division, and marched it to Davis's Mills. On the 7th of December, he was ordered to proceed, with several regiments and a battery of artillery, to attack Forrest, at Dresden, Tennessee, where Forrest had a force of four thousand men and ten pieces of artillery, but on arriving there on the morning of the 29th of December, he found that the enemy had evacuated it the same day. He continued his march, through Paris and Huntington, Tennessee, in pursuit of Forrest, subsisting entirely on the country, arriving at Jackson, Tennessee, January 8th, 1863. On the 20th of March he joined General Sherman's corps, in front of Vicksburg, and participated in a series of battles and skirmishes, which occurred in the movements to the rear of that city. During the siege he was always active and vigilant, and at times much exposed. On the 19th of May, on foot, at the head of his brigade, he marched down the Grave-yard Road, under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's works, and taking a position along the first parallel ridge, to support an assault on the rebel works, he maintained his place until after the assault, on the 22d of the month. Although he was constantly exposed, and his men were shot down around him in great numbers, he escaped uninjured. His gallant bearing at the head of his brigade in the siege of Vicksburg attracted special attention. While on duty, on the 24th of September, by the fall of his horse, his right wrist was broken. By this injury he was incapacitated for active service, but continued to command his brigade (except for a short time) until, on the 26th of January, 1864, General Sherman placed him in command of the District of Memphis, where his administrative abilities were exemplified and his integrity of character was clearly manifested. The incidents connected with General Forrest's night raid on Memphis shed the strongest light on General Buckland's traits of character. But for his courage, decision, and promptness of action, the rebel forces would have taken possession of the city, and have captured large stores of government property. General C. C. Washburne was at that time in command of the department, and had his headquarters in the city. General Buckland commanded the district. Most of the troops, under the command of General A. J. Smith, had been sent in pursuit of Forrest, but by a piece of strategy the latter had eluded his pursuers, near Oxford, Mississippi, and made a rapid march to Memphis.

He captured the cavalry patrol, rushed over the infantry pickets, and under the cover of the darkness preceding the dawn of Sunday, the 21st of August, entered the slumbering city. General Washburne was surprised at his headquarters, his staff and orderlies captured, and he narrowly escaped the enemy's clutches. He was in a building near that occupied by his officers, and being opportunely awakened, with only his pants on, he made good his escape to the fort below the city. General Buckland was aroused by the pounding on his door by the sentinel. The rebels were then in possession of a considerable portion of the city. At once realizing the full extent of the danger, and determined not to be captured without a struggle, but still without the least idea of the number of the enemy surrounding him, General Buckland rallied about one hundred and fifty men, at the same time ordering the rapid firing of an alarm gun, which served to awaken his own troops and alarm the enemy. Placing himself at their head, he instantly attacked the body of rebels collected near General Washburne's headquarters. He was outnumbered four to one. He swept the enemy before him down the streets; his numbers increased, and in such spirit was the attack conducted, and so rapidly was it carried on, that in less than an hour every rebel was driven from the city. A sharp battle immediately ensued in the morning, on the Hernando road, in the outskirts of the city, between the Union troops under General Buckland and General Forrest's entire forces, in which the latter were defeated, and turned in full retreat. A few weeks after these last occurrences, in answer to a letter of General Buckland's concerning events at Memphis, the present situation, and his prospects of being elected to Congress, General Sherman wrote him a private letter, from which we make the following extract:

"I know on all occasions you will do your best. I attach little importance to Forrest's dash at Memphis. He is a devil of a fellow, and I wish I had a few such; but they don't make permanent results, like such men as you do. I entertain for you not only a measure of respect but also of affection. I think you are right now in going to Congress. That is national. I did not want to see you return to private life on account of the labor of war. We must have the assistance of the best men in the nation to reinvigorate it. In Congress you take a national position, strengthened by a practical knowledge of the labor, responsibility, sleepless anxiety, and personal danger of war. Your mind can skip the personal and selfish for the patriotic and real. You know also that words now must be mistrusted, and men judged by their acts. Opinions may be soft, pleasant, and flowing, but the real man must act and not talk. Indeed I do value your friendship. Poor McPherson was dear to us both, and well do I remember, in our first Shiloh days, how he always hunted out your camp. Whatever may befall us, believe me that I feel for you more than usual esteem and personal friendship, and feel gratified in knowing it is reciprocated."

General Buckland remained in command of the District of Memphis until the 22d of December, 1864, and on January 6th following he tendered his resignation, at Washington, to the Secretary of War, and was duly mustered out of service. August 3d, 1866, he was commissioned brevet major-general, United States Volunteers, to rank from March 13th, 1865, for meritorious service in the army. Without having sought or expected political favor, and while still serving in the army, he was nominated for Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and without having gone home to further his interests, he was elected by the people of the Ninth District of Ohio. In obedience to their wishes, he left the military for the civil service of his country. In 1866 he was re-elected to



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Lewis Miller

Congress. During the whole of the four years he served on the Committee on Militia, and Banking and Currency. At the close of his congressional career General Buckland resumed his law practice, a field of labor in which before the war he had attained distinction, and he is now still actively engaged in the labors of his profession. His influence and example and active co-operation in every laudable enterprise contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the city of Fremont. He erected the first substantial brick block in Fremont, a three-story building of four store-rooms with a public hall in the third story, considered, at the time, a great and hazardous enterprise. In 1853 he erected one of the finest dwellings then in Northern Ohio, and subsequently the three-story brick block at the corner of Front and State Streets. A notable adornment of the city are the beautiful shade-trees that line its streets. The first planted were the stately maples extending from the court-house round the corner of Main and Croghan Streets, in front of the humble residence General Buckland then occupied, and which led the way to what is now admired as a chief ornament of the place. In every public enterprise for the interest of the town he was one of the first to propose and one of the foremost to act, relaxing no effort and withholding no help until the thing had been pushed to complete success. In 1870 he was elected president of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, located at Xenia, which position he filled for four years. On the 30th of January, 1875, General Buckland, Hon. R. P. Ranney, and Dr. W. S. Streeter, as guests of Henry A. Kent, of New York, sailed from that city, in the sailing yacht *Tarolinta*, for the West Indies. They visited Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Grenada, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Jamaica, returning to New York, April 19th, after having sailed about seven thousand miles. General Buckland was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated General Hayes. It is well known that his labors and influence contributed largely to the success of the nomination. For three years, from 1878, he held the position of government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. General Buckland's career has been measured by a success that adds one more example of what may be attained by a boy born outside of the pale which is presumed to inclose the advantages and the means necessary to success, viz., influential friends and parental wealth. Left an infant at the death of his father, whose letter, embodied in this sketch, shows him to have been a man, the impress of whose character was worth more than an estate to his son, he made his own way in the world, and will leave as an inheritance to his children the record of a successful life (judged by what it has accomplished), and of a character for integrity, honor, and noble impulses, worthy of all imitation. In his family, General Buckland has always been kind and considerate of the interests of each. With the wife of his youth, who still lives, he came to his Lower Sandusky home, and together with marked mutual esteem, they, each in their sphere, worked to prosper, sharing alike with cheerfulness and hope the privations of the beginning. Suited to each other, as no man and wife could be better, they each lived happily in each other's confidence and love, to enjoy together in an unusual degree the comfortable surroundings their industry has enabled them to secure for themselves, and have always shared the pleasures of travel and social enjoyment, for which the later public and official life of General Buckland afforded unusual opportunity.

MILLER, LEWIS, inventor and manufacturer of the "Buckeye Mower and Reaper," at Akron, Ohio, was born at Greentown, Stark County, Ohio, July 24th, 1829. He is of respectable and industrious parentage. His father, John Miller, was a cabinet-maker, house-builder, and farmer, and came originally from Maryland, removing to Ohio in 1812. He was of German descent, held a prominent position in his community, and was universally esteemed for his sterling integrity. Lewis, the youngest of three sons, received his early education in academies in Illinois, having removed to that State at the age of eighteen. After mastering the fundamental branches of a practical education, he engaged in the plastering trade for a period of five years. While in Illinois he made the acquaintance of Miss Mary V. Alexander, whom he afterward married. Returning to Ohio, in 1851, he connected himself as a partner with the manufacturing firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Greentown, afterward of Canton, and, by industrious and untiring devotion, he soon mastered the machinist's trade. His peculiar aptitude for this branch of industry manifested itself to such a degree that, in a short time, he was advanced to the superintendency of the works. It was while in this position, and during the year 1856, that the turning tide in his fortune was reached, in the invention of the world-renowned "Buckeye Mower and Reaper," known in the market as the double-hinged floating-bar, a distinctive feature after which all two-wheeled machines were modeled, and to which all machines of this description paid tribute. To this important invention he has added others of scarcely less importance, chief among which is his table-rake, a self-rake; which, within a few years, attained a marvelous popularity. Over one hundred patents have been granted to Mr. Miller and his brother Jacob, one of which was "Miller's Binder," a result of Mr. Miller's individual study, and one of the most brilliant achievements in the history of inventions. With the manufacture of the "Buckeye" the business of the Canton works became so largely increased, that in 1863 it was found advisable to establish a branch concern at Akron, under the incorporate name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and in the year following he removed to that city for the purpose of assuming the duties of superintendent. In this position he has lived to see the establishment, in less than a decade, grow up from insignificance to be one of the most extensive of the kind in the country. The combined shops now give employment to upward of fifteen hundred men, and their product has increased from six threshers and ten or twelve reapers a year to twelve hundred threshers and about thirty thousand reapers and mowers, or one complete machine to every four minutes during working hours. Besides his connection with the Akron concern, he is president of the Canton manufactory, under the name of C. Aultman & Co. He is also a stockholder of the First National Bank of Canton; and of the Weary, Snyder & Co. Manufacturing Company, of Akron; and is president of the Akron Iron Company. He has always taken an active interest in politics; was a strong anti-slavery man, and subsequently acted with the Republican and National parties, the latter of which made him candidate for Congress in 1878, but he was defeated, the opposing majority being reduced, however, from six thousand to fifteen hundred. He is a member of the Board of Education, was three times President of the same; and was President of the City Council in 1865, upon the first organization of Akron into an incorporated city. In educational matters he has showed a laudable interest, notably so in the

cases of Buchtel College, Akron, and Mount Union College, Mount Union, both of which have been repeated recipients of substantial aid from his hands. He is at present a member of the Boards of Trustees of Mount Union College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1843, holding all positions in the same, and was three times a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Church. His especial sphere for religious work, however, was always in the Sunday-school. He has been a Sunday-school superintendent for thirty years, and of the Akron Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school for sixteen years. He was president of the Ohio Sunday-school Association, and was the projector, and one of the managers of the great National Sunday-school Assembly, which met at Chautauqua Lake, in 1874. He has since been prominently identified with the Chautauqua scheme, and as co-worker with Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York, has infused new life into the methods of Sunday-school work. He was married September 16th, 1852, to Miss Mary V. Alexander, and has had eleven children, ten of whom are living. In personal address Mr. Miller is courteous and very genial. He is unvaryingly considerate, quick and generally accurate in his decisions, and unswerving in his devotion to duty. He possesses decided powers of execution, and an unflagging energy to carry out every project to a successful issue. He has eminently an analytical mind, coupled with strong common sense, and to this, no doubt, is due his great success in the world of inventions. The importance of his additions to the stock of mechanical aids to agricultural industry can scarcely be overestimated. The many who have been benefited by them appreciate and acknowledge their value.

ERRETT, REV. ISAAC, A. M., was born in the city of New York, January 2d, 1820, the fifth of a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. His father was a native of Arklow, County Wicklow, Ireland, and was educated in Dublin, but spent the last sixteen years of his life in New York City, and died there in 1825, aged thirty-six years. His mother was a native of Portsmouth, England, a woman of vigorous physical constitution and superior intellect, who died in her eighty-third year. During the Irish rebellion of 1798 his paternal grandfather was shot dead, near his own home. His parents were of Protestant families, and became identified with the Disciples as early as 1811, his father being an elder in the original Church in New York City. Hence, the son was trained from infancy in the principles which he now cherishes. In the spring of 1832, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania—whither his mother had moved some years after the death of his father, in 1825—when only a little over twelve years of age, at a time when there was no religious excitement and no regular preaching, under the instruction of his mother, he, in company with an older brother, went forward, uninvited, and asked the privilege of baptism. He now became a diligent student of the Word of God, and under many embarrassing circumstances made constant and encouraging progress. From the time he was ten years old, he has been dependent upon his own exertions for a living; hence his education was obtained in the midst of toil and care, by dint of untiring, industrious application. While laboring as farmer, miller, lumberman, bookseller, printer, school-teacher, and editor, the toils of the day were succeeded by nights of hard study. He

has never ceased to augment his stock of useful knowledge, and to use whatever opportunities he had for the development and discipline of his mental powers. He commenced preaching in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1840, and soon gave promise of the distinguished position which he has since attained as a preacher of the Gospel. He enjoyed the advantages of frequent and intimate association with Walter Scott, Thomas Campbell, and Alexander Campbell, and most of the early leaders of the Disciples in the West, and his association with these men was of incalculable advantage to him, as they not only gave him valuable instruction in the principles of the religious reformation which they advocated, but he was enabled by his frequent contact with them to draw inspiration from their lives and characters for the great work upon which he had entered. His ministerial labors have been divided between the work of an evangelist and that of a pastor. He was pastor of a Church in Pittsburg, three years; New Lisbon, Ohio, five years; North Bloomfield, Ohio, two years; Warren, Ohio, five years; Muir and Ionia, Michigan, eight years; Detroit, Michigan, two years; and Chicago, Illinois, two years. At all these points he was eminently successful; and besides his pastoral labors, he did a great deal of useful work in the general field. He was one of the originators and staunch supporters of what is now known as Hiram College, the institution with which, as student, teacher, president, and patron, the name of James A. Garfield is so prominently and tenderly associated. Mr. Errett removed to Warren, Ohio, in 1851, and while there, in addition to his pastoral labors, was corresponding secretary of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society, three years; and it was he who first put that society into systematic active operation. In 1856, with a view to train his children to industrious habits, he removed his family to a farm in Ionia County, Michigan, and while laboring to build up congregations in that region, he was prevailed upon to take the corresponding secretaryship of the American Christian Missionary Society, which position he held three years, and succeeded in bringing the society to a degree of prosperity which it had never before reached. When he resigned the secretaryship he was appointed first vice-president, and afterward presided at the annual meetings of the society, until 1866, when, upon the death of Alexander Campbell, he was elected president. This, however, he at once declined, though some years afterward he served the society several years in that capacity. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio. A publishing company having been formed, composed of such men as James A. Garfield, Dr. J. P. Robison, and Dr. W. S. Streator, at their urgent solicitation he abandoned his favorite field of labor, in Michigan, to assume the editorial control of the weekly paper they proposed to publish. He commenced the publication of the *Christian Standard*, as editor-in-chief, in April, 1866. He had previously been associated for several years with Alexander Campbell as co-editor of the *Millennial Harbinger*, at that time the leading periodical among the Disciples. In 1868 Mr. Errett accepted the presidency of Alliance College, at Alliance, Ohio. This new institution, under his management and supervision, became very successful, and established an enviable reputation. Finding that his residence at Alliance was interfering greatly with his publishing business, and with his evangelical and editorial labors, he resigned his position in the college, and in 1869 removed to Cincinnati, where he now resides, giving his attention chiefly to the editing of the *Christian Standard*.



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philadelphia.

James Errett



Edwin M. Stanton

and the Sunday-school periodicals published in connection with it. This religious journal has become very prosperous, and is now the most popular and widely circulated weekly under the patronage of the Disciples. After leaving Alliance College, he was elected president of the Agricultural College, in Kentucky University, at Lexington, and was also chosen to fill the chair of Biblical Literature in Bethany College, West Virginia; but these, and all other such positions, he was compelled to decline, on account of his fast increasing editorial labors. He has been from its beginning, seven years ago, president of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the most prosperous of the benevolent institutions of the Disciples. The most important of Mr. Errett's writings are "Debate on Spiritualism" (this debate lasted ten days, and was carried on with Joel Tiffany, Esq.); "Walks about Jerusalem;" "Talks to Bereans;" "Brief View of Christian Missions;" "Letters to a Young Christian;" and "The First Principles of the Gospel." Sermons, essays, tracts, and lectures on leading topics of the times, have come from his pen in large numbers, and have had a large circulation. He is now writing "A Commentary on I and II Corinthians," and has in contemplation several other books. In 1867 Bethany College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. As a public speaker he has few superiors. At the funeral obsequies of the lamented President James A. Garfield, at Cleveland, Ohio, he was chosen to pronounce the funeral oration. His writings, like his sermons, are full of strong and rugged points. His personal appearance will be recognized as striking and prepossessing. He represents the advance and progressive elements of life in the Church. Over forty years in the advance certainly gives him rank as one of the first and most truly representative men in the Christian Church. In 1840 he married Miss Harriet Reeder, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and has four sons and two daughters living.

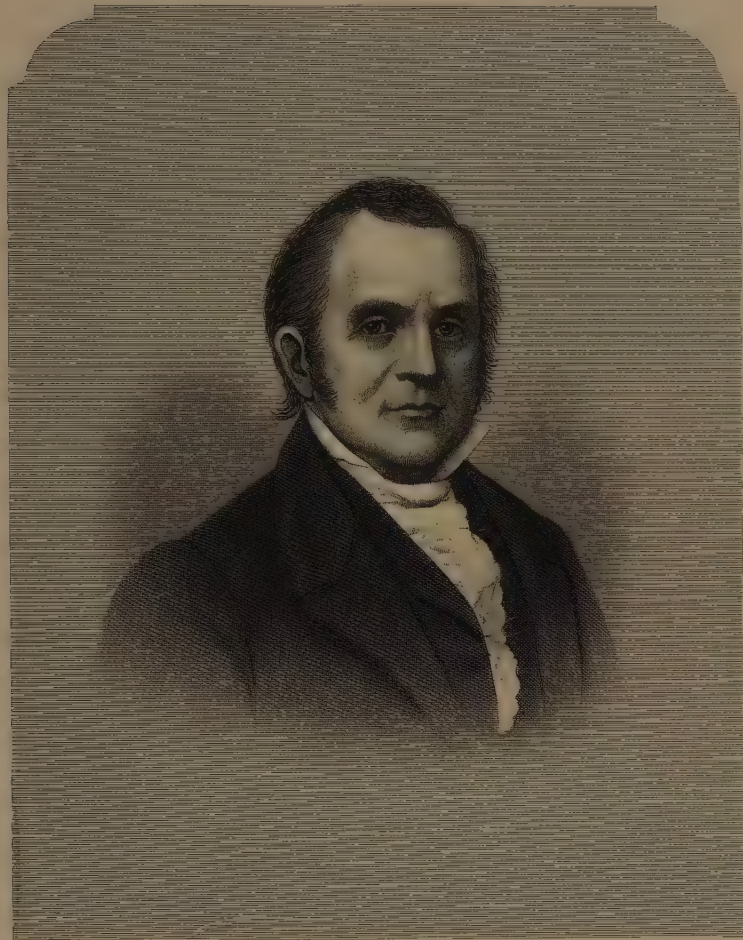
STANTON, EDWIN M., United States Attorney-General and subsequently Secretary of War, was born at Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1814. He was of Quaker descent. His early education was obtained at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. He engaged in the study of law, and after being licensed to practice, removed to Pennsylvania. As the successor of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, he was by President Buchanan appointed Attorney-general of the United States, and in November, 1860, believing that the threatening language of the Southern States press, immediately following the election of President Lincoln, betokened secession and an earnest desire to disintegrate the Federal Union, he advised President Buchanan to incorporate into his last message to Congress the statement, to be made with all due solemnity, that the Federal government had the power, and that it was its duty to coerce seceding States. But, except himself and another, Buchanan's cabinet were men who favored secession, while Buchanan himself was too timid and irresolute to assert in any manner doctrine offensive to its members. When John B. Floyd, as Secretary of War, enraged at the conduct of Major Anderson, in removing his command from a very unsafe to a much safer position, charged his associates in the cabinet with violating their pledges to the Southern people, Mr. Stanton rose, and with fierce loyalty abashed him; and though overwhelmed by the tide of openly expressed secession doctrine maintained by his colleagues, until Buchanan with his cabinet went out of office

Attorney-general Stanton boldly confronted the representatives of the seceding States. Having retired to his practice, he remained in private life until it became evident to Mr. Lincoln that Hon. Simon Cameron should be assigned to some other position than that of Secretary of War, and then notwithstanding the most resolute opposition of Hon. Montgomery Blair, as a member of his cabinet, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Stanton Secretary of War. It was the position beyond all others he coveted, and which his earnest zeal and spirit especially fitted him for. He immediately engaged in a thorough examination of the number and position of the United States forces, and having met the military committee of the Senate, submitted to them the result of his prompt and exhaustive labors and researches. More than one hundred and fifty regiments, many of them but partially filled, and dispersed throughout the northern, eastern, and western States, he proposed to bring together and consolidate, and after explaining to the committee his reasons for this proposition, they accepted and supported it. The preparations for the active campaign of 1862-63 he pressed vigorously, and very often occupied night after night, in addition to day after day, in attending to the civil and military exigencies of the period,—telegraphing important information to all parts of the loyal States, and proffering needed and wise counsel to the various officials with whom he was brought into contact. Throughout the years of the war, subsequently, he devoted himself to maintaining the integrity of the Union with an unselfish earnestness only equalled by his masterly ability, untiring energy and high confidence in the triumph of right. When President Lincoln proposed to negotiate terms of peace with the Confederate generals, through General Grant, should that officer secure a victory at Richmond, Secretary Stanton opposed the measure steadfastly and sturdily, declaring as a lawyer that no one had the right to do this but the President himself, and hence, as was done, Grant should be instructed to treat with Lee only on questions of a purely military character. When in 1863, the legislature of Indiana was dissolved without providing means to carry on the government of the State, and Governor Morton solicited advice and succor from Secretary Stanton, that officer drew his warrant in favor of Governor Morton upon the Treasury of the United States for \$250,000, to be paid from the unexpended appropriation made some time previously by Congress for enlisting and equipping troops in States in insurrection. "If the cause fails," said Morton, in acknowledging receipt of the money, "you and I will be covered with prosecutions, and probably imprisoned or driven from the country." "If the cause fails," responded Stanton, "I do not wish to live!" The quarter million dollars were finally accounted for on settlement by Indiana with the government in closing the accounts of the war. Subsequent to the occupation of Richmond by General Weitzel, President Lincoln, in cabinet council, proposed authorizing that officer to convene the legislature of Virginia, all rebels to a man, when Secretary Stanton earnestly opposed the proposition as a premature movement and mischievous, and it was dropped. Finally when the news of Lee's surrender was received, Secretary Stanton, assuming that he was no longer needed, offered his resignation, but this President Lincoln refused to accept and begged him to recall it, which he did, and held his position, assisting in his usual effective manner in the organization of the Freedman's bureau, so-called, as he had previously assisted in that of the Sanitary and Christian commissions. As the avowed oppo-

nent of President Johnson's "policy," his arbitrary discharge from office by the latter was not recognized by the Senate, and he continued to perform the duties of Secretary of War until the 20th December following the first inauguration of President Grant, when he resigned, and was immediately appointed, and confirmed by the Senate, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He had but received the appointment, however, when death released him from worldly occupation forever, December 24th, 1869. A testimonial fund of \$100,000 to repair the losses occasioned by his complete abnegation of his private interests during the period of his secretaryship was by him refused in the firmest manner. Subsequent to his death, however, the amount was contributed for the benefit of his family.

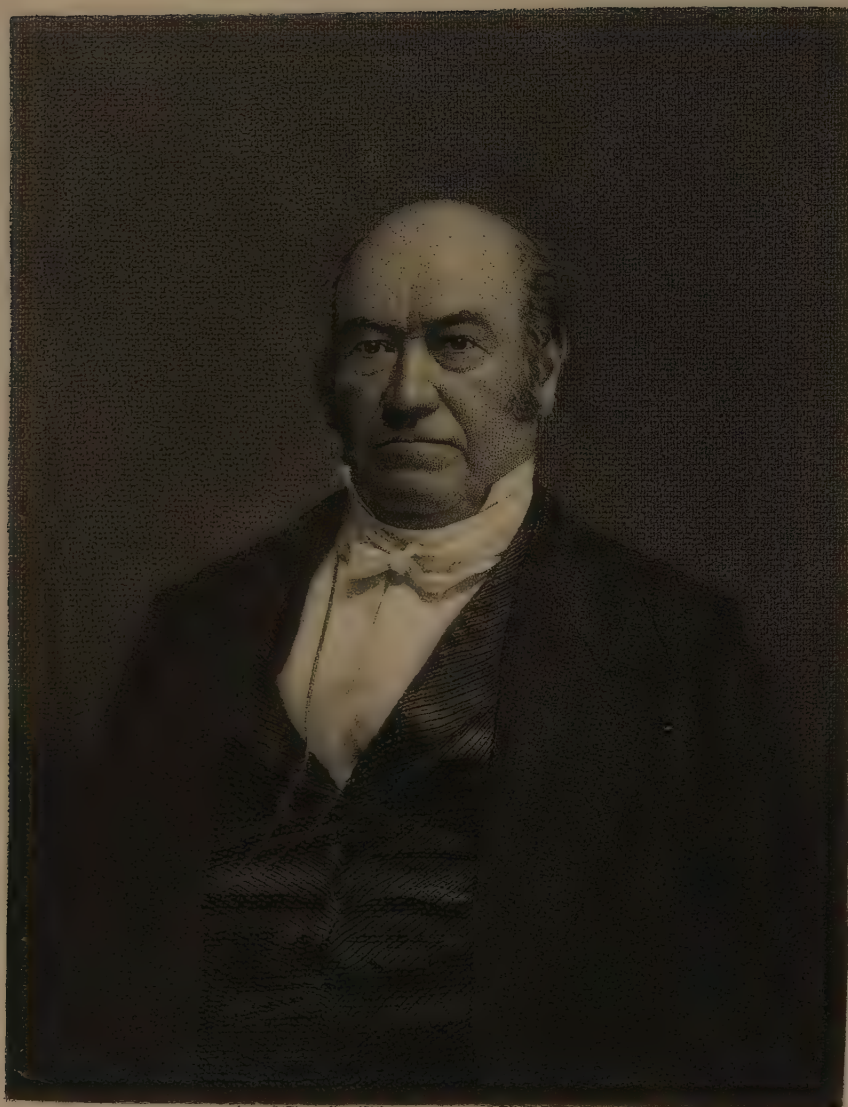
PERKINS, SIMON, soldier and pioneer, was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, September 17th, 1771. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Puritan families of New England, having descended from John Perkins, who came over with Roger Williams in the good ship *Lion*, in 1631. His mother, Olive Douglas, was a descendant of William Douglas, one of the colony from Boston which founded New London, Connecticut. His father was a captain in the army of the Revolution, and died in camp in 1778. Two of his maternal uncles were also officers in the army of 1776. At a very early age, owing to the death of his father, the estate, consisting of a mill and farm, came under his charge. It was part of the land purchased by his ancestors when they first settled in Connecticut, in 1695. In 1795 he removed to the then "Far West," and located at Owego, New York, where he remained about three years, and was occupied with large land agencies and other matters incident to the opening and settlement of a new country. In 1795, the State of Connecticut sold to the Connecticut Land Company, the Western Reserve, (except "the Fire Lands,") and in 1797, proprietors of that company residing in Windham and New London counties, united the stock which they held in the original company, and formed the Erie Land Company, and through their trustees proposed that he should go to new Connecticut and explore the country, and report a plan for the sale and settlement of their lands. He accepted the proposition, closed his business at Owego, and in the spring of 1798, accompanied by James Pumpelly, afterward of Owego, proceeded through western New York (then an unbroken wilderness), by the way of Cayuga and Ontario lakes, to Buffalo, where he obtained a sail-boat and coasted up Lake Erie. He entered Ohio on the 4th July, and established his camp about eight or ten miles south of the mouth of Grand river. He explored the lands of the company, examined into the character and prospects of the country, and returned to Connecticut in October. The trustees, before the next spring, made an agreement by which he was to assume the entire control or agency of the lands of the Erie Land Company, and for several years he spent his summers on the Reserve and his winters in Connecticut. His attention to business, and his integrity and discriminating judgment, were widely known and duly appreciated; and to him was committed the management and sale of more lands by non-resident proprietors than to any other person in the State; while in 1815 the State land tax paid by him, as agent and owner, amounted to one-seventh of the entire amount collected in the State. He was ever the patron of the pioneer, and his forbearance and leniency secured homes for many families who bless his

memory. Warren was the county seat of Trumbull, which embraced the whole Reserve, and, when he and his wife made it their home, July 24th, 1804, contained sixteen log dwellings. In 1801, the first mail route northwest of the Ohio river was established from Pittsburgh to Warren, via Beaver, Georgetown, Canfield and Youngstown. He was made postmaster at Warren, October 24th, 1801, and held the office till October, 1829. During these years he rendered the postmaster-general invaluable aid in establishing county postoffices and in choosing reliable postmasters. In December, 1807, Mr. Granger, as postmaster-general, wrote him as follows: "SIR: . . . You cannot be ignorant of the unpleasant aspect of public affairs between this Nation and Great Britain, nor of the vigorous preparations making for war in Upper Canada. In this state of things, it has become necessary to establish a line of expresses through your country to Detroit. . . . To avail ourselves of the energy of your talents at this crisis, I have to solicit you (and even *more*, to express my opinion that it is your *duty*) to depart immediately for Detroit. . . . I know of no other person whose exertions would, at this time, be as satisfactory to the government; and however inconvenient the discharge of this duty may be to yourself, it is what you owe to your country, and to the south shore of Lake Erie in particular." The services were rendered without delay, and a report made on his return to Warren. The country west of the Cuyahoga river, and south, was Indian territory, except twelve miles square at Fort Miami and two miles square on Sandusky river, ceded by treaty of Greenville, 1795. He conversed with several influential Indians, and suggested to them and Governor Hull, at Detroit, the treaty which was made at Brownsville, November, 1808, by which the Indians ceded land for a road, and land to build a road, from the Western Reserve to the Miami of the Lake, and thus, by his far-reaching sagacity, secured this grant of territory, which cannot be too highly estimated as a private or public benefit. He was elected brigadier-general of the first brigade, fourth division, Ohio militia, and commissioned May 31st, 1808. Major-general Elijah Wadsworth commanded the division. On the 22d August, 1812, General Perkins issued his brigade order (without knowing of the proceedings of Major-general Wadsworth) to the respective colonels under his command. The orders were as follows: "SIR: Information this moment received by the express mail carrier that the town of Detroit is taken by the British troops and Indians from Canada. Also, that the whole army of General Hull on our northwestern frontier have been taken prisoners. That the Indians, etc., have progressed as far as the Miami, and are continuing their march this way. To repel the enemy, you are hereby ordered to detach one-half of the effective men in your regiment, with a suitable proportion of officers, and that they be well equipped for the field. . . . This duty is to be done with all possible dispatch." General Perkins was assigned to command the troops detailed from the Reserve to protect the northwest frontier; and, on taking leave of the detachment, Major-General Wadsworth said: "To the care of Brigadier-General Simon Perkins I commit you. He will be your commander and your friend. In his integrity, skill and courage we all have the utmost confidence, and I hope that he will return you to me crowned with honors obtained by your bravery." West of the Cuyahoga river, he commanded a separate detachment, with the responsibility incident to a frontier, exposed to a watchful and merciless foe.



SIMON PERKINS.

Simon Perkins



DESIGNED BY BRADY — ENGRAVED BY A. H. RITCHIE.

T. Emery

His force was very small and not well furnished, and when the muskets provided by the United States were at length received, they could not be used for want of flints. General Wadsworth joined him at Camp Avery, on Huron river, and fully approved of all his actions and proceedings. His accounts were always kept with great system and accuracy, so that after a period of forty-eight years, when duplicates of official papers were presented to the accounting officers of the government for settlement, payments were repeatedly proved by the claimants' receipts. If the same measures had been pursued by all in command, millions would have been saved to the treasury. General Wadsworth retired from the service November 29th, 1812, and on the 1st December, General Perkins, in an order to his command, said: "In obtaining the object for which you have taken up arms, it is expected that every officer and soldier will encounter the fatigues of the campaign with that patience that becometh free citizens who are protecting their own rights. It is confidently expected that every man will consider his exertions necessary for the common benefit of the country, and cheerfully render them. If you wish this campaign to terminate your fears of an invading enemy, industry and contentment must be substituted for idleness and murmuring." That campaign is a matter of history. When the term of service for the militia had expired, and General Harrison had been reinforced by troops in sufficient numbers to maintain his position, General Perkins retired from the service; and in the last official communication to him, dated Fort Meigs, February 26th, 1813, General Harrison said: "In this my last official communication to you, I cannot avoid expressing my high sense of the zeal and ability with which you have performed your duty since you have been under my orders; and I beg you to believe that upon all occasions, and in every situation, I shall be, with great truth, your friend, WILLIAM H. HARRISON." He was strongly solicited by General Harrison and others of his army associates, to accept the commission of colonel in the regular army, tendered him by President Madison; but duty to his family, his increasing private business, and his extensive trusts for others, constrained him to decline the office, although he cherished a fondness for military life. He organized, and was president of the Western Reserve bank from its organization, November 24th, 1813, until failing health induced him to resign, April 5th, 1836. During the twenty-three years of his presidency, he had the unanimous support of the directors and stockholders of the bank; and the careful and conservative policy for which it was distinguished, carried the bank safely thorough the various and severe financial storms which bore down all the other banks of the State that entered the field before or with it. "As good as a Western Reserve bank bill," became a common saying of the times. He was one of the men to whom was committed that extensive system of canals which was adopted and entered upon by the State of Ohio, mainly under the influence of the success of similar works in New York. State credit had been little tried since the disastrous days of the Revolution, and western State credit not at all. The State credit of Ohio was entrusted to the "canal fund commissioners," almost without restraint. With authority to create and sell in a foreign or domestic market the bonds of the State, and to supply funds by temporary loans also, as they deemed most expedient, they were under no bonds, and had no pecuniary compensation except actual expenses. During a period of about seven years, they issued and sold State bonds

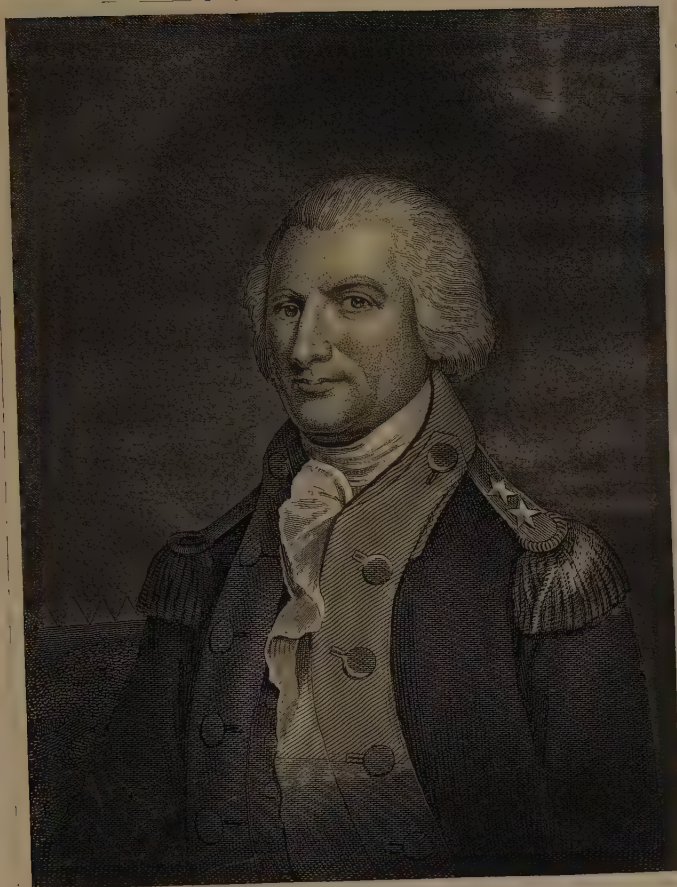
to the amount of \$4,500,000, and at an average premium of nearly six per cent. Their first sale, in 1825, was at two and one-half per cent. discount, but, with almost constantly increasing premiums, the last sale under his administration, in 1832, was made for a premium of twenty-four per cent. He was appointed a member of the board of canal fund commissioners, February 7th, 1826, by the legislature, and reappointed, from time to time, irrespective of party, until the legislature passed the act to loan the credit of the State to railroads, turnpikes and other corporations. He viewed these acts as injudicious, and tending to increase the public debt far beyond corresponding benefits; and on the 13th February, 1838, he tendered to the governor his resignation as canal fund commissioner. The vast increase of the State debt (over \$2,000,000 during the year 1838), and the disastrous results of the policy of the law, fully justified his fears and objections regarding it. He was a constant attendant upon public worship on the Sabbath, and at all times and on all occasions he inculcated sound morality and the great principles of the Christian religion, and with his sister, Mrs. Kinsman, endowed a professorship in Western Reserve College, at Hudson. There were remarkable men among the early settlers of the Western Reserve, and eminent among them Simon Perkins was known for the high and varied qualifications essential to command the confidence and esteem of men, to insure prosperity, to elevate society and promote order and love of country. On the 18th March, 1804, he married Miss Nancy Bishop, of Lisbon, Connecticut. Of his family, four sons—Simon, Joseph, Jacob and H. B. Perkins—survived him. Simon, his namesake and eldest son, was one of the most enterprising and prominent citizens of Summit county. He was born in Trumbull county in 1805, where he was educated. In 1835 he removed to Akron, where his sterling qualities and abilities were soon employed in leading the affairs of the county. He projected the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad, and invested his fortune in it, but after manfully struggling against repeated disaster, the crash of 1837 compelled him to succumb, sinking his entire fortune. He was also a large wool-dealer, and a partner in that business with John Brown of abolition fame. By many he was called the noble Roman of Summit county, on account of his great influence and superior bearing. He married a sister of Governor Tod, and had eleven children, one of whom, Colonel George T., president of the Akron bank, being an officer who served his country with credit in the war of Secession.

EWING, THOMAS, the elder, lawyer and statesman, was born in West Virginia, in what is now Ohio county, December 28th, 1789. His father, Lieutenant Thomas Ewing, a native of New Jersey, served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war; and, after its conclusion, removed to that part of Virginia mentioned. Subsequently he removed with his family to Ames township, Athens county, Ohio, where he lived until 1818, when he once more removed, this time to Perry county, Indiana, where he died in 1830. His son, our subject, was thus reared among the rude experiences of pioneer life, and had but few educational advantages, but such as he had he made the most of. Fond of reading, and having but few books to select from, he read everything he could obtain access to. With an intellect vigorous as his constitution, he soon became known as a youth of unusual hardihood and intelligence. Knowing how little opportunity or ability the

field hands employed by his father had to read, he would in the fields read to them, and in this way he interested the people of the neighborhood so much in the subject that they subscribed and made up the sum of \$100 to purchase a small library, and to this Thomas contributed his share in the shape of ten coon-skins. Sixty books were purchased, and in the estimation of Thomas, the library of the Vatican could not compare with this union library, and most assuredly the former was never so well read. Through those and the school-books he obtained so great an extent of knowledge that the elders thereabout truthfully predicted that he would become a man of learning and importance. But indisposed to stop at the door, he resolved to enter and obtain a collegiate education, and in the pursuit of this resolution he, at the age of nineteen, hired as a boatman on the Ohio river, and thus acquired money enough to pay for his attendance during three months in the Athens Academy, and then he went to work in the salt-works of the Kanawha, and in three years had saved enough of his wages to enable him enter upon a regular course of study that ended in 1815, when he regarded himself "a pretty good, though not a regular, scholar." In July of that year he went to Lancaster, there entered the law office of General Beech, as a student, and after one year's most laborious application, was examined and admitted to practice in August, 1816. His first speech as an advocate was made at Circleville soon after, and the next at Lancaster, where he defended Mr. Sherman, whose son, now General Sherman, subsequently became a member of Mr. Ewing's family, and eventually his son-in-law. Some time afterward, the means of our subject being much reduced and he anxiously canvassing his prospects of making a living by law, he was offered a small fee to go to Marietta to take the defense in a charge of larceny, and eagerly accepting it, found it the turning point in his career; for, as he said, in speaking of this episode in his life trials, "I have had fees of \$10,000 and upward since, but never one of which I felt the value, or one, in truth, as valuable to me as was this." Successful in this case, he soon found himself fully employed in criminal practice, and in a few years one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. Appointed, shortly after the case mentioned was decided, prosecuting attorney for Athens county, he held the office several years, during which his fame had grown so wide that he became the whig candidate for the United States Senate, and was elected to that position in 1830. He served one term, during which he made a national reputation as a legal reasoner, and in 1840 took an active part in the Harrison campaign. So prominent did he appear in it that, when success was the result, he was at once invited to the cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. In 1844 he again took an active part as a strong Clay whig, and in 1848 earnestly advocated the claims of General Taylor. On the election of the latter he was again invited to a seat in the cabinet, and took that of Secretary of the Interior, then called the Home Department. But by the sudden death of General Taylor, complications ensued which caused the resignation of Mr. Ewing, and he was soon after elected again to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Governor Corwin, who had been called by President Fillmore to a place in his cabinet. After serving out the term, Mr. Ewing resigned, and returned to his law practice at Lancaster. In 1861, being a staunch unionist, he was appointed by Governor Dennison a member of the peace commission, so-called, that sat in Washington City. He there practiced law during the continuance of the war, his

unwavering loyalty and fealty to the Union cause affording President Lincoln the greatest satisfaction, and exciting in him admiration akin to reverence. During the latter years of his life, his conservatism alienated him from the administration of President Grant, and caused him to act with the opposite party. He died at his home in Lancaster, October 26th, 1871, peacefully, and surrounded by his children and grand-children. As a representative self-made man, he was among the most distinguished men of Ohio.

WHITFIELD, SMITH A., postmaster of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, March 24th, 1844. Though still a young man, he has had a very eventful and somewhat romantic life. He is descended from distinguished ancestry. His father, Nathaniel Whitfield, a native of Maine, now living at the age of seventy-two, was of the family whence came the great preacher and orator—Whitfield, whose name was pronounced according to the present orthography; and his mother, Jane Whitfield (whose maiden name was Kemp), was a daughter of one of the most noted old New England families. Colonel Whitfield was educated at the academies of Francestown, Mount Vernon, and Hancock, New Hampshire. At the latter place he fitted for college, but the breaking out of the war prevented him from finishing his studies. Fired with patriotic enthusiasm he tossed aside his Cicero and Virgil, and, although but a lad of seventeen, enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln, for three months' service. He was commissioned a lieutenant, but upon the change of the policy of the government in declining to receive the three months' men, he resigned his commission, and entered the ranks as a private, thus displaying a self-sacrificing spirit and patriotic resolve that have ever been characteristic of the man. At the battle of Williamsburg he displayed great bravery, and was severely wounded in the head. General Hooker, hearing of young Whitfield's courage and bravery, at once promoted him to a lieutenancy for his gallant conduct, and soon after to a captaincy, and next as major of his regiment. At the battle of Antietam he was badly wounded twice, and his gallant conduct in that terrible carnage was the subject of favorable comment in the general orders. When convalescent, he was placed in command of the distribution camp at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, and for a time commanded the military post there. Reports of his soldierly bearing and sterling worth had reached the ears of Secretary Stanton, who for some time kept his eye on the rising young man, and in September, 1863, rewarded him with a commission as lieutenant-colonel (though then but nineteen years of age), and gave him charge of the organization of the colored regiments of Kentucky. This duty was both arduous and harassing, yet Colonel Whitfield discharged it with an ability and devotion remarkable for one of his years. He was next detailed for general court-martial duty, and was president of the court at Louisville during the trial of a number of noted guerrillas. The war ended, and he was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, in October, 1865. In October, 1866, Colonel Whitfield was appointed United States internal revenue gauger, and held this position until his promotion to the office of internal revenue agent, in April, 1877. In the discharge of his duties as revenue agent he was engaged in suppressing illicit distilleries in the mountainous regions of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The wild and dangerous experiences he encountered with the "moonshiners" form an in-



MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

A. St. Clair

teresting chapter in the gallant colonel's career. From boyhood he inclined to literary pursuits, and his education was accordingly directed with special reference to following a profession later in life. Though occupied with his official duties, he resolved to engage in the law, and in 1867 he began its study under the direction of Mr. Porter, then a young lawyer in the office of Mr. Scarborough, in Cincinnati. After the death of Mr. Porter, Colonel Whitfield entered the office of Moulton & Johnson, lawyers, of Cincinnati, where he read law for two years, and after the usual preparatory course entered the Law School of Cincinnati University in 1875, and graduated in 1877. Encouraged to continue in public service, however, he never entered upon the practice of law. In April, 1880, he resigned his office as revenue agent, to accept the assistant postmastership of Cincinnati. Patriotism, faithfulness, efficiency, integrity, and unblemished character and citizenship were soon to be rewarded. In February, 1882, Colonel Whitfield was made postmaster of Cincinnati, and has thus far acquitted himself with great credit in the discharge of the duties of his responsible position. From the time he entered the army, in 1861, he has signalized himself as a man equal to each and every position he has assumed. In politics Colonel Whitfield has always been a Republican, and ever since the war has taken an active interest in political contests. He is a prominent member of the Lincoln and Elm Street political Clubs of Cincinnati. He is a Knight Templar, a member of Cincinnati Commandery, a 32° Mason, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a member of George H. Thomas Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers. On the 7th of October, 1882, Colonel Whitfield married Florence, daughter of Mr. James C. and Mrs. Lydia Morrison. Her father is an old resident of Cincinnati, and a direct descendant, on the mother's side, of General Campbell, of Virginia, a soldier distinguished in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Whitfield is a sister of Lieutenant J. Campbell Morrison, of the United States Artillery, deceased, and of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, of the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, both graduates of West Point Military Academy. Colonel Whitfield is a gentleman of the highest type, both by nature and education, and possesses those qualities of mind and speech found only in the higher orders of intellect. He is by nature a leader of men, and in all his offices he has shown superior executive abilities. His work is characterized by system, accuracy, and thoroughness in every detail, and there is no young man in Cincinnati who enjoys to a greater degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. The recommendations presented by Colonel Whitfield for the office of postmaster were among the most remarkable ever forwarded to Washington, and they bear unmistakable testimony to the high esteem in which he is held as a citizen, and to his capacity as a business man and manager. While assistant-postmaster at Cincinnati, he was much of the time in charge of the affairs of the office, owing to the inability of the postmaster, from sickness, to attend to its duties. One hundred and forty of the largest firms of the city wrote separate letters, indorsing him, and urging his appointment. Over two hundred additional firms signed petitions in his favor, and two hundred ex-officers and soldiers, representing more than a hundred different military organizations, signed a letter to the President, earnestly asking for his appointment. In addition to these, were letters from the chairman of the State Central Committee of the

Republican party, and nearly every member of the County Executive Committee. While the President was considering the recommendations of the different applicants, telegrams in behalf of Colonel Whitfield were sent from more than three hundred firms. The indexing and arranging of all these testimonial letters were pronounced by the Postal Department at Washington to be superior to any others ever filed there. President Arthur, earnestly desiring to make his appointments acceptable to the people, gave the preference to Colonel Whitfield; and the universal approval of the public press of the city, and of the citizens generally, which followed the appointment, fully justify the President's choice. It was fitting that a business man should have charge of an office through which a large part of the business interests of the city and vicinity is conducted, and with which business men have constantly direct and personal contact.

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR, soldier and military governor of the Northwestern Territory, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1735, and died near Greensburgh, Pennsylvania, August 31st, 1818. After receiving a university education and studying medicine in Edinburgh, he became a surgeon in the British army, was subsequently attached to a body of troops which crossed the Atlantic, and served as a lieutenant under General Wolfe in his memorable campaign against Quebec. Having exhibited military ability, he was placed, at the close of the war between France and England, in command of Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania, where a large track of land was granted to him. Here, growing weary of garrison life, he turned his attention to agriculture, and held several civil offices. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he adopted the colonial cause, and received a commission as colonel in the Continental army, when he displayed great energy and success in recruiting troops—having in six days raised and prepared a regiment for immediate service in the field. In August, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The next year he was made a major general, and placed in command of Fort Ticonderoga, which, though garrisoned by two thousand men, he abandoned on the approach of Burgoyne. For this action he was charged with incapacity and cowardice, but after a thorough investigation of the circumstances by a court martial, he was honorably acquitted, and Congress by a unanimous vote endorsed the decision—his action, however unpopular, being justified as a wise one, since an attempt to hold the works must have resulted in defeat, with a useless sacrifice of men whose services were needed elsewhere. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, where he was present, General St. Clair retired to his farm at Ligonier. In 1785, however, he was elected a delegate to, and soon after became President of the Continental Congress. After the passage of the ordinance of 1787, he was appointed military governor of the Northwestern Territory, coming to Cincinnati (then Fort Washington) and organizing the county of Hamilton in 1790; and in 1791 commanded an expedition against the Northwestern Indians, which resulted in the great disaster known in Western history as "St. Clair's defeat." On the 4th November, the Indians surprised and routed his whole force of about 1,400 regulars and militia—on one of the tributaries of the Wabash, near the Indiana line, in what is now Darke county, Ohio,—killing over 900 men, and capturing his artillery and camp equipage. This loss greatly

exasperated the whole country, and General St. Clair was severely censured. He certainly failed to take sufficient precautions against surprise, but the character of a large portion of his troops, raw, undisciplined militia, will account for the panic which caused the utter rout, and the terrible loss attending it. General St. Clair himself, although suffering at the time with a painful disease, acted with great bravery, eight balls, it is said, passing through his clothes and hat during the fight; and doubtless did his utmost, first to repel the enemy, and afterward to save the remnant of his little army. In commenting upon his honorable acquittal of all blame for the disaster, by a committee of Congress appointed to investigate its causes, Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," remarks: "More satisfactory testimony in favor of St. Clair is furnished by the circumstance that he still retained the undiminished esteem and good opinion of President Washington." General St. Clair held the office of territorial governor until 1802—the year after the transference of the capital from Cincinnati to Chillicothe—when he was removed by President Jefferson. The reason of his removal is stated by Judge Burnet to have been dissatisfaction caused by his seeming disposition to enlarge his own powers and restrict those of the territorial legislature, which was manifested in his veto of nineteen out of thirty bills passed at its first session. Judge Burnet, in his favor, adds: "He not only believed that the power he claimed belonged legitimately to the executive, but was convinced that the manner in which he exercised it was imposed on him as a duty, by the ordinance, and was calculated to advance the best interests of the territory." While in the public service, General St. Clair had neglected his private interests, and at the close of his official career he returned to Ligonier, in Pennsylvania, poor, aged, and infirm. The State of Pennsylvania granted him an annuity, however, some years afterward, which comfortably supported him during the remainder of his life. He was a man of superior ability, fair scholarship, and of unquestionable patriotism and integrity. He is described as having been, while in public life, plain and simple in his dress and equipage, open and frank in his manners, and accessible to persons in every rank. His family consisted of one son and three daughters. Arthur St. Clair, the son, was many years ago a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati.

MCCOOK, ROBERT L., the fourth son of Major Daniel McCook, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 28th, 1827. A strong and healthy child, he was, on arriving at suitable age sent to school until he was fifteen years old, and then taken into his father's office as deputy clerk of Carroll county court, and found to be fully competent for the position. Grave in manner, even as a lad, he was sober beyond his years, judicious in conduct, and devoted to work. Practice in the office familiarized him with forms of law, and led him to desire to study for that profession. Hon. Ephraim R. Eckley consented to direct his studies, and did so for some time, but the family removing to Steubenville, he there completed his legal course in the office of the notable firm of Messrs. Stanton & McCook, and began practice under their auspices. In a short time he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, and came eventually to be known as one of the hard-working and rising lawyers of the State. After removing to Columbus and practicing his profession there for a time, he finally settled in Cincinnati, where his standing enabled him to form

a partnership with Judge Stallo, one of the principal German lawyers in the city, and the firm of Stallo & McCook soon had all the business it could transact. Here the war of the Rebellion found him. His partnership with Judge Stallo gave him influence with the Germans, who were ready to enlist, and they at once selected him as colonel of their first regiment. He knew nothing of military matters, but they had plenty of experienced officers among their number who had sufficient of that kind of knowledge. They wanted for colonel a man whom they could trust, and whose standing with the authorities would secure them from the annoyance their ignorance of the English language, and, as citizens of foreign birth, they would probably otherwise meet with. In consequence he was commissioned colonel of the first German regiment given by Ohio to the Government, April 28th, 1861, and which regiment was numbered as the 9th Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry. It went to Camp Dennison, and there soon became noticed as the regiment that made no complaints, its colonel having a strict regard for the wants of his men; and while they were kept drilling he devoted himself to their comfort, saw to their supplies, the condition of their camp, and the wants of their sick. The spirit of the regiment was thus strongly maintained when the question of the prospective three years' enlistment was disintegrating every other command in the camp. The men of the 9th Ohio promptly reënlisted, and their colonel had the satisfaction of leading them, well drilled, perfectly equipped, and in the best of spirits, among the first of the three year regiments, into West Virginia. Subsequently the life of Colonel Robert L. McCook was identified with the movements of his regiment. At the action with Floyd, at Carnifex Ferry, it was by its colonel led, with especial gallantry, right under the eye of the commanding general himself. Colonel McCook called his regiment his "Bully Dutchmen," and saw to it that they wanted for nothing. Supplies, clothing, pay, transportation, everything was promptly supplied in abundance to Colonel McCook's command. Where his wagons came from nobody knew, but his regiment generally had twice as many as any other. Noticing this, General Rosecrans issued an order to have all extra transportation turned over to his staff quartermaster. McCook cheerfully complied, as promptly as any of the other colonels, but while they were cut down to barely regulation supply, his regiment in a few days had double as many, and his "Bully Dutchmen" were the envy of the whole command. Commissioned a brigadier-general, he was at once assigned to the command of an excellent brigade of Buell's army of the Ohio, but he insisted that his old 9th regiment must have a place in it, and it did. After the long delay in Kentucky followed the rapid movements that culminated in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battles of Pittsburgh Landing and Shiloh, and in these and the skirmishes that varied the monotony of Halleck's advance on Corinth, General McCook's command took such part as raised him in the esteem of his superiors. From the outset he had counted too much on his robust constitution, and really not in vain, but at last camp dysentery prostrated him. His surgeon urged him to proceed to the general hospital at Nashville, and there remain in quiet until his digestive organs were restored to their normal condition of health, but he refused to leave his troops. A camp cot was fitted into an ambulance, and, reclining on this, he was driven about with his brigade, while continuing to direct its movements. This was the time when rebel raids were frequent in Tennessee. John Morgan



W. H. Lytle

had suddenly burst into Kentucky, and was passing through that State like a hurricane, leaving a swarth of death and rapine in his rear. Points between Nashville and Halleck's army were threatened by other rebel raiders, and the division of which McCook's command formed a brigade, was ordered from Athens, Alabama, to Decherd, Tennessee. Even yet there was opportunity for him to take his surgeon's advice and go into hospital at Nashville, but he persisted in accompanying his men as we have described. August 5th, 1862, he started, as he did the day before, in his ambulance in the center of his brigade. At a point where two roads met, the officer leading the march mistook the right road, and when General McCook arrived there, he halted the column and turned its head in the proper direction. The headquarters train was now, however, in the way, and to clear it he ordered his ambulance to be driven slowly ahead, expecting to have it speedily overtaken by the troops. Then he became occupied looking about for a good camping-ground, sending one party of his guard ahead and another to the right for that purpose. Thus it was he was left unprotected, when a party of some forty partisan rangers, and sixty of the 4th Alabama cavalry, who had been all day lying in wait for a train, opened fire upon the men of the guard who had just left the general. At once divining the nature of the attack, he ordered the few remaining members of the escort to keep back the assailants if possible, while the ambulance was driven at full speed back to the advancing brigade. The attacking party could see, as the curtains were rolled up, that it contained only a sick man and an unarmed attendant, but they nevertheless directed a sharp fire upon it. General McCook, seeing the impossibility of escape, ordered the driver to run his horses against the bank beside the road, and held up his hands in token of surrender. Three shots were fired after this, one of them from the carbine of Captain Frank Gurley, as his name was subsequently discovered to be, that struck the general in the side, giving him his death-wound. Afterward a score of weapons were leveled at him, but Captain Hunter Brooke, of his staff, prevailed on them not to fire into a sick and wounded man, while the general himself exclaimed that he was already mortally wounded. He lingered in great agony until the following day, when, after giving a detailed account of the attack to those about him, and directing that his horses should be divided between his brothers Alexander and Daniel, and his other property given to his mother, on the 6th August, about noon, he expired. What this noble soldier might have become, it is vain to conjecture. It is enough for his fame, that ever in the path of duty he was from a sick bed striving to direct the movements of his brigade, when he was murdered by men who had not the excuse of knowing that it was the commander of the brigade they had discovered, for no insignia of his rank were visible, he being simply dressed in his underclothing, reclining on the cot, as we have described. No officer was ever more beloved by the soldiers of his command, while the city of his adoption has perpetuated his memory by placing a granite statue of him in its beautiful cemetery, known as Spring Grove, in the suburbs of the city.

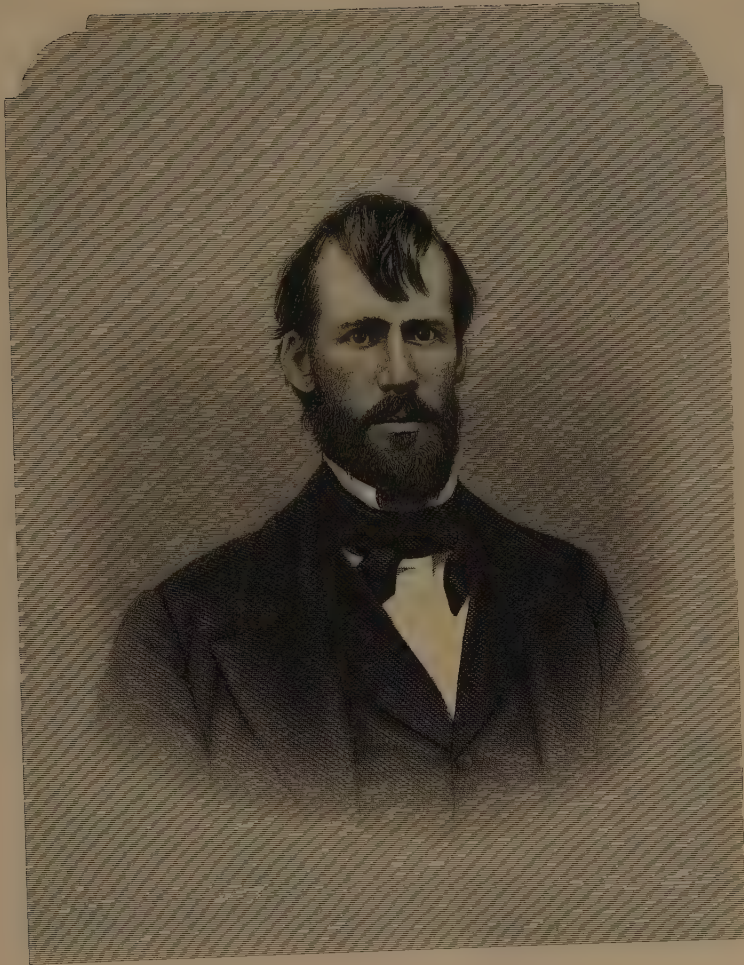
LYTLE, WILLIAM HAINES, lawyer, soldier, and poet, was born at Cincinnati, November 2d, 1826, and killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 20th, 1863. He was educated at the old Cincinnati College and graduated in his sixteenth year. His poetical talent at an

early period manifested itself, but he did not indulge it, as he found it interfered with his law study. Occasionally, however, he wrote verses, and, among those which he published, his "Antony and Cleopatra" among the earliest, and "The Drummer Boy" among the latest, served to establish his reputation as a poet. Inheriting the predilections of his father for a military life, his family urged him to study for the bar, and yielding to their desires he entered the office of his uncle E. S. Haines, Esq. During the following five years he not only studied law, but also the sciences, belles-lettres and the French and German languages, but upon the outbreak of the Mexican war, the military spirit of his family asserted itself, and, although not yet twenty-one, he entered the service as first lieutenant in the 2d Ohio infantry. He was soon after elected captain, and served with distinction throughout the war. At its close he returned to Cincinnati and entered into a law partnership with his uncle and Mr. Todd, his uncle's partner, under the firm name of Haines, Todd & Lytle, his talents, scholarship and brilliancy as an advocate, soon giving him a place in the foremost ranks of the legal profession of his native city. In 1852, he was by the democratic party elected to the Ohio legislature, and while there did not allow his reputation to diminish. Subsequently appointed major-general of the Ohio militia, an office previously held by his father, before surrendering that office the sword won by him in Mexico was drawn in defence of the Union. Although the party which had threatened the Union of the States was that of his family and his own choice, he felt that country was above party, and without delay responded to the call of the President. As major-general of the militia of Ohio, he was ordered to establish Camp Harrison, and, with the promptness and efficiency which had always characterized his movements, in twenty-four hours he had it ready for the reception of troops. This was the first properly organized camp of instruction in the Western States. The colonelcy of the 10th Ohio regiment of infantry having been offered him he accepted, and that regiment having been ordered into West Virginia, the following three months were spent in wearisome marchings in that rough country, during which his self-abnegation and care for his men gained for him their affection. At the battle of Carnifex Ferry on the 10th September, 1861, and in which he was wounded, he bore so distinguished a part that even the enemy in their account of this battle, accorded to him unusual praise. His wounds being severe, he was obliged to return home and remain under the care of physician and nurse until his restoration to health, when, in January, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the camp at Bardstown, Kentucky, at that time an important post, containing from ten to fifteen regiments. Having remained there until the following April, he was ordered to report at Huntsville, Alabama, and there placed in command of the 17th brigade of the 3d division of General Buell's army. Rejecting the propositions of his friends to at this time accept their nomination for Congress, for the reason that he considered his true arena to be with his troops in the field, under orders on the 31st August, he evacuated Huntsville, and made the march to Louisville, Kentucky, with his command, then a division, in less time than his commanding general allowed for the movement, and without the loss of a wagon or an animal—General Buell pronouncing this "a masterly movement." After remaining three days at Louisville, General Buell's entire command marched in pursuit of that of General Bragg, and, on the 8th October, fought the battle of

Perryville. Although the confederate leader directed his attack upon the troops of Colonel Lytle, his command nobly sustained themselves, and at first steadily drove the enemy back upon their supports. Being subsequently outnumbered, Colonel Lytle sent twice to his commanding general for reinforcements, each time receiving the reply "Hold out as long as possible," and he heroically obeyed. The desperation with which attack and defence were at this point sustained, was at no time or at any other point excelled during the war. But there is a limit to human endurance even in the bravest hearts. A bullet pierced the head of the brave colonel, and, as he thought mortally wounded him. At once his men rushed to bear him from the field. "Leave me, my men," said he; "you may do some good yet, but I can do no more. Here I must die." This wound, strange to say, did not prove fatal. Colonel Lytle and the men who would not leave him were taken prisoners, but recognizing his valour, the enemy shortly afterward paroled him, and he returned home to have his wounds healed. Here he was met by the following telegram from Secretary Stanton "Allow me to express my high estimation of your gallantry, and hope for your speedy recovery and restoration to your command, with appropriate rank." This telegram was soon followed by his commission as brigadier-general, and in February, 1863, he again took the field to join the army of General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, and again withstood the desires of his friends for his political preferment. On reaching Murfreesboro he was placed in command of the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 20th army corps, that which had previously been commanded by General Sill. On the 5th August he was ordered to take the head of the corps in its advance upon the enemy concentrated at Chickamauga. On the 19th September he was ordered to place his brigade in position at Gordon's Mills in time to prevent the enemy crossing at that point. Here his command was completely isolated, when, at midnight, he received orders to march to the widow Glen's house, and there take position for defence. This he had accomplished by daylight, when the order arrived that he should on the double quick, march his brigade to the support of General Thomas. On receiving this order he remarked to his chief of staff; "It is a soldier's duty to obey, but we now march to certain death." He saw the inevitable result of the movement, but in no wise faltering, he abandoned the excellent position he had secured, formed his column and obeyed the order. General Wood's division having received similar orders, and an immense gap being thus formed in the Federal line of battle, the enemy poured through and furiously attacked the advancing column of General Lytle, who, at once forming his line for battle, met them nobly. A fearful fight ensued. General Lytle received four wounds, and yet, pale and bleeding his life away, he continued to inspire his men with fresh courage. A fifth shot passed through his head, when handing his sword to the aid who sprang forward, he thus indicated his resolve that it should not fall into the enemy's hands. A number of his faithful adherents then bore him from the scene of his death-wound, but before they reached a sheltered nook, all except one, Captain Howard Green, were stricken by the sharp fire the enemy directed upon them. Captain Green laid him on the turf under a tree, receiving the smile of his dying general as thanks, and then, folding his arms across his gallant breast, General Lytle resigned his soul to Him who gave it. His death was the occasion of mourning in Kentucky as well as in Ohio.

Under a guard of honor, detailed from his first regiment, the 10th Ohio, accompanied by several officers of his staff, his remains were brought to Cincinnati, and all along the route, even from the enemy's camp to his own home, they were accorded the highest respect. Laid in state in the court house twenty-four hours to receive the visits of the thousands who had known, loved and honored him, the next day the flags throughout the city at half-mast, and the public buildings draped in black, with all the school houses and most of the business houses closed, the bells tolled his funeral obsequies, and the city of his birth exhibited in this unmistakable manner her sorrow, as his remains were borne to their resting place at Spring Grove Cemetery. General Lytle never married.

PERKINS, JACOB, capitalist and railroad promoter, was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 1st, 1822; resided in Cleveland, and died at Havana, Cuba, January 12th, 1859. He was a brother of Joseph Perkins, now living at Cleveland; of studious disposition from his boyhood, and after thorough preparation at Burton Academy, Ohio, and at an academy in Middletown, Connecticut, he entered Yale College in 1837. There he distinguished himself by his literary and oratorical abilities, delivering the philosophic oration at his junior exhibition, and being chosen second editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction and pride of his classmates. His close application to study and the additional labor of literary work was, however, too much for his strength, and before the close of his junior year he was obliged to relinquish his studies and go home without graduating with his own class. In the succeeding year, his health having improved, he returned and graduated with the class of 1842. On leaving college he entered his father's office in Warren, and was engaged closely in its business until the death of his father, when with his brothers he was some time engaged in settling the large estate. After his return to Warren he was frequently called on to address the people upon public occasions, and always with success. He became early interested in politics, taking the anti-slavery side, which was then not in popular favor, and made many effective speeches in support of its principles and measures. An address delivered in 1848 attracted much attention from the boldness and distinctness with which it asserted the right of self-ownership to belong to every person, without regard to color or race. The abilities he displayed, his strong convictions of right, and the fearlessness with which he maintained them, led the people of his district to choose him as one of the members of the convention that framed the Ohio Constitution which was adopted in 1851, and remains the fundamental law of the State. His political principles placed him with the minority in that body, but his influence and position were equalled by few in the dominant party. This was the only political position held by him, except that in 1856 he was one of the senatorial Presidential electors for Ohio on the Fremont ticket. As might be expected from his early devotion to study he was in later life an earnest friend of educational enterprises. It was owing to his suggestion and persistence that the authorities of Western Reserve College were induced to adopt the conditions of a permanent fund rather than to solicit unconditional contributions, and, in connection with his brothers, he made the first contribution to that fund. The wisdom of the course adopted was shown in after years, when dissensions and em-



Lawrence Perkins

barrassment crippled the institution and would have destroyed it but for the permanent fund which enabled it to weather the storm, and which became the nucleus of its permanent endowment. He gave another proof of his public spirit and generous liberality by uniting with two others of like spirit in purchasing the grounds for Woodland cemetery at Warren, beautifying them, and then transferring the property to the existing corporation. The most important enterprise of his life, and one which has conferred vast benefits upon the public, was the building and management of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad. Soon after returning from the Constitutional convention he became interested in the scheme for a railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, by way of the Mahoning Valley, and was most influential in procuring the charter and organizing the company, of which he was made president. It was very difficult to procure subscriptions to the stock, most of the capitalists of Cleveland and Pittsburgh being interested in other and partly conflicting lines. In 1853 work was commenced with a small stock subscription, and the gradual tightening of the money market operated to prevent much increase. The bonds were placed with great difficulty, and when the financial crisis occurred, with the road still unfinished, the bonds were unsalable. Railroads which were to have connected with the Mahoning and so have prolonged the line to the seaboard were abandoned, and the prospects of that road thus rendered still more gloomy. In this emergency but one of two courses remained open to the management: to abandon the enterprise and lose all that had been invested, or to push it to completion, from Cleveland to the coal fields, by the pledge and at the risk of the private fortunes of the managers. The latter course was chosen at his earnest entreaty, he agreeing, in case of disaster, to pay the first \$100,000 of loss and to share equally with the others in any further sacrifice. In 1854 he went to England with the hope of raising money, but returned unsuccessful. In 1856 the road was completed to Youngstown, and the development of the coal and iron business commenced. In June, 1857, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died of consumption. His close attention at her sick bed broke down his constitution. The latter part of the winter of 1857-58 was spent in the Southern States, returning the following summer. The next winter he again visited the South; but the disease was beyond cure, and on the 12th of January, 1859, he died at Havana, Cuba. His remains were embalmed and brought home to Warren, where they were interred in Woodland cemetery. His character shows clearly in the acts of his life. Richly endowed with natural gifts, he used these gifts in the interests of humanity and freedom, though thus sacrificing all hope of a political career he was so well fitted to adorn. Fond of study, and with wealth to indulge his tastes, he sacrificed ease, wealth, and health for the public benefit. He once remarked that on his tombstone might justly be engraved, "Died of the Mahoning Railroad." He was married October 24th, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth O. Tod, daughter of Dr. J. I. Tod, of Melton, Trumbull county, Ohio. His wife and two of his three children died before him. His son, Jacob B. Perkins, alone survives him.

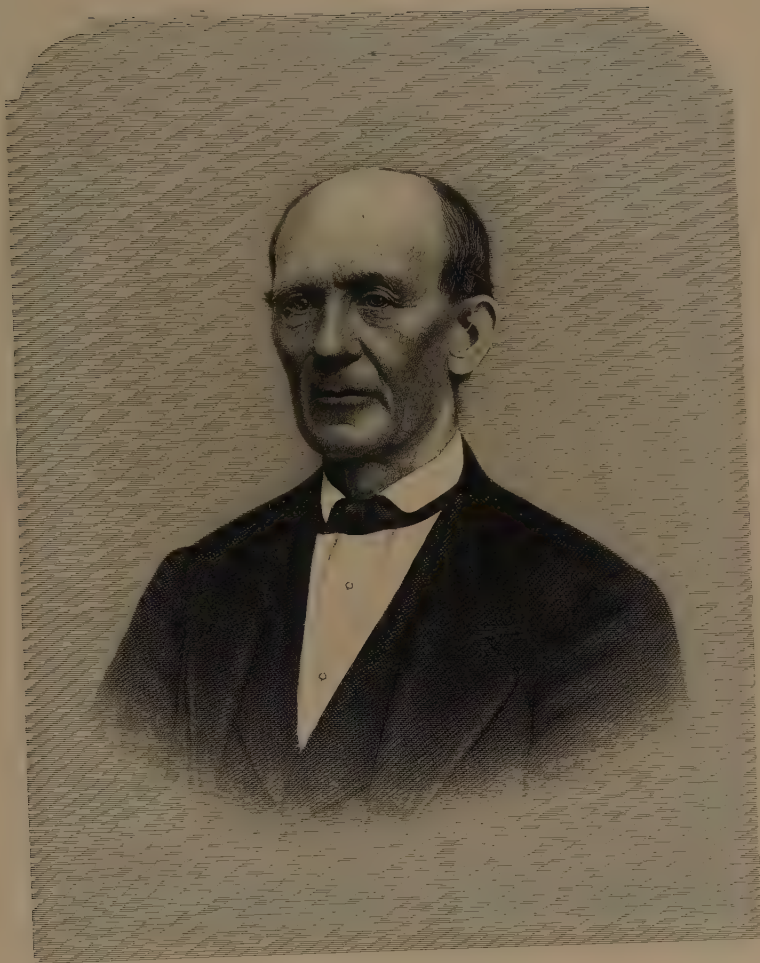
McGUFFEY, WILLIAM HOLMES, D. D., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 23d, 1800, and died at Charlottesville, Virginia, May 4th, 1873. When he was but a child, his father removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, at that time a sparsely settled frontier region. His new

home offered no incitements to mental improvement and few opportunities for it. His parents were too poor to educate him, and could not dispense with his services on their farm. It is a proof of his energy and extraordinary zeal for knowledge that in the midst of these difficulties and discouragements he was able to prepare himself for college. He entered Washington College, Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Andrew Wiley was then president. This gifted man exerted a powerful influence upon his character. He treated him as a companion rather than a pupil, and continued through life his ardent friend. In March, 1826, before he was graduated, he was elected professor of ancient languages in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. This chair he exchanged, in 1832, for the more congenial one of mental philosophy. The years which he spent at the Miami University were among the most active of his life. Having been licensed as a minister of the Presbyterian church, in 1829, he preached regularly in the neighborhood on Sunday. He here began the preparation of the "Readers," which were afterward published under the name of the "Eclectic Series," and which are still the most popular school-books in the country. He also took a leading part in the great movement for popular education, and was an active member of the educational associations which met so frequently in those days. But his chief work then, as in every period of his life, was in the class-room. Here he exhibited those powers as a teacher in which few have ever surpassed him. Many of his pupils became eminent in their different professions, and all bear testimony to his wonderful success in awakening the interest and calling forth the energies of his classes, and in training them to habits of vigorous and independent thinking. It was a great misfortune to the university and to the cause of education in Ohio that he felt constrained to resign his professorship. Immediately after his resignation, in 1836, he was chosen president of the Cincinnati College, an institution which had been suspended for some years, and which Dr. Drake and other prominent citizens of Cincinnati were endeavoring to revive. Able faculties in the several departments were elected, and if zeal and ability could have achieved success, the college would certainly have succeeded. The number of students was encouraging, reaching at one time one hundred and sixty. But the college had no endowment, and depended entirely on tuition fees to defray expenses. The revenue not being sufficient to support the professors, the college lingered for a few years and was closed. While connected with the college, Dr. McGuffey delivered a series of Sunday morning lectures, which attracted large audiences, and the memory of which remains vivid with many of the older citizens of Cincinnati. In 1839, Dr. McGuffey was elected president of the Ohio University. Owing to the manner in which the lands of the university were leased, it derived a scanty revenue from its splendid domain. The university was poor and had a precarious existence. Dr. McGuffey, while laboring to elevate its standard of scholarship, attempted also to recover for the college what he regarded as its rights. This brought him into collision with the surrounding community, and, after many annoyances, finding it impossible to carry out his plans, he resigned, and returned to Cincinnati in 1843. He now accepted a position in Woodward College, but was not allowed to remain in it long. The professorship of moral philosophy in the University of Virginia becoming vacant by the resignation of Professor Tucker, Dr. McGuffey was chosen his successor in 1845. In this position he spent the remainder of his

days. Being now free from the cares of an executive officer, he devoted himself to the studies of his department and the work of the class-room. The subjects embraced in his course were psychology, ethics, and political science. He had every thing to encourage him; his classes were large, with many of the members of advanced standing; "his success in imparting the principles of his science," says one of his colleagues, "was nothing less than wonderful. His influence in the formation of conduct and character was as wholesome and elevating as it was great and abiding." A few years before his death, in compliance with the urgent entreaties of many of his old pupils, he reluctantly determined to gather up the results of his teaching and prepare them for publication. He had written out his course in mental philosophy, and was revising it when his death, which resulted from an attack of pneumonia, occurred. Dr. McGuffey was twice married, his first wife being Miss Harriet Spining, whom he married April 3d, 1827, and who died July 3d, 1856. In 1859, he married Miss Laura Howard, who, with two children—now Mrs. Mary Stewart and Mrs. Henrietta Hepburn—survived him.

NOLAN, COLONEL MICHAEL P., son of William Nolan and Eleanor Kinslah, was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 18th, 1823. In the year following his parents emigrated with him and two sisters to the United States, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. In 1838 they moved West, to Dayton, Ohio, where our subject has since resided. The colonel's early life was one of toil and privation. He has literally fabricated his own fortune. Without the advantage of schooling in youth, he learned the trade of carriage-making, and entered a debating society, with which was connected a good library, for that period, before the era of public libraries. He read extensively the standard authors, devoted himself to study, and became a noted Shakespearean scholar. Endowed with a wonderful memory, he retains the information thus early acquired, upon which he draws with facility. When a young man, he commanded a canal-boat on the Miami Canal. In 1857 he raised and commanded a military company, the Montgomery Guards, but soon resigned the captaincy. In boyhood he marked out for himself a life of integrity, temperance, and industry, and custom made them to him easy and practicable. December 30th, 1847, he married Miss Anna Schenck Clark, of Miamisburg, Ohio, to whose prudence and counsel he attributes much of his success in life. There were born to them ten children, eight of whom are living. After marriage he labored at his trade by day, and with great energy studied law during the nights, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-eight. In the profession he soon became distinguished as an advocate, and was considered a successful lawyer, with juries particularly, from whom he would secure verdicts quite unexpected, many of which were set aside by the courts. He has thus had more verdicts set aside for him than any other lawyer of this county. Whether the skillful handling of his cause requires appeals to sympathy, withering sarcasm, or embarrassing ridicule, he wields the weapons of either with the skill of a veteran. Thus without influential friends, or even assistance from schools, he has risen from comparative obscurity to be the peer of the learned and the competitor of the strong. A lifelong abolitionist, and a denouncer of slavery in every form, when the rebellion broke out, in 1861, he responded to the first call for troops, and immediately raised Company

G, of the 11th Ohio Infantry Volunteers. On leaving the depot with his company for the field, he was called out by the multitude, and made a short and patriotic address, which was published in the *Dayton Journal*, of April 23d, 1861. He next became lieutenant-colonel of the 50th Regiment, and was subsequently appointed, by Governor Tod, colonel of the 109th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the war he was an active member of the Union League, its president in the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and sent as its delegate to the convention that renominated President Lincoln, at Baltimore, June 4th, 1864. During the summer of 1863 he was prominent in organizing the "war" Democracy which drew up a platform and an address to the loyal Democrats of Ohio, and Colonel Nolan prevailed upon them to select as their candidate for governor John Brough, a patriotic Democrat, whom the Republicans had nominated a few weeks previously; thus the war Democrats and Republicans elected Brough by one hundred thousand majority, while the State went Democratic in 1862. Colonel Nolan entered upon the canvass with zeal, and "stumped" Southwestern Ohio. He had large audiences everywhere, and on the 7th of October, 1863, spoke in Mozart Hall, in Cincinnati, at a meeting called for him. He was here greeted with the largest audience of the season, and portions of his speech were published in the leading journals of the country, and were well received. A writer in the *Dayton Journal*, a few years ago, in speaking of him, says: "Colonel Nolan is, in some respects, the most remarkable man at the Dayton bar. In person he is not above the medium height, slightly inclined to rotundity of form; in figure and in appearance quite *distingué*. He has all the native wit and readiness of repartee characteristic of his nationality, and endeavors, in all instances, to get his cases before the jury, where he has few peers, and still fewer superiors. At times he is truly eloquent, and from any speech of his, of an hour's duration, passages may be culled which, in beauty of arrangement and effectiveness of delivery, will compare favorably with the studied efforts of the best speakers of the day. His speeches are extemporaneous; any thing like a prepared effort would be a failure with him. His oratory is not rude, yet far from classic, being the style that catches the popular ear, and holds a crowd that would grow weary under the voice of men of much greater pretensions. When he rises to speak, every one in the court-room is delighted, except the opposing counsel, who often writhes under his exhortations." For several years after the war the colonel served as United States Commissioner, and was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. At the Fourth of July celebration in Dayton, in 1876, Colonel Nolan was selected by the citizens' committee as orator of the day, and as such delivered the centennial oration. In August, 1877, he prepared a series of papers on the present condition of laboring men, which appeared in the *Dayton Journal*, and excited much discussion at the time; claiming, as he did, that most of the distress among the laboring classes was the result of labor-saving machinery. The document was widely circulated, and translated into German. Colonel Nolan has led a temperate, regular life, and has never used tobacco. In 1877, when the temperance wave swept over the country, he was elected, unanimously, president of the first Murphy Society in Dayton, having eight thousand members. In 1878 he was solicited, by the Greenback Labor party, to accept the nomination for Congress, which he did, without the least expectation of success, but as a matter of principle. He went among the people,



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had large audiences, and obtained a reasonable vote. The colonel's life has been one of energy and thrift; a man of impulses, earnest, frank, and outspoken. He has never stooped to conquer, and his thrift is not the result of fawning.

LOCKWOOD, FRANCIS GREGORY, merchant, was born in the City of New York, April 6th, 1816. He was the eldest son of Ralph and Esther Antoinette (Gregory) Lockwood. His parents and their remote family connections were all from Norwalk, Fairfield County, Connecticut. On the Lockwood side they are supposed to be descended from Edmund or Robert Lockwood, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. His father and an uncle (George Lockwood), under the firm name of Ralph and George Lockwood, closed their mercantile business in New York, in 1817, and removed with their families to the almost unbroken wilderness of Huron County, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in 1819-20, locating in Milan Township, at "Merry's Mills." Here they erected a store and dwellings, and transacted a large business in general dry goods, etc. In 1820 Ralph Lockwood was appointed first postmaster at "Merry's Mills," soon after called Milan, and held the office for seventeen years. Stephen Lockwood, Sen., of Norwalk, Connecticut, the father of Ralph and George, owned several thousands of acres of land in Huron County, which he purchased of the original grantees, in the Connecticut "Fire Lands" tract of a half million acres in said county, and in 1812, made a journey on horseback to Ohio, to view the purchase. In 1840 Milan Township, with Florence, Berlin, Vermilion, and Huron Townships, were taken from Huron County and added to the new county of Erie, with county seat at Sandusky. As the country improved in culture, population, and wealth, good schools were opened at Milan, and in the neighboring town of Norwalk, Ohio, and Francis Lockwood, at the age of eighteen, had acquired from such educational advantages, and as assistant in his father's varied transactions as postmaster, merchant, etc., a good business education. He spent two years in the city of Buffalo, New York, one year (1835) as accountant for a prominent dry-goods house, and one year (1836) with parties operating in real estate, conveyancing, etc. He was six months in the book-keeping department of a large banking-house in Wall Street, New York, which had the redemption agency of the circulating notes of nearly forty country and city banks, in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Unfortunately, through the effects of the great financial crash that swept over New York, and the whole country, commencing in the spring of 1837, caused by real estate and stock speculation and overtrading, and from the effects of President Van Buren's famous specie circular, Mr. Lockwood lost his position, and the banking-house went down without the power to rise again. After witnessing the fearful effects of this ordeal to the business interests of New York City, for a few months, he obtained employment as accountant and teller in the Exchange Bank, of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the best managed banks of that city, remaining two years, 1837 and 1838. In the spring of 1839 he became junior partner in the forwarding and commission house of George Davis & Co., at Buffalo, New York. Their canal and lake facilities for transportation of merchandise and produce of all kinds being first-class, the season's business resulted profitably. One of the first freight and passenger steamers to open business from Buffalo to Chicago, by regular trips through the season, was

the steamboat *Madison*, of Charles M. Reed's (Erie, Pennsylvania) heavy line of lake steamers, running principally to the ports on the south shore of Lake Erie, as far as Detroit, Michigan. Of this line Messrs. George Davis & Co. had the sole agency at Buffalo. Owing to the death of Ralph Lockwood, October 28th, 1838 (born July 9th, 1787), leaving his family encumbered with a property difficult to manage as to real estate, and minor heirs to protect, his son Francis removed to Milan, in the spring of 1840. Here he opened business with a cousin, in general dry goods, etc., under the firm name of James C. Lockwood & Co. Milan having become a heavy grain market, and commercial depot for a large district of country on the most southerly bend of Lake Erie, including the area of about ten counties, by the construction of the Milan Canal (eight feet in depth) to a point four miles below the town, to the navigable waters of Huron River, and thence by the channel of the river (seven and a quarter miles) to Lake Erie, at Huron, business of all kinds increased, and the future of the place seemed assured. The firm of J. C. Lockwood & Co. was very successful, and after eight years' progress was dissolved, on account of the failure of the health of its junior partner, who suffered as an invalid for nearly four years. In 1840 Mr. Lockwood was admitted to membership in the First Presbyterian Church, of Milan, by letter from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of Hartford, Connecticut. Rev. Everton Judson was pastor of the former Church. Recovering health in 1851, he again entered into mercantile business in the spring of 1852, with a brother, Ralph Lockwood, under the firm name of F. G. and R. Lockwood. For nearly thirty years it has been reasonably prospered, although the once busy and growing town of Milan has suffered a decline of nearly twenty years, from the building of railroads, cutting off its trade, and the failure of its citizens and property-holders to secure railroad facilities before the abandonment of their canal navigation, which occurred in the spring of 1865. That work originally cost eighty thousand dollars, and was opened in July, 1839, a heavy work for a small town of four hundred inhabitants to build, although it had the aid of the State of Ohio to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. It proved to be a complete success, admitting vessels of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty tons burden to discharge and receive cargo at its convenient docks in front of the town. In 1850 twelve large grain warehouses were in use, and fourteen stores of all kinds were doing a heavy trade (up town) with the sellers of wheat and produce, staves and lumber, brought in from the surrounding country; and the population of the place at the census of 1850 had increased in ten years to thirteen hundred, and the Milan Canal Company (capital stock seventy-five thousand dollars) were enabled to pay back to the stockholders about thirty-eight per cent in dividends, up to and including the year 1851. A large amount of capital was invested in building vessels. Five ship-yards were put in operation, and a convenient dry-dock for repairing vessels. Some of the finest vessels of the age, fifteen and twenty years ago, in use on the great lakes, of sixteen to twenty thousand bushel grain-carrying capacity, were constructed and fitted out at Milan, and at Gay's Landing, on the Huron River, six miles below town. A fleet of ten to fifteen vessels were constantly employed in the carrying trade to Buffalo, the then principal grain market of the great lakes, and to Oswego and the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario. In 1857 five hundred men were employed on the above ship-yards, and thirteen vessels of all sizes (including six costly revenue schooners for

the government) were built. Four vessels, likewise, were built the same year at Gay's Landing, to carry twenty thousand bushels of grain each, being too large for the capacity of the locks in the canal to let them through, if built up town. Since 1871 the construction of a railroad from Wheeling to Huron and Toledo, on Lake Erie, has been agitated. The company organized the same year as the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company. The capital stock was subscribed, and the work of grading was commenced at Navarre, in Stark County, in 1873. But financial difficulties attending the progress of such costly work held the company's operations in suspense till 1879, when the aid of prominent capitalists in New York was secured, and the road has since been completed from below Massillon to Huron and Toledo, and for a year has been in full running order, opening a heavy freight and coal traffic from the vast coal fields of Eastern Ohio, to the head of Lake Erie and the Northwest and Canada. Milan became early interested in the construction of this important railroad, and is now receiving the benefit of the outlay of some fifty thousand dollars expended in its aid. Mr. Lockwood holds also a heavy interest in it. The town has improved since the opening of the road, many fine buildings have been erected the past season, and a real value given to lands and tenements about the town, heretofore sadly lacking. As a citizen interested in promoting the public, educational, and charitable institutions of his chosen place of residence, Mr. Lockwood has not failed to be honored by his fellow-citizens with positions of trust and responsibility. In 1857 he became secretary of the Milan Canal Company, and took the general management of the canal in 1859. In 1864 he was appointed township clerk, which office, during the war of the Rebellion, required close and constant attention to relieve the necessities of soldiers and their families. The same year he was appointed clerk of Milan Board of Education, serving for six years. In 1875 he was elected clerk of Milan Corporation, and in 1877 was appointed secretary of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with the principal office at Norwalk. He served as such till the affairs of the company were reorganized under President W. A. Mack, of Norwalk, and the needed capital secured to build the road, C. Robinson Griggs, Esq., of New York, being chief contractor and lessee, and Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, furnishing the capital. In 1854, Mr. Lockwood married, at Milan, Electra M. Reynolds, daughter of Jason and Esther (McMillen) Reynolds, who was born October 13th, 1833, near Moscow, Livingston County, New York. He has one daughter, Caroline A., aged twenty-seven years, who was married to William H. Noake, October 24th, 1877, now resident in St. Louis, Missouri; and two sons—Walter J., aged twenty-three, and Frederick S., aged seventeen. Mr. Lockwood's mother, E. Antoinette Gregory, was born October 5th, 1795, and was a daughter of Moses and Esther (Hoyt) Gregory, of Norwalk, Connecticut. She died at Buffalo, New York, at the residence of her son-in-law, George L. Marvin, January 3d, 1856, and was buried at Milan. Of her only brother, Commodore Francis Hoyt Gregory, born October 9th, 1789, late of the United States navy, some interesting incidents are told. His permanent family residence was at New Haven, Connecticut. In early life he had an unconquerable desire to become a sailor, to which his parents objected, especially his mother, on account of the dangerous nature of a seaman's occupation. But he was deaf to all their persuasions, and finally ran away, and went to sea. Afterward, returning

home, he was allowed to enter the United States naval service, taking a thorough course of study, and was rapidly promoted. In 1812, as a lieutenant under Commodore Chauncey, at Sackett's Harbor, or Oswego, on Lake Ontario, he kept the Canadian towns on the lake, especially Kingston, in continual fear of his secret expeditions to burn and destroy their vessels of war, completed or standing on the stocks. After these attempts to worry the enemy, becoming more bold and successful, Lieutenant Gregory was taken prisoner. The English commander refused all offers of exchange, threatening to execute him as an incendiary; but he was finally sent to England, and held as a prisoner of war for nearly three years. He traveled and saw much of the country, on parole of honor. It was a long time before his parents ascertained where he was, and mourned for him as one lost. At the end of the war, he was released, and returned home, to the great relief of his family. He was at this time twenty-five years of age. Soon after his return from England, he was employed by the government, with sufficient naval force, to exterminate the pirates and buccaneers infesting the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent waters, with headquarters at New Orleans. With his usual energy he set about this difficult task, and succeeded in sweeping from their hiding-places, in and about the Gulf and the coast of Florida, those pests of commerce and civilization. For this service he was highly commended by the naval authorities and the country. Previous to 1825 he held command of the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, New York, for several years. In 1825 he commanded the United States ship of war in which General Lafayette returned to France from his last visit to the United States, and subsequently was placed in command of a new ship of war sent over to the Greek Government to aid that feeble nation in throwing off the Turkish yoke. He had intervals of leave of absence for various periods, residing with his family at New Haven, Connecticut. In 1844 he had command of the United States receiving ship *North Carolina*, in the harbor of New York, continuing there several years. He was absent on a number of long cruises, generally of three years' duration, in command of various squadrons at foreign ports on the Atlantic coast, notably at Rio de Janeiro, where he concluded those undesirable periods of absence from home and family, about 1855. Thereafter he held command of the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, till compelled to retire from active duty, from the effects of a severe fall. After the opening of the war of the Rebellion he had charge of the construction of iron-clads, up to 1862, at New York, where he died, aged seventy-three years, and was buried at New Haven, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Commodore John Shaw, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

McLAREN, DANIEL, ex-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, was the son of Daniel and Margery (Crawford) McLaren, both belonging to families of Scottish Highlanders. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, March 3d, 1821, and began his active life as a machinist. For this department of business he had early evinced strong inclination. All his education and training were with a view to fitting him for such a life. He completed his preparations by serving a regular apprenticeship, at Dundee, Scotland. Having thus acquired proficiency, he cast about for practical application of his trained but untried skill. He heard of America from the lips of a relative who had visited our shores. Her descriptions were so glowing that they succeeded



Yours truly,
W. P. Mearns.

in luring young McLaren to cross the ocean. So at the age of twenty-two years he embarked upon the good sail ship *Shakespeare*, and landed in New York harbor with only a sovereign in his pocket; but this was not all his capital. Health was his. He had high resolves, an inflexible will, integrity of purpose, and a thorough mechanical education. He thus seemed an embodiment of the tremendous agencies required to develop a country as to its railroad enterprises. He was not long in finding a place to use his strength and skill. There was a demand for talent such as his, and it soon commanded employment. Looking for work, he went from New York to Boston, from there to Falls River, and back again to Boston. One day he casually observed a machinist at work upon the wheel of a locomotive. The man was not doing the work in the right way; so Mr. McLaren ventured a suggestion, which, being adopted, proved the exact thing to do. It was appreciated, and the fact becoming known to the proprietors of the works, young McLaren was given immediate employment. This was the beginning of his career as a railroad man. From that position he rose to be a locomotive engineer on the road from Boston to Worcester, which position he held until he concluded to come West. The *Boston Advertiser*, speaking of him in this connection, says: "He was a superior mechanic, a man of great nerve, and probably the most self-possessed man on the road." Shortly after the resignation of William Parker, as superintendent, he came West. Here he attracted the attention of Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, then president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. This was the beginning of Mr. McLaren's career in the West. It might be mentioned that three men came together on that Western trip who arose to distinction in railroad circles—Daniel McLaren, F. H. Short, and John Collins. They at once became identified with the building of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, then (1849) in process of construction. His connection with this railroad continued from its beginning until but a few months before his death. In that time he rose from the position of master mechanic to locomotive engineer, to superintendent, to vice-president, to president and general superintendent of the Atlantic and Great Western (now the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) Railroad. While holding the last named position, he had five assistant-superintendents under him. Mr. McLaren ran the first locomotive on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, from Cincinnati to Carthage. He resigned the position of president of the road to become manager of the Marietta, Pittsburg, and Cleveland Railroad, which office he held at the time of his death. Thus for nearly twenty-five years Mr. McLaren was connected with that important railroad, and others using its road-bed, in traversing the Miami Valley. During that time his immense force of character was shown in his management of its operations, in running its locomotives, superintending its vast business, and in counseling on its board of directors. He peculiarly loved the adventurous life of the engineer. It was like commanding a ship, leading a battle-charge, or directing the storm. It was realizing triumph over ever-recurring obstacles. Thus strength was acquired and added to native force of character. Hence his superiority over the common man. He who greatly succeeds overcomes other men and their measure to an extent. Such a man has followers, and he may have foes. Mr. McLaren was not an exception to this rule. And yet there are many who remember his acts of kindness, his deeds of charity, his

words of sympathy for the unfortunate and afflicted. These vastly outnumber those whose plans were frustrated by his imperious will. He was a consistent member of the First Congregational Church, of Cincinnati. While living at Glendale he contributed liberally toward the construction of the new Presbyterian church, and to the support of its ministers. In all Church and charitable enterprises he was among the foremost in his contributions. He married Mrs. Amelia E. Jenkins, December 1st, 1852, at Cincinnati. She was a daughter of the late Zephaniah Platt, Esq. The last years of their married life were spent in their beautiful home on Greenville Avenue, in Glendale, abounding in evidences of wealth and refinement. The splendid library collected by Mr. McLaren in his lifetime, numbering over two thousand volumes, is still there, as an evidence of his love of literature and his appreciation of the labors of others in the generally unremunerative field of authorship. Two sons of this marriage survive him: Daniel, born April 22d, 1855, at Cincinnati. He graduated at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, New York, in 1878, and is now superintendent of the Cincinnati, Selma and Mobile Railroad. He married Miss Lucy Gano Cunningham, daughter of the late James F. Cunningham. John Platt McLaren, the other son, was born February 10th, 1857, and graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1877. He is now living with his mother in the homestead at Glendale. There is also one step-daughter, Frances R. Jenkins, the wife of S. A. McCune, Esq., for several years mayor of Glendale. The death of Mr. McLaren, September 9th, 1875, produced a profound sensation in business and social circles. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in this locality. Twenty-two closely crowded passenger-cars conveyed lodges of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities and friends of the deceased to Glendale, and seven cars from Dayton and Hamilton were similarly laden. The Dayton delegation was accompanied by the Knights Templar band, and the Cincinnati delegation by the Germania band. Glendale, in the vicinity of the railroad, was thronged with people. There were a thousand or more around the depot, of whom many were employes of the railroad; hundreds in the streets, and other hundreds in the vicinity of the late dwelling of the deceased, and on the lawn. The Rev. W. H. Babbitt, pastor of the Glendale Presbyterian Church, conducted the exercises at the house. After prayer, singing, and the reading of an appropriate chapter of Scripture, the clergyman delivered a short address upon the religious life of the deceased, his character, and successes in business. The Rev. Eben Halley, of the Seventh Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, recited some incidents of his relation toward the deceased as pastor six or seven years before. Rev. Henry D. Moore, of the Tabernacle Congregation, offered a most impressive prayer, which closed the exercises. The body was then conveyed by hearse through the grounds to the train drawn up in front, and placed in an express car, near the forward part of the train, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: H. W. Hughes, Robert Clarke, F. H. Short, J. W. Hartwell, William Cullen, John H. Weller—and the following as representatives of the societies of which the deceased was a member: I. O. O. F., Henry E. Porter, John P. Moore; Masonic, Thomas McLean and Henry Kessler, of Lafayette Blue Lodge; Charles Brown and John E. Bell, 33°; John Evans and Henry Martin, Knights Templar. It is estimated that the train from Glendale carried over two thousand persons to the cemetery. It was drawn by the powerful locomotive, "D. McLaren," draped in mourning,

and, with the great load, moved slowly to the cemetery. An idea of the length of a train of thirty cars may be formed from the statement that when the rear of the train was leaving Lockland Station the locomotive had passed Maplewood. The cortege halted at the public vault, where the solemn and impressive services of the respective orders were conducted by John P. Moore, head of the I. O. O. F., and J. B. Peaslee, of the F. and A. M., assisted by the Revs. Richard Gray, Henry D. Moore, and Eben Halley. At the close, the touching ceremony, peculiar to the Scottish Rite, of presenting the ring worn by the deceased, as member of that degree, to his nearest friend, took place. The presentation was made by Mr. E. T. Carson, to Daniel McLaren, eldest son of the deceased. The body was placed in the vault, and the solemn ceremonies, conducted in the last glimmer of the western light, were brought to a close just as the great shadows in gloomy somberness wrapped the entire scene.

HART, CHARLES PORTER, M. D., was born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 17th, 1829. His grandfather was Dr. Jonathan Hart, who served his country in the War of 1776. His father, Dr. Eliphaz Hart, was also a physician, and distinguished himself in the War of 1812. His mother was Elizabeth Armstrong, of Newport, Rhode Island, a woman of noble Christian character, whose memory is still fragrant in the community where she lived and died. The doctor's ancestors belonged to the aristocracy of England, the coat-of-arms being still preserved in family records, representing a lion *Standant Gardant*, while at his feet appears the heraldic motto, "*Cede Deo.*" When pride of character is the result of such a lineage it becomes an important factor in solving the problem of life by inciting to great excellence in the calling or profession one may choose. Dr. Hart's literary education was obtained principally in his native town, under the tuition of Dr. George W. Standish. Among his fellow-pupils were the distinguished linguist and missionary, Rev. William Aitchison, and the no less distinguished scientist, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S. In his childhood he resided for a time in the house in which Benedict Arnold, the traitor, was born, it having been his father's residence several years previous to its demolition. Having come into possession, through his father, of the surgical works and instruments of that celebrated New England surgeon, Dr. Philip Turner, together with the fact of an inherited proclivity for that branch of the learned profession, his mind manifested a bias, at an early day, for operative surgery. After passing the prescribed course of study, under the distinguished American surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, he matriculated at the New York University, in 1853, and graduated the following year. Having passed a successful examination before the Ohio State Board of Examiners, Governor Tod, in June, 1862, appointed him a surgeon in the United States army, and directed him to report to Dr. McDougal, Medical Director, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. He was assigned to duty in the field, under General Asboth, at Rienzi, Mississippi, when he was assigned to the 44th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. After passing through the battles of Perrysville and Stone River, Dr. Hart resigned his position in the army, in January, 1863, in consequence of sickness in his family; but re-entering the service in June following, he was placed in charge of the surgical wards and eye department of Brown General Hospital, at Louisville, Kentucky, where he served with distinction until the close of the war. He was elected

by the surgical staff of the hospital President of the Board of Medical Examiners, and received other testimonials of the appreciation in which he was held. As a surgeon Dr. Hart enjoys the reputation of being a bold, skillful, and successful operator, having performed most of the major operations of surgery. Nevertheless, he has always inclined to conservatism, deeming it a much higher honor to be able to save a diseased or mutilated member than to obtain *eclat* as a "dextrous" operator. The same conscientious regard for human life and suffering early led him to an honest investigation of the merits of homœopathy, and becoming convinced, both by observation and experience, that it was a superior system of medical practice, he has, during the last eighteen years, devoted himself exclusively to it. He is a firm believer in and uncompromising advocate of high potencies, except in miasmatic, anæmic, and so-called zymotic, or "blood" diseases, such as malarious and exanthemic fevers, chlorosis, syphilis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., which he treats, to some extent, on a different principle, and which receive especial elucidation in his work on the "Practice of Medicine." The *ad eundem* degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the Chicago Homœopathic College, in 1878. He is an honorary member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Michigan, also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In November, 1848, Dr. Hart married Ellen, the only daughter of Rev. Thomas Beacham, of Xenia, Ohio. She died May 5, 1872, leaving one child, who is now Mrs. Caroline B. Sypher, residing at present in Kansas. He subsequently (July 9, 1873) married Mrs. N. R. Scott, a cultivated lady, widely known and well-connected in the social circles of Cincinnati. They reside in a beautiful home in Wyoming, enjoying the friendship of an enlightened community. The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian and his wife of the Christian Church, and both are liberal in their contributions to all needful Church and charitable enterprises. The doctor believes the best interests of the republic can be conserved by the supremacy of the Republican party, so-called; but in politics as in his profession he is liberal and tolerant. During his busy professional career he has found leisure to write the following medical works: "Treatise on Diseases of the Nervous System," "Homœopathic Medical Practice (Brain and Eye)," "Homœopathic Ophthalmic Practice," "Repertory of the New Remedies," "Treatise on Diseases of the Respiratory Organs." In the domain of surgery, Dr. Hart became long since a skillful operator, and has made many valuable contributions to the literature bearing upon that branch of medical science, which found publicity through the columns of the *Western Lancet* and the *Medical and Surgical News*, of Cincinnati. The press notices and reviews of Dr. Hart's works have always been favorable, and complimentary articles have appeared in such leading medical journals and publications as the following: *New York Medical Times*, *St. Louis Clinical Review*, *Medico-Chirurgical Quarterly*, *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, *Homœopathic Courier*, *Homœopathic World*, *British Journal of Homœopathy*, *New England Medical Gazette*, *The Medical Advance*, etc. The following from the *New York Medical Times* is introduced as a specimen: "The author brings to his task an intelligent and observing mind, and in addition to his own special views, has gathered from a wide range of reading the most scientific views of the best writers and teachers of the subjects presented, his writings thus evincing wide research, while bearing unmistakable evidences of scholarly finish."



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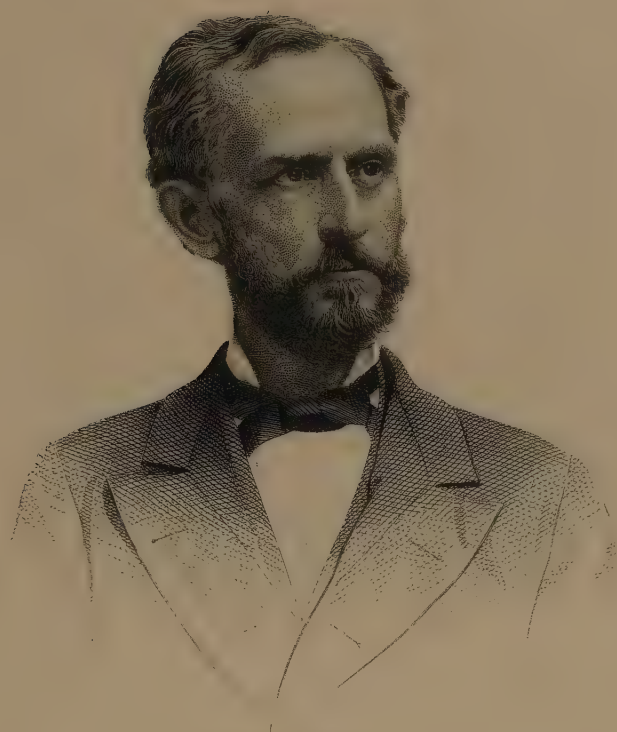
Rt. Rev. Bishop Rapp

RAPPE, RT. REV. LOUIS AMADEUS, first bishop of Cleveland, was born February 2d, 1801, at Andrehem, department of Pas de Calais, France. His parents were of the peasantry, and truly virtuous people. Until his twentieth year young Amadeus was obliged to assist his aged father in cultivating his fields, and hence his early literary training must necessarily have been defective. What his youthful aspirations were, as to what pursuit in life to follow, are not known. On one occasion, however, as he himself related, his mother remarked that up to that time there had always been a priest in the family, and that she lamented to see that now none of her many sons aspired to the dignity of the priesthood. Young Amadeus took these remarks to heart, and on due reflection believed himself called to enter the ecclesiastical state. At the age of twenty he started for the college at Boulogne, then under the direction of the celebrated Abbé Haffringue. After completing his collegiate course he entered the seminary of Arras, and on March 14th, 1829, was ordained priest by Cardinal Latour d'Auvergne. His first charge was a country parish in the village of Wizme, whence he also attended a neighboring mission church. About five years after his ordination the chaplain of the Ursuline community at Boulogne-sur-Mer died, and the sisters, knowing the sterling worth, indomitable zeal, and great prudence of Father Rappe, were desirous of having him appointed their chaplain and spiritual director. Mother Ursula, the superioress of the community, petitioned the Cardinal to this effect, and her request was granted. Father Rappe remained chaplain to the Ursulines of Boulogne from 1834 till 1840. During this time he read with intense interest the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith," which excited in him an ardent desire to devote himself to the American missions. In 1839 Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, passed through London on his way from America to Europe, and whilst in the city, he was requested by the parents of three young English ladies to take them under his protection as far as the Ursuline Convent at Boulogne. Here he met the zealous chaplain of the community and future missionary, Father Rappe, to whom he made known the spiritual destitution of his large diocese. Rev. Amadeus Rappe then offered to go with him to America. This he did, however, with great diffidence, owing to his age (39), which would be no small hindrance in the change of life to which he would of necessity be obliged to submit. Another great obstacle for him was his entire lack of knowledge of the English language. But he would allow none of these obstacles to hinder him from entering upon the toilsome and self-sacrificing life of a missionary. After receiving the necessary permission from his Ordinary to leave his diocese, and, bidding farewell to his charge, which deeply regretted to lose him, who was to them a wise counselor and prudent director, he set sail for America, arriving at Cincinnati towards the end of 1840. He was immediately sent by Bishop Purcell to Chillicothe, in order to learn English. Mr. Marshall Anderson, a convert and most estimable gentleman, was his teacher. But Father Rappe found it very difficult to master even the rudiments of the language. In a few months, however, he was able to speak it sufficiently well to make himself understood, though his pronunciation was, and always remained, defective. About 1841 the present flourishing city of Toledo was founded. Catholics there were very few in number, and had neither church nor priest. Tiffin was the nearest place whence sick-calls were attended. The Miami and Erie canal was being built about this time, and there

came quite a large influx of Catholic laborers, who settled along the line of the canal, and the Maumee river. There was much sickness here, the dread "Maumee fever" undermining the strongest constitution, and hurrying many of its victims to an early grave. There was also much intemperance among the laborers, who spent their hard earned money for drink and allowed their families to want. To this uncultivated and uninviting field of labor Father Rappe was sent by his bishop. His "parish limits" extended from Toledo to the Indiana State line and as far south as Allen county. From the summer of 1841 till the spring of 1846, his labors, privations and difficulties of all kinds were indeed trying. He never lost courage, but full of missionary zeal and self-sacrifice he labored faithfully among his people. It was here that he first saw the terrible effects of intemperance, which so filled him with a horror of this vice, that he fought it then and during the remainder of his life by word and example. Thousands bless his memory for the energetic measures he took in rescuing them from a drunkard's grave. For five years (1841-46) Father Rappe was alone in this section of the State; but his work grew beyond his strength, and hence Bishop Purcell sent him a co-laborer in the person of Father Louis De Goesbriand, present Bishop of Burlington, Vermont, who arrived at Toledo in January, 1846. At that time Toledo and the surrounding country, even as far west as the State line, was full of malaria of the most malignant type. Bishop De Goesbriand, in his reminiscences of Bishop Rappe's missionary life, says, "At certain seasons it was impossible to meet a healthy-looking person, and frequently entire families were sick and unable to help one another. Apart from the terrible malarial fever, we were occasionally visited by such epidemics as erysipelas, and towards the end of 1847 we saw the ship-fever-stricken emigrants landing on the docks, to die among strangers within a few hours after arrival." After the Miami and Erie canal was finished, many of the laborers left with their families to seek homes in a more healthy climate. As the majority of these were Catholics, Father Rappe's missions were greatly weakened. Very few Catholic families remained between Toledo and Defiance. Mass was, however, said each Sunday in Toledo and frequently at Maumee City (now South Toledo), and on week days in Providence, Defiance, Poplar Ridge, and occasionally in Fremont and La Prairie. The roads were often almost impassable, but Father Rappe and his faithful companion found neither bad roads nor the inclemency of the weather a sufficient obstacle to prevent them from visiting each of their scattered missions at the time appointed. In his intercourse with his people Father Rappe was most affable, and he knew well how to win their respect and confidence. He was acquainted with every family and knew every member of each family. He had a special gift to teach the catechism, and would spend weeks in a settlement preparing a few children for the reception of the sacraments. During this time of preparation he would instruct the children for hours each day, and always manage to rivet their attention. He was always watchful of the spiritual welfare of the adult portion of his flock, urging them to frequent confession and a regular attendance at Mass. Bishop Purcell, finding the labor of properly attending to his diocese, comprising the State of Ohio, too much for him, petitioned the Holy See for a division. Cleveland was considered as the most fit city in the northern part of the State for an episcopal see, and hence was so designated, and the zealous "missionary of the Maumee," Father Rappe, chosen as the

first bishop of this new diocese. He was consecrated at Cincinnati, October 10th, 1847, by Bishop Purcell, assisted by Bishop Whelan, first bishop of Wheeling, Virginia. Immediately after his consecration Bishop Rappe took possession of his see, his diocese comprising all that portion of the State lying north of the southern limits of Cumbiana, Stark, Wayne, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock, Allen, and Van Wert counties. There was then but one church in Cleveland, St. Mary's on the "Flats," built in 1836 by the Rev. John Dillon, and but one priest, the Rev. M. Howard. Shortly after Father Howard was sent to Tiffin, and Father De Goesbriand was appointed his successor and vicar-general of the diocese. St. Mary's congregation was composed of English and German speaking Catholics, and had far outgrown their church when Bishop Rappe came to Cleveland. He succeeded in getting a German priest, and was thus enabled to give separate services to the German portion of the congregation, in this way tiding over the necessity of building another church at that time. For several months the bishop resided in a rented house, south of the Public Square; but in 1848 bought a house on Bond street, which he made his episcopal residence. To supply the wants of the growing Catholic population, a frame building, 30x60, was erected on one of the lots on Superior street, some distance east of Erie, which Father Peter McLaughlin had bought in 1845 for Church purposes. This frame building served for several years as a temporary church, and as a parochial school (the first in the city), folding doors closing the sanctuary during school hours. Meanwhile, Bishop Rappe had plans drawn and specifications made for a cathedral. Mr. Kiely, of Brooklyn, was the architect. The corner-stone was laid in the autumn of 1848, the administrator of the diocese of Detroit, Mgr. Lefevre, preaching on the occasion, as Father De Goesbriand informs us in his "Reminiscences." In the following year the bishop went to Europe for the purpose of securing priests for his diocese, and members of religious fraternities for schools and charitable institutions. He returned in September, 1850, bringing four priests, five seminarians, and six Ursuline nuns. Two years previous he opened a seminary back of the episcopal residence on Bond and Teresa streets, with the saintly Father A. Caron as its first superior. Thither the seminarians, just arrived from France, were sent, some to complete their studies, and one or two to be ordained shortly. During the Bishop's absence, Judge Cowles's mansion on Euclid avenue was bought for the Ursuline sisters, and is the present mother-house of that community. The sisters took possession of their home and almost immediately opened a select school and academy. In 1851 St. Mary's Orphan Asylum for girls was founded on Harmon street and in 1852 St. Vincent's Asylum for boys was opened; the former under the charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of Mary, the latter under the Sisters of Charity. Thus the most pressing wants of the diocese were supplied, and the Bishop now directed his attention to details of diocesan work, visiting every church and settlement at frequent intervals, giving missions, administering confirmation, and preaching. Though constantly at work, either at home in his cathedral or out in the diocese, he never showed signs of fatigue. Never satisfied with what he had already accomplished, he was always anxious to do still more for the glory of God and the good of religion. He was specially solicitous for Catholic schools, and where it was within the range of possibility, priests were obliged to establish such in their respective parishes. He also established institutions in which

charity in every form might be dispensed, and to this end introduced the following female religious communities into the diocese, besides those already mentioned, viz.: the Grey Nuns, about 1856; the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, 1869; and the Little Sisters of the Poor, 1870. He also welcomed to the diocese the Franciscans in 1867, giving them charge of St. Joseph's Congregation, Cleveland; and two years later, the Jesuits, to whom he entrusted St. Mary's Congregation, Toledo, both of which congregations are in a flourishing condition. Previous to 1863 Cleveland had no hospital. During the civil war, then at its height of bloody carnage, many sick and wounded soldiers were sent to Cleveland for medical treatment, but no provision had been made to receive them and care for them. It was then that the city realized the necessity of a hospital, which Bishop Rappe would long before have built had he had the means. He now saw a near realization of his long-cherished plan. He offered to build a hospital and provide efficient nurses, on condition the public would come to his assistance. This offer was gladly accepted and two years later (1865) Charity Hospital, costing about \$75,000, was opened to the public, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity. In every good work Bishop Rappe was in the front ranks, never shirking his part, never refusing his aid or countenance. Though perhaps meeting with disappointment, or receiving insult for his pains, he never halted, but courageously went on in the work. He knew no such word as "fail." Time and incessant labor, however, began to tell on him. About 1869 his sight began to fail, he having partially lost the use of his right eye, and being in danger of losing his sight entirely. So, on returning from Rome, where he had been attending the Vatican Council, he tendered his resignation August 22d, 1870, as Bishop of Cleveland, which title he had borne amid hardships and mental trials of the most trying kind for nearly twenty-three years. Where he found a sparsely settled diocese awaiting organization at his hands, he left it flourishing, well provided with priests, churches, schools, and religious institutions. The episcopal city in 1847 had but one small church; in 1870 there were eleven, with as many, and mostly large, congregations. Bishop Rappe retired to Burlington, Vermont, and till the time of his death, September 8th, 1877, was engaged in his former and favorite work of giving missions and catechizing the young. His remains were brought to Cleveland, and amid the most imposing funeral cortege ever witnessed in this city, they were taken to the cathedral, and there placed in the vault in the cathedral basement. In the line of his work few men on the missions of America ever excelled Bishop Rappe. Untiring in zeal, patient in hardship, generous, unselfish, no labor seemed to weary or exhaust. Tall, wiry, quick, and elastic in motion, good his aim, suffering and sorrow the objects of his charity, he lived for religion and his kind. Ill versed in English, because learned late in life, defective in early education, yet by nature's gifts and his own energy of character he ranked as an orator of more than ordinary powers. His wont was to preach thrice every Sunday—frequently four and five times—each time to a different audience, and often in churches miles distant from each other. He was great as a missionary rather than as a bishop, and excelled as a pioneer who explored and out-lined, leaving to others to shape and consolidate. A lover of his native land, he gave not only his allegiance but his most ardent support to his adopted country. A true patriot, a Christian man, tolerant of dissent, conceding to others what he asked



W. J. Force

for himself—religious and civil liberty—he died, at the ripe old age of seventy-six, thirty-six of which he had labored as priest and bishop on the missions of Ohio, amid the tears of his people, and the respect of his fellow-citizens, with the well merited reputation of a life spent for God and the good of his fellow men.

FORCE, MANNING FERGUSON, lawyer and soldier, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, December 17th, 1824. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who came to this country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His grandfather, William Force, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. His father, Peter Force, a native of New Jersey, was the well-known compiler of the "American Archives"—nine volumes of which he completed, and arranged for publication a tenth, in the preparation of which he gathered the fullest collection of books and pamphlets upon American history (except that of the British Museum) ever made—a collection which was purchased for the Congressional Library a few months before his death, January 23d, 1868. Manning prepared himself for West Point, at Alexandria, Virginia, but changing his purpose, entered Harvard University, graduating from the college in 1845, and from the law school in 1848. In January, 1849, he went to Cincinnati, and studied law for one year, in the office of Walker & Kebler. In January, 1850, he was admitted to the bar; afterward became one of the firm of Walker, Kebler & Force; remained in partnership with Mr. Kebler after the death of Judge Walker, and continued the practice of law in that connection until the commencement of the war of secession. He then entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Ohio Volunteers, and, having taken part in the capture of Fort Donelson and the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was soon after promoted to its colonelcy. With his regiment, Colonel Force was active in the advance to Corinth, and in the autumn of 1862 shared in the battles of Iuka and the Hatchie or Pocahontas, was engaged all day in Colonel Leggett's desperate fight near Bolivar, and took part in continued expeditions of reconnoissance. In the advance on to Vicksburg, he was hotly engaged in the battles of Raymond and Champion Hills, and participated in those of Port Gibson and Jackson. During the siege of Vicksburg, his regiment was taken from the trenches, and sent with General Blair's expedition up the Yazoo, on his return from which, Colonel Force was placed in command of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 17th corps, detached, in June, 1863, to form a part of General Sherman's army of observation watching the movements of General Johnston. When General Sherman marched on Jackson, Colonel Force's brigade was employed to guard the road as far back as Clinton. After the siege, he received the 17th corps gold medal of honor, by award of a board of officers. In the latter part of August, Colonel Force accompanied General Stevenson's expedition to Monroe, Louisiana, on returning from which he received his appointment as a brigadier-general, and in October took part in General McPherson's demonstration toward Canton. On November 15th he was transferred to the command of the 1st brigade, and was, during the winter, in command of the outpost at the crossing of the Big Black. In February, 1864, General Force went with General Sherman to Meridian. On the 4th the 17th corps advanced, skirmishing eleven miles, when the enemy gave way, and General Force's brigade volunteered to push forward, and entered Jackson in the night. On the

14th General Force's brigade, detached to destroy the railway bridge at Chunkey, came upon the rear of two brigades of cavalry, Stark's and Wirt Adams's, surprised their rear guard at breakfast, charged into their camp, drove them across the river, destroyed the bridge, and rejoined the army at Meridian, after an absence of two days. When the army, on the return, crossed the wide and level valley of the Bogue Chitto, his brigade was placed by General McPherson in rear of the cavalry, then worn with severe service, to interpose between it and the hostile cavalry which was closely following. He then accompanied his old regiment, the 20th, home on their veteran furlough, after which he reported at the rendezvous of the veteran regiments of the 17th corps, at Cairo. Thence General Force's command marched, with the above-named corps, to meet General Sherman, at Ackworth, Georgia, and took position on the left of his army. General Force's brigade formed the extreme left, and about the middle of June carried the entrenchments at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain. On July 3d the corps took position on the right, his brigade constituting the extreme flank of the army. On the 4th General McPherson directed General Blair to command General Leggett to send General Force with two regiments to beat up a cavalry camp understood to be somewhere on the flank, and to find a certain crossing of Nicajack Creek. He drove the cavalry from their camp and across the creek; and, in pursuance of additional orders, penetrated to the main line of the enemy, and remained there, almost surrounded, till recalled in the night. The army having crossed the Chattahoochee, he was again transferred to the extreme left flank, on the 14th, and on the 21st his brigade attacked and carried a fortified hill in full view of Atlanta, defended by a portion of General Cleburne's division. In the terrible battle next day, when General Hood endeavored in vain to recapture this hill, General Force was shot through the upper part of his face, and as he was supposed to be mortally wounded, was sent home. He was able, however, on October 22d, to report for duty to General Sherman, at Gaylesville, Alabama, where the latter had paused in his pursuit of General Hood. General Force was brevetted major-general for "especial gallantry before Atlanta." The march from Atlanta to Savannah and across the Carolinas followed, when General Force commanded the 3d division, and forced the crossing at Orangeburg, but was subsequently, at Goldsborough, promoted to command the 1st division, 17th corps. The character of the service in Sherman's campaign is shown by the fact that while General Force had but four staff officers, besides a quartermaster, these four were several times replaced in the seven months from June, 1864, to January, 1865. In these seven months, three of his staff were killed in the field, one mortally wounded, one taken prisoner, and two sent to the hospital broken down with exhaustion. After the general muster-out of the army of the Tennessee, in the summer of 1865, General Force was appointed to command a district in Mississippi, which was his last military service. He was finally mustered out, and left the service in January, 1866. Upon returning to Cincinnati, he was tendered a civil office by the President, and was appointed colonel of the 32d infantry, in the regular army, but declined both. Of General Force's record as a soldier, it may be said that he was at the front during the whole war of secession, that he lost neither a cannon, nor a caisson, nor a wagon, and his command, though always in the extreme front, was never taken by surprise, was never

thrown into confusion, and never gave way under fire. Having resumed the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, he was elected, in the fall of 1867, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, by the Republican party, of which, though never an active politician, he had long been a member. At the expiration of his term, in 1871, he was re-elected. In the autumn of 1876 he was nominated for Congress, but being on the bench, took no part in the canvass. He was defeated by a majority of nearly seven hundred, by Mr. Sayler, an able and popular Member of Congress, who had previously been elected by majorities of three thousand and four thousand. In the spring of 1877, Judge Force was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati; and in April, 1882, was re-elected without opposition, being unanimously renominated by the conventions of both political parties. He is also professor of equity and criminal law in the Cincinnati Law College. Judge Force is president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and member or corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Virginia, Wisconsin, Buffalo and the Western Reserve, the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the Archæological Institute of America, and the Cincinnati Natural History Society, and associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was many years a director of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and trustee of the Medical College of Ohio. He was one of the original members of the Musical Festival Association, and of the Zoölogical Garden Association, and one of the incorporators of the Music Hall Association, the Museum Association, and the College of Music. He edited the 7th and 8th editions of "Walker's American Law," and the American edition of "Harris's Criminal Law." He has published papers on the Mound Builders, and kindred topics. On May 13th, 1874, he married Miss Frances Dabney Horton, of Pomeroy, Ohio, who has borne him one son.

GILMOUR, RICHARD, Catholic bishop of Cleveland, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 28th, 1824. In 1829 he came to America. He was reared and educated a Scotch covenanter, but became a Catholic in his early manhood. In his conversion he was influenced only by unaided investigation and reason. After the usual course of study for the priesthood, at Mount St. Mary's College, in Maryland, he was ordained August 30th, 1852, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, by whom he was sent to labor in southern Ohio, northeastern Kentucky, and in the southwestern part of Virginia. His mission began at Aberdeen, on the Ohio river, and ended at Gallipolis, one hundred and fifty miles up the river, embracing six counties on the Ohio side, and the counties of Greenup in Kentucky, and Cabell in Virginia. In Ironton there was but a handful of Catholics, most of them hands who were working on the railroad. He began the ministrations of religion here in a little railroad shanty, eighteen by twenty-five feet, then large enough for all the Catholics of the place. He afterwards added another twenty-five feet to this shanty, and for a year and a half the congregation worshiped in this rude structure. During the years 1852-53 he undertook the building of the present English church, yet large enough to accommodate the present congregation of two hundred and fifty families. He obtained at the same time lots for schools and for a large and handsome cemetery. When he began this church he had not a dollar subscribed and but five in his pocket. He

was forced to beg from other congregations throughout the State and in Kentucky, and among the furnaces scattered over his large mission of eight counties. Ten churches, with flourishing congregations and schools, have since grown out of the original missions where he was pastor. He traveled on horseback, carrying every thing needful for Mass in his saddle-bags. He was wont to stop at night where lodgings could be found, often in Protestant families. Many of them had never seen a Catholic priest before, and he was often eyed timidly by the children and women. He came near being drowned several times when crossing rivers. In 1857 he was called to Cincinnati, and placed as pastor of St. Patrick's Church, one of the largest congregations in that city. A large increase, substantial improvements, and the organization of one of the largest schools in Cincinnati, were the results of eleven years of faithful service in this congregation. Thence he went successively to St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, as professor, and from there as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Dayton. In 1872 he was promoted to the bishopric of Cleveland, and was consecrated April 14th, of that year, by Archbishop Purcell. His diocese embraces the whole of northern Ohio. Bishop Gilmour is a man of great individuality and strong character, of great clearness and vigor of statement as an orator, a quick, nervous writer, and author of one of the best series of Catholic school readers so far published. Bold and fearless as a controversialist, he is, however, scrupulously honest and fair in his treatment of an antagonist, but when once convinced of the truth and justice of his cause he is unyielding. He took strong ground against what he conceived to be the injustice of taxing Catholics for the support of public schools in which, for conscientious reasons, they could not educate their children, but has always been a great patron of education, requiring schools to be attached to every church in his diocese. He is decidedly opposed to a purely secular education, holding that religion should be made a part of the education of a child. Bishop Gilmour is also an able executive officer, and has attained to his high position in the ministry by a course marked in a rare degree by persistent and ably systematized labor. A patriotic citizen of his adopted country, he is a firm supporter of her form of government.

RICE, HARVEY, LL. D., lawyer and author, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, June 11th, 1800. When seventeen years old he requested his father, who was a farmer, to give him his freedom, and allow him to acquire a liberal education as best he could by his own efforts. This he achieved, and graduated from Williams College, in 1824, with honor. From college he went directly to Cleveland, Ohio, a stranger, and without influential friends there or elsewhere to aid his efforts for advancement. When he landed at Cleveland he owned nothing but the clothes he wore and three dollars in his pocket. At that time Cleveland contained but four hundred inhabitants. He soon became employed in teaching a classical school in the old academy on St. Clair street, and about the same time commenced the study of law under the direction of Reuben Wood, then a prominent member of the Cleveland bar. At the expiration of two years he was admitted to practice, and entered into copartnership with his former instructor, which continued until Mr. Wood was elected to the bench. In 1829 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1830 elected to represent his district in the State legislature. Soon after, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed an agent



R. Gilman

for the sale of the Western Reserve school lands, a tract of fifty-six thousand acres, situated in the Virginia Military District. He opened a land office at Millersburg, in Holmes county, for the sales, and in the course of three years sold all the lands, and paid the avails, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, into the State treasury, as a school fund for the exclusive benefit of educating the children of the Western Reserve, the interest of which is now annually paid by the State for that purpose. In 1833 he returned to Cleveland, and was appointed clerk of the common pleas and supreme courts, an office in which he faithfully served for seven years, and in 1834 and 1836 was nominated by the democratic convention as a candidate for Congress, and received the united support of the party, though without expectation of success, as the democrats were largely in the minority. He was the first democrat ever sent to the Legislature from Cuyahoga county, and, while serving in that body, was considered one of its ablest and most influential members. He was appointed by the house one of the select committee for revising the statutes of the State, and while in that capacity introduced and advocated with acknowledged ability many new provisions, which still retain their place upon the statute book. In the fall of 1851 he was put in nomination for the State senate, and was elected by a majority exceeding seven hundred votes. The general assembly to which he was then returned was the first that convened under the new Constitution. Upon this body devolved the responsibility of reconstructing the statutes of the State, and adapting them to the requisition of the Constitution, so as to secure to the people the practical benefits of the great reforms which had been achieved by its adoption. He contributed quite as much as any other member to the important legislation of the two sessions held by that general assembly. It was said of him that he was always at his post. The degree of influence which he exercised as a legislator was such as few have the good fortune to wield. Among the variety of measures which engaged his attention, he took a prominent part in procuring the passage of the act which authorized the establishment of two additional lunatic asylums in the State. His course in relation to the subject of common schools attracted public attention throughout the State, and called forth from the press commendations of a very complimentary character. Another bill, of scarcely less importance than the school bill, was introduced into the Senate by him, which had for its object the establishment of a "State Reform School," expressly designed for juvenile offenders. The bill, at a subsequent session, resulted in establishing the present Reform Farm School at Lancaster. The services which he rendered the State in the founding of a new system for the public schools, and in the promotion of her educational interests, earned for him the honor of having been the father of the present school system of Ohio. While a member of the city council, in 1857, he took the lead in establishing the Cleveland Industrial School, was chairman of the committee that put it into successful operation, and was active in extending its usefulness. In the same year he originated the project, and introduced the resolution into the council, authorizing the erection of the Perry Monument which now graces the public park of the city. The cost of the monument, by the terms of the resolution, was made to depend on the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens. He was appointed chairman of the monument committee, and, after three years of persevering effort, suc-

ceeded in carrying the object of the resolution into effect. The monument was inaugurated, with imposing ceremonies, on the 10th of September, 1860, the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, delivered the inaugural address. As carefully estimated, not less than one hundred thousand people attended the inauguration. In carrying out the programme, the battle of Lake Erie was reproduced in a mock fight on the lake in front of the city. It was a proud day for Cleveland. Both the monument and the inauguration were pronounced a perfect success. In 1861, being elected to the board of education, he was appointed president of the board, and during his term of office rendered essential service in promoting the educational interests of the city. In 1862 he was appointed by the governor of the State, with the concurrence of the War Department, a commissioner for Cuyahoga county, to conduct the first draft made in the county during the late civil war. In executing this delicate task, he acquitted himself with firmness, integrity, and discretion. While in the discharge of his duties, he found his office one morning suddenly besieged by some five or six hundred excited citizens, who were armed with pistols and other weapons, threatening to demolish the office and destroy the records. They had been instigated to make this demonstration by false rumors regarding the fairness of the draft. He met the crisis firmly, sent to the military camp on the Heights for a detachment of soldiers, infantry, and artillery, who came to his relief and dispersed the riotous assemblage. To satisfy the disaffected that all was right and just, he proposed that they should appoint a committee of their own to investigate the state of affairs in the draft-office. With his aid an elaborate examination was made, and the committee reported that the draft had been conducted fairly and justly in all respects. Two of the committee, who had been ring-leaders in getting up the demonstration, were afterwards drafted on the spot. In 1867, wishing to express his regard for the cause of missions, as well as for the college where he graduated, he planned and erected at his own expense, and with the approval of the college authorities, a beautiful marble monument in Missions Park, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, commemorative of American foreign missions, originated by Samuel J. Mills, an early graduate of the college. At one of the out-door prayer-meetings, in which Mills and others were wont to engage, a storm arose and drove the party to seek shelter under a haystack, and while thus protected from the fury of the elements, Mr. Mills suggested the idea of a mission to foreign heathen lands, as being a religious duty. In this noble and philanthropic thought his associates all concurred, and there, while at the haystack, consecrated themselves in solemn prayer to the great work. From this circumstance originated American Foreign Missions. The monument is erected on the spot where the haystack stood, is twelve feet in height, and surmounted with a marble globe three feet in diameter, and cut in map lines. The face of the monument has the inscription, "The Field is the World," followed with a haystack, sculptured in bas-relief, and the names of the five young men who held the prayer-meeting, and the date, 1806. The monument was dedicated July 28th, 1867, at the maple grove in the park, and, by special request, Mr. Rice delivered the dedicatory address, which was received with a high degree of satisfaction, and afterwards published, with the other proceedings, in pamphlet form. In 1869 he visited California, and while there indulged in a newspaper correspondence,

which has been collected and published in a volume entitled "Letters from the Pacific Slope, or First Impressions." In 1871 Williams College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In his literary career he was widely known as the author of "Mt. Vernon and Other Poems." His natural abilities are of a high order. His mind is thoroughly disciplined and cultivated, and for the comparatively short time he has practiced as a lawyer he has obtained an enviable reputation for legal ability, discriminating judgment, and gentlemanly deportment. He is well known as an able contributor to many of the best periodicals of the day, and is a graceful and vigorous writer. In 1875 another volume of which he was the author was published, under the title of "Nature and Culture," and in 1878 he published a volume of "Select Poems." In 1881 he published a fifth volume, entitled, "Incidents of Pioneer Life in the Early Settlement of the Connecticut Western Reserve." He was twice married—first in 1828, and afterwards in 1840.

TRACY, HENRY READ, brother of Charles P. Tracy, was born in Oxford, Chenango County, New York, December 9th, 1833. His parents were Uri Tracy and Persis Packer. He was educated at Oxford Academy, and after clerking for a while in his father's store, came to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1857, and engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade with his brother, C. P. Tracy, under the firm name of C. P. Tracy & Co. Since the death of his brother, the business has been continued under the same firm name, with Mr. Henry R. Tracy as manager. He has been a director in the Portsmouth National Bank for the past ten years, and its vice-president since 1875. He is a man of superior business abilities, and though beginning life with little or nothing, has achieved a very gratifying success. With fine social qualities, and manners of more than ordinary polish and refinement, yet decidedly retiring, he combines a kindness of heart, thoughtfulness, benevolence, and charity which have justly won for him the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is connected with Christ's Church, Portsmouth, and is a vestryman in that communion.

WORTHINGTON, GEORGE, merchant and banker, of Cleveland, was born in Cooperstown, New York, September 21st, 1813, and died at Cleveland, November 9th, 1871. He was the son of Ralph and Clarissa (Clarke) Worthington. After receiving a good common school education he commenced his business career at Utica, New York, in 1830, by entering the hardware store of James Sayer, as a clerk, Mr. Sayer being an old and respected hardware merchant of that city. There he remained four years, when, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he established himself in business, in 1835. Cleveland at that time was but a village, with a population of about seven hundred persons. His goods were carted to him in wagons drawn by oxen, and the business done was in the nature of bartering, there being very little cash among the settlers. His first store occupied the ground on which now stands the Bethel building; afterwards he purchased the stock of Cleveland, Sterling & Co., on the corner of Water and Superior Streets, where the National Bank Buildings now stand, and associated with himself as business partner Mr. William Bingham. This partnership continued until 1841, when Mr. Bingham sold out his interest. A few years later Mr. Worthington associated with himself Mr. James Barnett and Mr. Edward Bingham. The firm embarked more largely,

extended the business, and wholesaled their wares to surrounding towns, and very speedily ran their sales up to an aggregate of a million dollars a year. About 1862 Mr. Worthington projected the Cleveland Iron and Nail Works, and, in connection with Mr. William Bingham, matured the plans, and in a year got the machinery into successful operation. The products turned out were of the best quality, and their works speedily needed enlarging to meet the constantly increasing demand upon them. Shortly after, they built works for the manufacture of gas-pipe. He was also largely interested in blast furnaces and coal mining in the vicinity of Cleveland. On the passage of the "National Bank Law," Mr. Worthington, with other capitalists, organized the First National Bank, of Cleveland. The bank was incorporated in 1863, and at the first meeting of the stockholders, held in June of that year, he was chosen one of the directors, and elected president of the bank. This position he held until his death. Under his presidency the bank enjoyed great prosperity; the capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, on which the bank was organized, was, after three months' business, increased to two hundred thousand dollars, and in July, 1864, still further increased to three hundred thousand dollars. He was one of the directors of the Ohio Savings and Loan Bank, and largely interested in local insurance interests. He was vice-president of the Sun Insurance Company, interested in the Cleveland and Commercial, and a director of the Hahne-mann Life. He was for some years a director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and was also president of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company. In the development of the iron interests of Cleveland, which from a small beginning, have since assumed such immense proportions, he was one of the pioneers. He also did much in the way of building up the city, especially the business portion. In the way of buildings he has left many monuments to his enterprise. He did much toward converting the village, as he found it, into the great city of to-day, being a man whose activity always led him to feel a great pride in building up the town and setting men to work to improve his property. He strove, in many instances, to improve and advance the interests of the city, rather than his personal or pecuniary interests. A man of large comprehension, bold and fearless in going into large operations, and liberal in his ideas in carrying them out—he was peculiarly adapted to enterprises of that character. He would often go in where others quailed, and was always bound to carry them to a successful issue. All in which he was engaged have grown to be of great magnitude. The wholesale hardware business, which still bears his name, has become one of the largest in the West. Of this firm his two sons, Ralph and George, are members. He was married in 1840 to Miss Maria C. Blackmar, of Cleveland. They had born to them eight children, three sons and five daughters. Six of these, with Mrs. Worthington, still survive him. At the time of his death he was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, having been one of the thirteen who were set off from the Stone, or First Presbyterian Church, to build up the new church. He came to the Stone Church by letter from the Presbyterian Church of Utica, New York, with which he had united during his clerkship in Utica. He was a man of warm and generous domestic feelings, greatly attached to his family, and fondly beloved by them. As a business man he possessed superior qualifications, being a



Geo. Washington

hard worker, shrewd, yet liberal, clear, positive, and of good judgment. A man well-read, thoughtful, and intelligent, he could comprehend and go into the detail of all matters most thoroughly. As a companion he was agreeable, well versed in politics (in which his sentiments were strongly anti-slavery), and also in the history and geography of the country. During the war he was an active worker in every thing that would tend to insure success to Union arms. To the cause he gave freely of his means, and sacrificed both time and personal convenience. In his commercial transactions, especially as regards his partners, he was a man of justice, correctness, equity, and high personal virtues. Kindly in his nature, he endeared himself to his business associates and intimate friends. To the support of the church of his choice he gave liberally, and in her prosperity he took delight. For many years of his later life he suffered much, from cancer in the bowels, which eventually proved fatal.

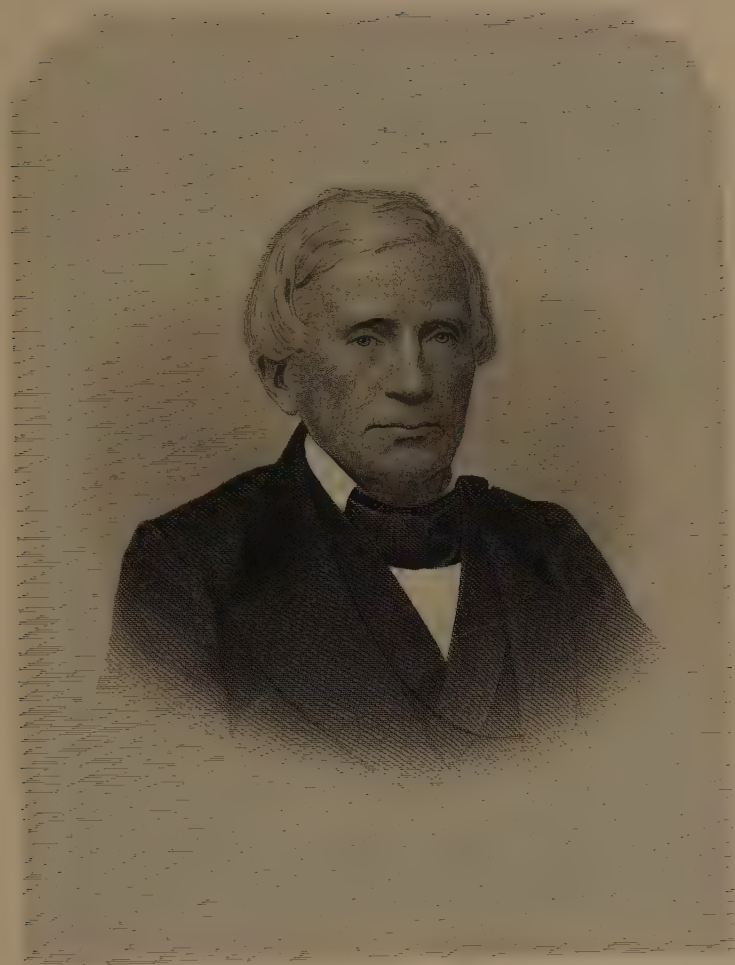
MUSSEY, REUBEN DIMOND, M. D., LL.D., surgeon, was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the 23d June, 1780, and died June 21st, 1866, at Boston. His family, which was of French, and traditionally of Huguenot origin, was settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His paternal grandfather, Reuben, was the son of John Mussey, and lived from 1720 to 1788. The next member of the lineage was Dr. John Mussey, who, born in 1745, died in 1831, and was engaged as a prominent country practitioner at the time his son, the subject of the present memoir, was born. In 1791, Dr. John Mussey moved to Amherst, New Hampshire, and in this place his son, then eleven years old, was afforded the first opportunity of attending a district school during a part of the winter. He afterward learned from his father the rudiments of Latin, and at the age of fifteen he was sent to the Aurean Academy, at Amherst. In a short time he was sufficiently advanced to enter the freshman class of the Eastern colleges; but, to raise funds for this much-cherished purpose, he was compelled to spend his summer in agricultural labor, and his winters in teaching school. In 1801 he entered the junior class of Dartmouth College, and prosecuted his studies there with uninterrupted success, having obtained the necessary pecuniary resources chiefly by teaching, a business which he commenced at the age of sixteen, and which he pursued during his collegiate vacations. He graduated with distinction in August, 1803, and immediately began the study of medicine as a pupil of Dr. Nathan Smith, the eminent founder of the Medical School of New Hampshire. To recruit his finances, however, he taught the next summer in the academy of Petersborough, pursuing at the same time his medical studies under Dr. Howe, of Jaffrey, but subsequently availing himself of the supervision of Dr. Smith, his first preceptor. After a public examination, he received the degree of bachelor of medicine in 1805. In September, the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession in Essex county, Massachusetts, under very favorable circumstances, and in three years he realized means sufficient to enable him to go to Philadelphia and attend the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In this great emporium of medical science, he derived much benefit from the valuable instructions of Drs. Barton, Rush, Wistar, Physic, and other eminent professors, so that his studies and proficiency, which were rewarded with a diploma in 1809, fitted him for a higher and more important position in the medical world. The first circumstance

which gave him prominence in this sphere, was his experimental researches for deciding long-mooted physiological questions. In support of the doctrine of cutaneous absorption in certain cases, he obtained evidence, as he found that madder, cochineal, and other substances, when dissolved in a bath, and thus kept in contact with the body for a few hours, could be afterwards detected in the urine. His experiments were repeated by others, with all necessary precautions and with like results. They are alluded to in "Wistar's Anatomy" and other works, and they then had the effect of modifying much the views of Dr. Rush and other physiologists who had previously pushed their dogmas too far in maintaining the impossibility of absorption by the skin. On his return from Philadelphia, Dr. Mussey settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and he formed a professional partnership with Dr. Daniel Oliver, whose worth and learning found afterwards a proper sphere in the chair of medicine in the Medical Institution of New Hampshire. During two successive years of their partnership, they gave in the town of Salem two courses of popular lectures on chemistry. In the last years of his residence at Salem, Dr. Mussey's practice became very large, and he performed a considerable number of surgical operations, especially on the eye. In the autumn of 1814, he was invited to fill the chair of the theory and practice of physic in the medical school of Dartmouth College. He accepted the position, but finding the career of his duties stopped, for a time, by legislative interference, he delivered during one session, a very successful course of lectures on chemistry. In 1817 he gave a similar course of chemical lectures at Middlebury College, Vermont. After the decision of the supreme court of the United States removed the legal barriers from the medical department of Dartmouth College, Dr. Mussey was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in that institution. In this new position his life presented a continual scene of labor and study in rendering his knowledge of anatomy more profound by delivering two lectures a day, and in attending to a large professional practice. Early in December, 1829, he went to Europe, and, during his absence of ten months, he spent most of his time in visiting the hospitals and the anatomical museums of London and Paris. On his return to Dartmouth, he gave double and treble lectures daily, in order to compensate for the time lost from his collegiate duties. In the four succeeding winters, in consequence of the death of one of its professors, he lectured in the Medical School of Maine on anatomy and surgery; but this caused little inconvenience, as the session in Maine commenced after that in New Hampshire had closed. In 1836 and 1837, he delivered courses of lectures on surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York; but in the fall of 1838, he concluded to retire from the severe labors of a rural practice in the cold climate of New England, and he accepted a position as professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. In this institution he lectured on surgery during fourteen years with much success, while, at the same time, he had charge of the surgical department of the Commercial Hospital, and had also to attend to a large regular practice. Here his skill and varied attainments in his profession found a fair theatre for their useful action, and he added much to the reputation which he had already acquired by his achievements in surgery. In dangerous and important surgical operations, he was rarely, if ever, surpassed in skill or in success. From distant localities patients were attracted by his reputation, which was second to that of no

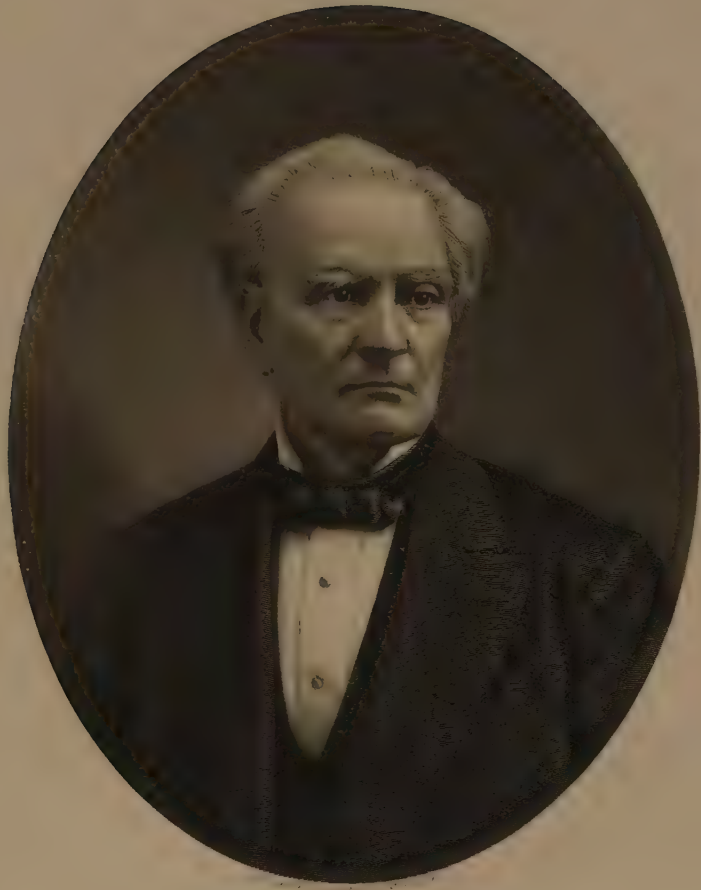
surgeon or physician on this continent. In 1850, he was chosen president of the American Medical Association, and he discharged the duties of that high position with the greatest honor to himself and to the medical profession. In 1852, after a connection of fourteen years with the Medical College of Ohio, he retired from that institution, and accepted the chair of surgery in the Miami Medical College. Here he continued to discharge his duties as professor until 1857, when the Miami merged into the Ohio Medical College, in accordance with an agreement honorable to both faculties. He now retired at the age of seventy-seven, from the occupation of medical lecturer, but he continued to practice in Cincinnati until 1859, when he took up his abode in Boston. In the latter city he passed the closing scenes of his life, spending his time in visiting hospitals, still an enthusiast in movements for the advancement of his profession and for the welfare of mankind. To a most profound knowledge and skill in his profession, Dr. Mussey united the virtues and honorable qualities which reflect luster on humanity. To his temperate living, and to the strict regularity of his habits, he seemed to be much indebted for the great length and the useful labors of his life. He took an active part in forming the Massachusetts Temperance Society, but in his own course of life he did not restrict the meaning of temperance to the mere abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks; and, at this period, he became distinguished as an advocate of total abstinence. In 1828, a severe fit of sickness caused him to change his views on diet, and he became a vegetarian, and remained so until his death. During the years dating from 1833 to 1840, he delivered a series of popular lectures on hygiene, including the effects of certain fashions in dress, peculiar habits of life, and varieties of food, etc., upon the human health. In 1860, he published a valuable work, entitled, "Health; its Friends and its Foes," which gained a wide circulation. Dr. Mussey was a man of such strong individuality and originality of character and ideas, that he was a leader among men. As a surgeon, he was strictly conservative, religiously conscientious, and very thorough as well in the treatment of his cases following operations as in the performance of them. In many of his operations he was the pioneer, and the medical and scientific journals of Europe and America contain records of his valuable discoveries in surgical science. He was remarkable for large benevolence and generosity, not alone toward the poor among his patients, but to all institutions and enterprises of a benevolent or charitable nature. Untiring industry, perseverance, enthusiasm, fidelity to principle and his views of duty in his professional, moral, and social life, were the controlling influences in his eventful and brilliant career. While laboring for the good of humanity in this world, he was not forgetful of the concerns of the next. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was very strict and observant of his religious duties. He was universally beloved in the profession as well as out of it. Twice married, his first wife was Mary Sewall, of Maine, and his second was Hetty Osgood, daughter of Dr. John Osgood, of Salem, Massachusetts. The issue of the last marriage was nine children, comprising the following list: John Mussey, deceased 1872; Joseph Osgood Mussey, deceased 1856; William H. Mussey, M. D., surgeon, elsewhere noticed; Francis Brown Mussey, M. D., an able practicing physician, Portsmouth, Ohio; Maria Lucretia, married to Lyman Mason, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts; Catharine Stone, married to Shattuck Hartwell, Littleton, Massachusetts; Rev. Charles Frederick, minister of the Presbyte-

rian church, Blue Rapids, Kansas; Edward Augustus, deceased 1831; Reuben D. Mussey, a leading attorney, Washington, D. C.

COWEN, DANIEL DUANE TOMPKINS, a lawyer of distinction, being a son of Benjamin Sprague Cowen, jurist and statesman, is a native of Moorefield, Harrison County, Ohio. Both his father and mother (Ann Wood) were natives of Washington County, New York, whence they removed to Ohio in 1825, settling in Harrison County, where Mr. Cowen was born January 20th, 1826. His early education was acquired in the public schools and at Brooks Institute, of St. Clairsville, of which his father was one of the founders. His classical training was received at the hands of Dr. McBane, at Cadiz, Ohio. Later he studied medicine and surgery under his uncle, Dr. Sylvanus Wood, of Cadiz, and Dr. John Alexander, of St. Clairsville, not, however, with a view of practicing the profession, but as a part of his preliminary training for the law. He then prepared for the bar, having for his preceptors his father and his father's partner, Hugh J. Jewett, who afterward became the president of the Erie Railroad. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, January 20th, 1847, and located in practice at St. Clairsville. He soon attained a high standing at the bar, which, ever since its organization, has been of high repute on account of the great number of exceptionally able men who have practiced there. Notable among these were William Kennon, Sen., William Kennon, Jr., John M. Goodenow, Ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, W. B. Hubbard, Carlo C. Carrol, Benjamin S. Cowen, Hugh J. Jewett, and Charles Hammond. In time he became the recognized leader of the Belmont County bar, with practice in all the courts of his section, and the Supreme Court of Ohio. Soon after the commencement of hostilities between the North and South he was commissioned Lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Dan. McCook was colonel. That officer being assigned to the command of a brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Cowen. He participated in the engagements of his regiment until the failing health of his wife admonished him that his presence was required at home. He accordingly tendered his resignation, and received his honorable discharge in February, 1863. On his return home he was made chairman of the military committee of Belmont County, of which Judge William Kennon, Judge Kelley, and Benjamin S. Cowen were members. Mr. Cowen has never held civic office of importance outside of the line of his profession. He served as prosecuting attorney of Belmont County from 1852 to 1858, inclusive, and also served a time as Clerk and Mayor of St. Clairsville; he also was a member of the Board of Education and the Board of School Examiners, from 1854 to 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. On the resignation of Judge John Okey (now Chief-justice of Ohio) as Common Pleas Judge, Colonel Cowen was made his successor, and served the remainder of the term. Judge Cowen's abilities were fittingly recognized in his election to the Constitutional Convention of 1873 by a majority of twenty-three hundred votes in a county about equally divided in politics. He has been President of the First National Bank of St. Clairsville ever since its organization. Judge Cowen has been twice married, his first wife being Hannah Frances Martin, and his second her sister, Anna Martin. He is the father of twelve children, seven of whom are now living, five sons and two daughters.



R D Murphy



B. F. Wade

His son Captain Frank Cowen, is his law partner, and the active member of the firm. He is also associated with his father in other enterprises, being the secretary of a building association of which his father is president. Another son for several years held a desk in the Interior Department.

WADE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, statesman and United States Senator, was born in Massachusetts, October 27th, 1800, and died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, March 2d, 1878. His family was poor, and his early education was almost exclusively the result of his own exertions, yet before the age of twenty-one he was able to teach school. He had read much literature, and he was well versed in Euclid's Elements of Geometry. Having removed to the Western Reserve in October, 1821, after a few years of toil as a woodsman, young Wade engaged in the study of law under Elisha Whittlesey, and in 1828, having passed an examination, he was admitted to the bar of Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula. Soon after he became a partner in the practice of law with Joshua R. Giddings; this partnership continued ten years. In the first year of his practice he was chosen prosecuting attorney for Ashtabula county, and in 1837, having received the nomination from the whig convention, he was elected to the senate of the State. About this time the question of slavery began to call forth serious discussions, as its evils, instead of being confined to the South, began to affect the interests and seriously incommode the citizens of the free states. In consequence of certain restrictions to emancipation in Kentucky, a settlement was formed at Red Oak, on the northern bank of the Ohio river, where persons emancipating negroes could secure them a home with the blessings of freedom. But these and some other steps in the cause of humanity were viewed with some distrust in the South, and in 1838 the legislature of Kentucky sent two commissioners to persuade the legislature of Ohio to pass a more rigorous law for the capture and return of fugitive slaves. Such a measure was very repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of Mr. Wade, who had learned from his childhood to respect the dignity of labor, and to abhor the idea of subjecting it to bondage. There were, however, in the house but four senators who stood with him in his ultra abolition views. With these he made a gallant struggle, but it was in vain. The bill was passed, and the cause of slavery was for a time in the ascendant. Soon afterwards he raised a storm of indignation against himself, by presenting a petition for chartering an academy for the freedmen of Red Oak; and he narrowly escaped expulsion from the house. Yet, the fearless and independent course which he pursued on these occasions, subsequently gave him prominence as one of the great leaders in the cause of African freedom. His other works in the senate entitle him to much credit. As a member of the judiciary committee, he exerted a controlling influence in abolishing imprisonment for debt in Ohio. The law exempting a certain amount of property from execution was mainly the fruit of his legislative labor. However, the approbation which these acts called forth in some quarters, was counterbalanced by the disfavor which they found in others. His popularity also declined from another cause. Ashtabula county, though devoted to whig principles, was strongly pro-slavery, and there was soon much dissatisfaction manifested to the course of Mr. Wade who, at the next election, was defeated by about 300 majority. Yet the lapse of two years produced a complete revolution of sentiment in his

district. Though again nominated as a candidate by the whig convention, he accepted only after much solicitation, and then on condition that no pledges were required from him. In 1841 he was elected by the largest majority ever given in his district, and since that time Ashtabula has been one of the main strongholds of the anti-slavery party. Though the legislature at this time was democratic, Mr. Wade's efforts were not without fruits. He did essential service in aiding in the passage of the law for the support of common schools, and also in procuring the repeal of the odious act for the apprehension of runaway slaves. On the expiration of his term he declined to be a candidate, and returned to his professional pursuits. In 1847 he was by the legislature elected presiding judge of the court of common pleas, 3d judicial district, for a term of seven years, but after an able and successful discharge of the duties of this responsible office for nearly five years, he was chosen United States Senator in 1851-52, and though he did not solicit the position, he deemed it his duty to accept it. The cause of the Northern States had then lost much ground through the passage of the fugitive slave law, and also by the notable compromise measures of 1851. But the vigor and intrepidity of Mr. Wade and a few others greatly curbed the haughty spirit and extravagant demands of many of the southern members. Throughout his long senatorial career at Washington, Mr. Wade pursued his political course unmoved by the storm of violence and prejudice which was arrayed against him. But the disgraceful scenes in Kansas and other places wrought a powerful change in the sentiments of the North, and the election of Lincoln gave the South the pretext for plunging into the great civil war. At the beginning of the struggle, Senator Wade was made chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war, and in the immense amount of work which he accomplished over the wide region under his control, he was nobly seconded by his wife, while their older son, only eighteen years of age, enlisted in the regular army, and distinguished himself at Gettysburg and other battles. The conclusion of the war introduced new questions, on which the political parties of the North were divided. By one party it was contended that the seceding states could be restored to their positions in the Union when their legislatures repealed the acts of secession. That such was the doctrine of Lincoln has been inferred from the orders which he had desired to send to his generals at Richmond for convening the Virginia legislature. After his assassination, Johnson, on assuming the Presidency, undertook to prescribe the terms on which the reconstruction of the rebel states could be effected. But his pretensions were opposed by Mr. Wade, who claimed for Congress the right of dictating the terms of reconstruction, while he also favored the introduction of such guarantees as would prevent the recurrence of past evils. The obstinacy of Mr. Johnson in pressing his policy, and his imprudent appeals to the public, led to his impeachment, in which he narrowly escaped a removal from office. In 1869 Mr. Wade left the senate and retiring to his home, accepted the position of attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad. In public and private life he secured respect from all parties by his consistent devotion to principle, his outspoken frankness, and his fearless advocacy of what he considered to be right without regard to its popularity at the time. His courage as an advocate of principles distasteful to those by whom he was surrounded has been tested many times, and was never found wanting. This trait won for him the regard of his bitterest political foes,

though they suffered severely by it. He was married in May, 1841, to Caroline Rosecranz, of Middletown, Connecticut, daughter of Depui Rosecranz, a relative of the general of that name. Two sons, James Franklin and Henry Parsons, were the result of this union; both were officers in the United States regular army.—James Franklin Wade, now lieutenant-colonel of the 10th United States cavalry, and Captain Henry P. Wade, of the 8th United States cavalry, resigned in 1869.

WEDDELL, PETER MARTIN, of Cleveland Ohio, was born in the year 1788, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died May 6, 1847. He was born after his father's death. His mother married again when he was two years old, and removed to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, then a wild and lawless country, in which a protracted struggle with the aboriginal savages was carried on, the contest being conducted with relentless fury on both sides. Under such circumstances, as may well be supposed, he grew up with but few educational or other advantages, and his youth was one of vicissitude and hardship. At the age of fourteen he set out to seek his fortune, all his worldly effects being carried in a bundle slung over his shoulder. Applying at a store for employment, and promising to do faithfully whatever task was set him, he was engaged, and gave so much satisfaction that at the age of nineteen he was made a partner. This partnership continued until the death of the senior member, when the junior closed up the business, and with some money in his pocket, and good judgment and sound health as additional capital, removed to Newark, Ohio, where he opened a store, and did a successful business. This was during the war of 1812. In 1820 he removed from Newark to Cleveland, and commenced business on Superior Street, taking rank at once, by his energy and good business qualities, among the leading merchants. When Mr. Weddell entered upon his commercial career there were no canals, no railroads, and scarcely any roads at all. Specie was the only currency west of the Alleghanies, and that, as well as goods, was carried across the mountains on the backs of mules. These journeys were attended with danger, and merchants would usually travel in companies, even then frequently necessitating guards. Many are the interesting stories he could relate of those trips. At the time of his arrival in Cleveland, the now great and prosperous city was but a village, with a population of about seven hundred. At present writing (1883) it has over two hundred thousand. He was one of the pioneers of Cleveland, and did much toward making her the great city she now is. In 1823 he built a brick house and store on the corner of Superior and Bank Streets, then the finest building in the town. In 1845 this was torn down to make room for the Weddell House, which was erected on its site. This house occupied two years in building, and is still known as one of the most popular hotels in the country. In 1847, when on his way home from New York, whither he had gone to purchase furniture for the hotel, he contracted a typhoid fever, and died three weeks afterward, leaving a large property in real estate, in which his surplus funds had been invested. As a merchant he had few superiors; a man of quick intelligence and keen insight, courteous in manner, untiring in industry, of unblemished honor, he was popular, successful, and safe. With a warm heart and open purse for cases of genuine benevolence, his liberality was well known to all religious and benevolent institutions. He was always willing and

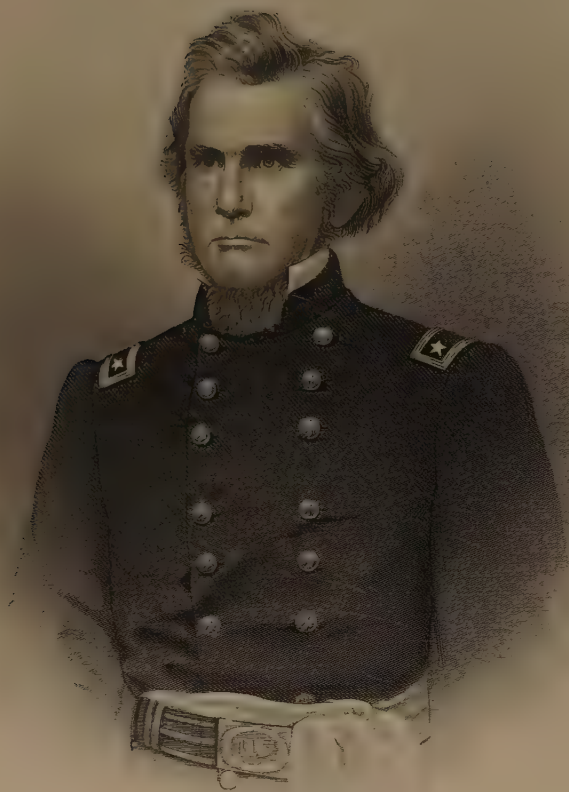
ready to aid and assist young men who were struggling to make honorable progress in business. Very few men of his day were so liberal in this respect, or could point to so many who became prominent merchants by their aid, as could Mr. Weddell. In the closing years of his life he was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Cleveland, and died in the Christian faith. He bequeathed large sums of money to the American Board of Foreign Missions and to the Home Missionary Society, and made bequests to several other benevolent institutions. Mr. Weddell was twice married—first, in November, 1815, to Miss Sophia Perry, of Cleveland, who died in 1823; and a second time, in 1824, to Mrs. Eliza A. Bell, of Newark, Ohio. By the first marriage he had three children, of whom only one survived, Horace P., now a prominent banker and capitalist of Cleveland.

MITCHEL, ORMSBY MCKNIGHT, scientist, was born at Morganfield, Union county, Kentucky, on the 10th August, 1810,—died October 25th, 1862, in South Carolina. He was a graduate of West Point in the class with General Robert E. Lee. He early turned his attention to studying and lecturing on astronomy. In this field his merits were soon recognized, and in 1834, he was appointed professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and chemistry at the Cincinnati college. By the public lectures which he delivered in 1841, the interest in astronomical inquiries was raised so high that he resolved to make an effort to establish in Cincinnati an observatory on a more grand scale than had been hitherto attempted in the United States. Having formed a joint stock company for carrying out this laudable design, he visited Europe, purchased, at Munich, a fine seventeen-foot refracting telescope, and, by spending some time under the instruction of Airy, the astronomer royal of England, he rendered himself more competent for the enterprise which he had undertaken. On his return to Cincinnati in the fall of 1842, he found that the derangement in financial circles threw many difficulties in his way; but these he surmounted by his energy and perseverance. The observatory was commenced in 1843, and completed in 1845. His great work of exploring the skies then began. It contributed much to the progress of astronomy, and, among other distinguished writers, Humboldt, in his *Cosmos*, makes a favorable allusion to the observations of the Cincinnati *savant* on the double stars. His brilliant and useful career was soon interrupted, as the burning of the Cincinnati college left him without any adequate means of support. To obviate the effects of this calamity, he undertook to give popular lectures on astronomy in the Eastern cities, and the enterprise met with great success. He also engaged as consulting engineer and financial agent for the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; and he soon accumulated so much wealth that he was able to keep the observatory in proper action, without any remuneration, and to pay an assistant \$600 a year, and to perfect his new contrivances, which were of the greatest service in practical astronomy. Of the efficacy of his methods of observation for finding the right ascension and declension of celestial objects, a very favorable report was given, in 1851, by a committee of astronomers appointed by the American association for the advancement of science. In 1847, he published a series of astronomical lectures, under the title of "Stellar and Planetary Worlds." This work, which shows great scientific and literary ability, obtained a wide circulation, and was republished in Great Britain. Besides presenting in it a very



Western Engr. Pub. Co

P. M. Weddell



Engraved by J.C. Baire.

O. M. Mitchell

MAJ. GEN. O. M. MITCHELL.

interesting sketch of the progress of science and the history of great astronomical discoveries, he entered into a discussion of some of the great problems and speculations which have been the subject of modern controversy, and on which there is still much difference of opinion. Of the "Nebular Hypothesis" of Laplace, he was always a warm advocate. During 1850, he was induced, by peculiar circumstances, to divide his services between Cincinnati and Albany. In the latter city an astronomical observatory was established and sustained with liberal endowments. But an unhappy quarrel having arisen in regard to its control, it was deemed expedient to give the direction to Professor Mitchel. His presence at Albany soon restored tranquillity, and the result justified the propriety of his acceptance of the position. About this time he published his work entitled "Popular Astronomy," and much calculated to advance the interests of his favorite science. Another work, entitled "Astronomy of the Bible," was prepared soon afterward, but was not published until after his death. As the great civil war burst forth on the country, in 1861, Professor Mitchel warmly embraced the side of the Union, and not content with rendering moral aid to his country by his eloquence, he resolved to participate in the dangers and the trials of actual warfare. He immediately relinquished his tranquil occupations in the observatory to accept the post of brigadier-general in the Northern army, and to use his own expression, descend "from the stars of heaven to the stars and stripes of earth." On receiving his command, he displayed great energy in organizing his troops, and in establishing defensive works along the approaches to Cincinnati from the South. In February and March, 1862, he displayed great activity in the advance on Bowling Green and Nashville. Soon afterward, being stationed at Murfreesboro, he resolved, by a bold movement, to strike a severe blow against the enemy, and was very successful. He marched his troops to Huntsville, which he occupied; and taking possession of nearly two hundred miles of the railroad, which formed the main channel of communication of the confederates, he rendered many of their plans abortive. For this exploit he was promoted to the rank of major-general, dating from April 11th, 1862, the day on which he entered Huntsville. Soon afterward he was ordered to South Carolina, where yellow fever terminated his life.

MORRIS, THOMAS, statesman and United States senator from Ohio from 1833 to 1839, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 3d, 1776, and died at his home, four miles from Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, December 7th, 1844. He was the fifth of a family of twelve children, whose parents were Isaac and Ruth (Henton) Morris. His mother was a native of Virginia, to which State, soon after his birth, his parents with their children moved, and settled in Harrison county, near Clarksburgh. School privileges being in those days almost unknown in this part of the State, Mrs. Morris instructed her son, our subject, in the rudiments of an English education. In 1795 he took up his residence across the Ohio river in what subsequently became that State, and in the town of Columbia, then a hamlet, now a portion of Cincinnati city, he engaged as a clerk in the store of the principal merchant there, John Smith, a Baptist preacher, and subsequently one of the earliest United States Senators from Ohio, and of whom it may be mentioned that his unfortunate connection with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr drove him from home and friends in disgrace. In the employ of

this man, our subject remained several years, during which he increased his knowledge through the study of books. When twenty-one years old he married Rachel, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Davis, of Welsh descent, and natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. This union was a happy one, and existed nearly fifty years. Eleven children were born to them, all of whom lived to become useful members of society. In 1800 the young couple moved to Williamsburg, Clermont county, and, four years later, to Bethel, where they subsequently remained during their lives. In 1802, with meagre facilities, Thomas Morris began the study of law, and two years later was admitted to the bar, where he soon became a leader. Having in his youth given much attention to the study of the scriptures, in which he was encouraged by his father, by profession a Baptist preacher, he never refused to plead the cause of the poor, and from whom no fee was expected, as freely as he did the cause of the rich, and but for this his large practice would have made him a wealthy man. In 1806 he was elected from Clermont county to the legislature, and here, true to his early training, he fought all legislation tending to favor slave-holders. His legislative labors extended over a period of twenty-four years continuously, and no matter which party was in the majority, he was made chairman of the most important committees. His entire legislative career was marked by a total absence of ambition or worldly gain. Having largely aided in doing away with imprisonment for debt, that vestige of slavery and barbarism, he opposed with all his strength the canal system, for the reason as he stated it, and the statement was prophetic, that "in twenty-five years canals would be superseded by railroads, which, in forty years, would form a net-work over the State." An ardent and able friend of the common schools, he voted for and advocated the largest provision for the accumulation of a fund devoted to this great object. In 1809 he was appointed by the house of assembly to conduct the impeachment of Judges Tod and Pease, but, as we have mentioned in our sketch of Governor Huntington, the impossibility of obtaining a two-thirds vote of the legislature in favor of the conviction of these judges, annulled the prosecution. Nevertheless, his success in the performance of the duty assigned him led to his appointment to the seat of Judge Huntington, the governor-elect, but an act of the legislature prevented him from taking the office. He strongly sustained the war of 1812, and in the nullification troubles of 1832 he was a firm supporter of the administration. In 1826 he was tendered the nomination for United States Senator, but declined at that time to accept. Six years afterward he was elected. A member of the democratic party, he never failed to follow his convictions, especially in his opposition to the extension of slavery. In December, 1833, he took his seat in the United States Senate, and in this new field of labor he found the stormy era of sectional prejudices begun. But he never faltered in the declaration of his principles, and his career in that tribunal, if not especially brilliant, was always honorable and consistent. He measured swords in debate with Clay, Calhoun, and others, and so roused the ire of the opposition that one domineering Southern senator said he ought to be expelled. February 9th, 1839, (just twenty years too soon,) he made a memorable speech in answer to Henry Clay, that produced so great a sensation that his expulsion was again mooted by the slave-holding States' senators, and caused his defeat for his second term, but he took this defeat calmly, and soon after took a prominent part in the forma-

tion of the free-soil party. In August, 1843, at the national convention of the party at Buffalo, where were present more than a thousand delegates, James G. Birney was nominated for President and Thomas Morris for Vice-President, and the ticket received 621,000 votes. He died the following year, and, buried in the graveyard at Bethel, a suitable marble monument rises above the grave of one of Ohio's most noble and honorable sons.

RIGGS, JOSEPH, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 2d, 1796, and died in Portsmouth, Ohio, July 28th, 1877. He removed with his parents to Steubenville, in this State, in 1809, and eight years later worked his way down the Ohio river on a flat-boat to Manchester, and from that place walked to West Union, Adams county. Arriving there in January, 1818, he found employment as a clerk in a bank, and was subsequently made cashier. In 1824 he was appointed auditor of Adams county, and twice elected to the same position, serving in all seven years. For several years subsequent he was employed as surveyor in Adams and Brown counties. In 1831 he was elected to the State Senate, and served two years. In 1833 he removed to Hanging Rock, where he was engaged in the furnace business for some two years, and in the fall of 1835 removed to Portsmouth, and became a partner with the late T. G. Gaylord, of Cincinnati, in the Gaylord Rolling Mill. After relinquishing this business, he was engaged for a time in the dry goods trade. In 1837 he became a member of the town council, in which capacity he served, with intermissions, for some nine years. He subsequently served for some time as surveyor for Scioto county. All of these positions he filled with credit to himself and to the fullest satisfaction of the public. He was noted for his careful, prudent habits, strict integrity, and conscientious regard for the rights and interests of his neighbors. He was a partner in the Peck, Bond, and Sinton addition to the city of Portsmouth, and laid out many of the streets of that city. He took a very active personal interest in the advancement of the welfare of the town, and after his retirement from business, in 1856, devoted much of his time to the public needs. He was very liberal and unselfish in disposition, and very regardful of the interests of the poor, to whom he disposed of a great deal of property, upon terms of payment adapted to their circumstances. He possessed a memory which retained its tenacity even to advanced age; and he was frequently consulted in regard to statistics and facts pertaining to matters in general, but particularly those connected with his profession as surveyor. December 8th, 1819, he married Rebekah G., daughter of Rev. William Baldrige, an Associate Reformed clergyman, of Adams county, Ohio. Mr. Riggs was a member of the Presbyterian denomination. For most of the time he was connected with the First Church, of Portsmouth, but upon the organization of the Second Church he became a member of that congregation, that he might give his influence and support to the weaker body. His pastor, Rev. H. A. Ketcham, thus speaks of him in a funeral sermon: "To those who have known Mr. Riggs during his long residence in Portsmouth, words of eulogy would be superfluous. Of him it can be said, without the slightest exaggeration, that he was a Christian gentleman. He was a most acceptable and efficient officer in the Church, having served more than a third of a century in the capacity of ruling elder."

LINCOLN, FREDERICK DANIELSON, lawyer, of Cincinnati, was born in Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, April 27th, 1818. He is the son of Dr. Asa Lincoln and Sarah (Danielson) Lincoln. He is descended, on both sides, from some of the most honored families of New England. His father, Dr. Lincoln, held several prominent public positions in his section of the State, and was highly esteemed, both as a physician and a man of unusually liberal and advanced views. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Timothy Danielson, who was chairman of the Committee of Safety in Western Massachusetts, during the Revolutionary War, and was a member of the First Provincial Congress, which met at Salem, in October, 1774; he was chairman of the Military Committee of the Second Congress, which met at Cambridge; he was also a member of the Third Congress, which met at Watertown. Dr. Holland, in his "History of Western Massachusetts," says of General Danielson: "He was the leading spirit in Western Massachusetts during the revolutionary period, and left the impress of his mind on all public proceedings. Mr. F. D. Lincoln, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of his native village, and at Wilbraham and Westfield Academies. In winter he taught school, until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Hingham, Massachusetts, where he taught school one year. He then went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and taught school two years, reading law at the same time with the Hon. Charles Henry Warren, after which he attended the Cambridge Law School. Mr. Lincoln came to Cincinnati in September, 1843, and soon after went South for the benefit of his health; on his return to Cincinnati he commenced the practice of law, which he has continued to the present time. As a lawyer he is profoundly versed in all departments of the science of jurisprudence. His record for acute analyzation and cogent reasoning is scarcely surpassed by any other jurist. As an advocate he is very effective, always preparing his cases most thoroughly, so that he is rarely or never surprised by his opponent. He presents his cases with a directness, clearness, force, and earnestness which seldom fail to produce conviction in the minds of the court and jury. His practice has been large, including many important cases involving very large amounts of money; and although he has never exacted exorbitant fees, he has accumulated a handsome fortune. Notwithstanding the rare force and vigor of his intellect, and the power of his will, his intercourse with his brethren of the bar is ever distinguished for courtesy and genial kindness, but no temptation can shake his fidelity to truth and duty. He is held in high regard by the profession for his soundness and ability as a lawyer and his personal integrity. To an intellect of the highest order and sound judgment, he adds one of those naturally legal minds which has the faculty of grasping a question in all its relations. Deliberateness of judgment and quickness of perception are characteristics which enable him to meet those unlooked-for emergencies which every lawyer of large practice must encounter. Mr. Lincoln has never had any desire for public office, and has devoted his whole time to his practice, except when he spent a portion of the year 1857 traveling in Europe. He was a Democrat up to the time of the Rebellion, when he joined the Union party. Never a strong partisan, he rarely ever votes the straight ticket, but chooses the man he believes best qualified. Nature has endowed him with a tall, finely proportioned form and a commanding presence. Mr. Lincoln was never married."



W. H. L. & Co. N. Y.

A. J. Lincoln



Jno. Brough

BROUGH, JOHN, journalist and twenty-first governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Marietta, Ohio, September 17th, 1811, and died August 29th, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, John Brough, was the companion and intimate friend of Blennerhassett, coming to America in the same ship with him in 1806, and remaining in close friendship with him for years, but escaping the unhappy entanglements in which Blennerhassett became involved through his acquaintance with Aaron Burr. When the elder Brough died, his widow was left but slightly provided for, and had a family of five young children to support—the second child, to whom was given his father's baptismal name, being but eleven years old. Young as he was, and with but little schooling, it was necessary that he should begin to earn his own living at the earliest possible period. Before he was fourteen years old he was sent to a printing office in Marietta,—that of the *Athens Mirror*,—and he set to work diligently learning the business of a compositor. But he was desirous of obtaining an education, and after a few months entered the Ohio University, at Athens, studying and reciting with his class, and setting type mornings and nights to support himself. He became a good type-setter, was at the same time head of his classes, and became distinguished among his fellow-students and companions by his skill in athletic games. His education at the University being completed, he commenced the study of law, but, before he had finished his studies, was induced to go to Petersburg, Virginia, where for a short time he edited a newspaper. In 1831 he returned to Marietta and became proprietor and editor of a democratic newspaper, the *Washington County Republican*. This he conducted with considerable ability until 1833, when he sold the paper for the purpose of seeking a journalistic field where he could wield a wider influence. In conjunction with his brother, Charles H. Brough, he purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, published at Lancaster, Ohio, and became its editor. The influence of the *Eagle* in local and State politics was speedily felt. Its editorial articles were written with an ability and force that attracted attention and secured respect. Strongly partisan as his writing was in the main, at the same time he had no toleration for meanness or unfairness even in his own party. The stern, uncompromising sense of justice which marked the man and his utterances won him the respect of men of all shades of political opinion. The dishonest and the dishonorable in his own party feared him as much as did the same class among his opponents. In 1835 he was elected clerk of the Ohio senate, which position he retained until 1838, spending his winters at Columbus, in the discharge of the duties of this office and corresponding with his paper, and editing it during the remainder of the year. In 1838 he was chosen to represent the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the house of representatives, filling that position to the satisfaction of his constituents. In the succeeding year he was chosen by the general assembly to fill the office of Auditor of State, the election being brought about by the union of the best men of both political parties. The term was for three years, and he was reelected for a second term, serving in all six years. Those six years of service effected great changes in the financial affairs of the State. When he took office the finances were in a deplorable condition. A serious monetary depression existed. The State had become involved in schemes of internal improvement, on which large sums had been expended with little prospect of return. The financial accounts were in seem-

ingly hopeless confusion, the only fact clearly apparent being that the State was wholly unable to meet its current expenses with its current revenues. Extravagance, mismanagement, and corruption prevailed. He had been elected for the purpose of reforming those evils, and he set about the task with all the energy and determination of his nature. In spite of obstructions placed in his way by interested parties, and the abuse and misrepresentation with which he was assailed, he persisted in the work of exposing frauds and preventing their repetition, until at last the financial management was radically changed, a plan of checks and balances established, new revenue laws enacted, an admirable system of accountability between the several departments of government adopted, more than a million acres of land added to the property subject to assessment, the pecuniary embarrassments of the State removed, and its credit placed on a firm basis. Whilst performing this work his annual reports set forth the condition of the State finances, and pointed out with clearness and fullness the evils that had resulted from improper management, and the true principles on which the financial administration should be conducted. These six reports are considered among the most valuable State papers of their class. Before the close of his second term as auditor he purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, and placed it in charge of his brother Charles. At the close of his term he removed to Cincinnati and opened a law office, writing editorials for the *Enquirer*, and taking an active part in political affairs, both as a writer and orator. As a public speaker he was popular and effective. Thoroughly conversant with public affairs, logical in argument, quick in repartee, skillful in the evasion of disagreeable or difficult points, fertile in resources, fluent in speech, and possessing a powerful voice and engaging manner, few public speakers could attempt to cope with him. But whilst thus rapidly becoming a distinguished leader in the democratic party, he was with equal rapidity imbibing a disgust for partisan politics. In 1848 he retired from political life, sold out one-half of the *Enquirer*, and turned his attention to railroading. He was elected president of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and moved his residence to Madison, Indiana. He managed the affairs of this line with remarkable success until 1853, when, at the invitation of one of his best friends, Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, he accepted the more responsible post of president of the Bellefontaine line. Under his management that road, which for some time struggled desperately against adversity, eventually became prosperous, and took position as one of the leading lines of the country. In 1861 he removed to Cleveland, and managed the line from that point. During the first two years of the war he was untiring in his efforts to serve the Union cause by the prompt transportation of troops over his line, and by every other means in his power. In 1863 the democrats of Ohio having nominated Clement L. Vallandigham as their candidate for governor, the news startled him into political activity once more. Although much against his inclination and pecuniary interests, his patriotism at length impelled him to give an affirmative response to the urgent solicitations of prominent leaders of both political parties, that he should devote his eminent abilities to the service of his country in its hour of peril. Mr. Stillman Witt, who at the time was the largest owner of the Bellefontaine Railroad, volunteered to fulfill for him the duties of president of the road, and generously insisted that he should continue to re-

ceive the salary of that office while performing the more important duties of governor of the State. He went to his old home, Marietta, and made a vigorous speech, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and earnestly appealing to all patriots, of whatever previous political predilections, to unite against the insurgents of the South in support of the government. The Republican Union State convention, which met at Columbus shortly after, unanimously nominated him for governor. He was elected in October by the heaviest majority ever given in the State, being 101,099 over his opponent in a total vote of 471,643. From the moment he took the gubernatorial chair he labored with all his might for the success of the Union cause. He was the intimate personal friend of Secretary of War Stanton, and one of President Lincoln's most trusted advisers and supporters. Early in the spring of 1864 the contending forces were preparing for a decisive struggle. At this juncture he proposed to several Western governors, in conference at Washington, that an extra force of one hundred thousand men be raised for one hundred days, and sent to the aid of General Grant, then in command. The suggestion was adopted. He telegraphed to Ohio calling out thirty thousand militia, to rendezvous within ten days. On the appointed day thirty-eight thousand Ohio troops were in camp under arms, and were at once sent to the front, or to relieve veterans doing guard duty, who were thus enabled to join their comrades at the front. This energetic action produced important results, and evoked the warmest commendations from President Lincoln and General Grant. Of the select few who, by their devotion and great executive abilities were recognized as such, and to whom the people awarded the distinctive appellation of "the Great War Governors," he was unquestionably the chief. Before the close of his term he was taken ill, and after suffering intense pain, which was borne with great fortitude, he died. His services to the country were great. In his conduct of public affairs he evinced superior statesmanship, looking only to the interests of the people and the safety of the nation. His views of public policy were broad and catholic. His incorruptible honesty was proverbial. He was just in all his motives and acts. Though not a member of any church, he had a deep, rather than demonstrative, sense of religion, and died expressing his faith in the doctrines of Christianity and his hope of eternal life. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Achsah P. Pruden, of Athens, Ohio, who died at the age of twenty-five, in 1838, and his second, Miss Caroline A. Nelson, of Columbus, Ohio, whom he married five years afterward.

TRACY, CHARLES PACKER, merchant, was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, December 5th, 1829. He passed his minority on his father's farm, near that place, receiving his education in the Oxford Academy. In 1851 he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, and was employed for two or three years as salesman in the boot and shoe establishment of R. Lloyd & Co. He then engaged in the same business for himself under the firm name of Oakes & Tracy, and subsequently became associated with his brother, H. R. Tracy, who purchased Mr. Oakes's interest, the firm name changing to C. P. Tracy & Co., in which business he continued until his death, on January 16th, 1874. On December 20th, 1858, he married Isabella, daughter of Captain William McClain. His widow and only daughter, Miss Persis Tracy, survive him. The latter graduated in 1880 from Bartholomew's English

and classical school, Cincinnati. Mr. Tracy was a man of very decided convictions and pronounced opinions, and was universally regarded as one of Portsmouth's best business men, in every sense of that term. He united with All Saints Church of Portsmouth, in 1857, and was one of its most useful, active members. His illness was brief, his death sudden. The day previous he had entertained some friends at dinner, and in the evening attended prayer-meeting at a private house. While engaged in prayer he was struck with a species of paralysis, and was unable to finish. He was at once conveyed to his residence, and while on the way inquired, "Are we nearly home?" And when told that he was, he replied, "Then my wife can nurse me." These were his last words. Notwithstanding every effort of medical skill, he gradually sank until six o'clock the following morning, when he "fell asleep in Jesus." We cannot better portray the character of this good man than by giving some extracts from his funeral sermon, preached by his pastor, Rev. I. N. Stanger, in which a most touching allusion is made to the closing scene of his life. After speaking of the uncertainty of human life, Mr. Stanger said: "I know your thoughts this morning. They rest upon that empty pew. That place shall know him no more. Our friend and brother has gone. He whom we all knew, and knew to love and respect more and more as our knowledge of him increased; he who was always so kind, so gentle, so benevolent, so unostentatious, so lovable, so noble and refined in everything that marks a true Christian gentleman, has gone! He who always, both by his example and by his constant attendance and deep attention in the house of God, taught all a lesson of Christian humility and love, has gone forever from our earthly sight. He died as he had lived, speaking to God and working for God. His last words were words of prayer, his last act an act of faith. O what a life! O what a death! No greater honor could be given to any than to be carried from that lowly attitude before the Father of all, from that simple oratory of prayer, in that humble widow's dwelling, to those lofty mansions which Jesus has gone to prepare for all who love him. Little did we think as we sat together and sang that sweet song, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' that in a few short hours, for one of us, that prayer would be so fully answered. But thus it is. Our friend has gone to be with God. Scarcely had the echo ceased from winged prayer, than the voice of God was heard saying, 'My son, come up higher.'"

MCPHERSON, JAMES BIRDSEYE, soldier, was born at Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio, November 14th, 1828, the son of William McPherson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and of Cynthia (Russell) McPherson, a native of Massachusetts. His parents moved to Ohio shortly after their marriage, and settled on a wild tract near where the town of Clyde now stands. The husband divided his time between clearing and improving his farm, and working in his blacksmith's shop; and four years later the future general was born. He grew up in the hardy backwood's life of the time. His father became unfortunate in business, and failed in his health, the family being compelled to struggle on as they best could. The eldest of the family, the subject of this sketch, was now thirteen years of age, a bright, manly little fellow, and his upright and trustworthy character were so well known in the neighborhood, that he easily obtained employment. Mr. Robert Smith, postmaster and storekeeper at Green Spring, the nearest village, took him into his store,



W. H. Sherman

MAJOR AND V. REGENT

and thus helped him to lighten the burden of his mother. Here he remained for six years as store-boy and clerk. He was liked by all with whom he came in contact, on account of his kind and lovable nature. He attended school in the winter, was very anxious to improve his education and general knowledge, and greedily devoured books of all kinds. He poured over "Plutarch's Lives," "Gibbon's Decline and Fall," "Marshall's Life of Washington," "Buffon's Natural History;" also a few standard works of fiction. At length a promise of an appointment at West Point induced him to give up his position in the store, and enter the Norwalk Academy for a couple of sessions' preparatory study. He was now nineteen years of age, and so limited had been his opportunities for study, that he was fearful of being rejected an account of his defective education and his age. He secured the coveted prize, however, and entered the academy a few months before attaining his majority. Among his classmates were Schofield, Terrill, Sill and Tyler, and later another one—Philip H. Sheridan, still another, with whom in conflict he was afterwards to meet death—James B. Hood. With these rivals, the backwood's store clerk at once took rank next to the highest. In general merit he always held the first place. Graduated at the head of his class, he was assigned to the engineers, and retained at the academy as assistant professor of practical engineering, and in this position he remained a year. For three years he was employed on engineering duty on the Atlantic coast, and subsequently for three years and a half in charge of the fortifications in the harbor of San Francisco. And then came the war. In the meantime he had developed into the accomplished engineer. He was very affectionate in the family circle, thoroughly enjoying his visits home, where he was almost worshipped. Before his appointment to West Point his father had died. Political matters seem to have attracted some of his attention. He could scarcely have passed through West Point in those days without absorbing the Southern notions which prevailed, and the dislike which many officers of the regular army chose to affect toward the abolitionists. However, with all this, he stood by the Constitution and the Union. In the summer of 1861, after personal application, he obtained orders to come East, and was assigned to engineer duty in Boston harbor, and on August 6th, was advanced to a captaincy of engineers. When Halleck went West, Captain McPherson was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy of volunteers, and assigned to duty on General Halleck's staff. This was in November, 1861. At the end of January, 1862, General Grant received permission to move on Forts Henry and Donelson, and McPherson was with him as brevet-major and chief-engineer of the expeditionary forces. Here his health broke down from exposure, and he was forced to hasten to St. Louis for medical assistance. In the first days of March he was ready to return to the field, and bore with him the instructions to General Grant for the movement up the Tennessee. For gallant service in this disastrous campaign, ending at Pittsburgh Landing, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the regulars, and a colonelcy in the volunteers; and assigned to Halleck's staff, as chief-engineer to the army moving against Corinth. Though he performed his work faithfully and well, he disapproved of the plans of his superior. When Halleck was summoned to Washington as general-in chief, McPherson remained behind, and presently, on the recommendation of General Grant, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship of volunteers, in order that

he might assume the position of military superintendent of railroads. He remained however, on General Grant's staff, until after the battle of Iuka. With a hastily formed brigade, he did good service in the relief of Rosecrans at Corinth. His gallantry soon after won him a major-general's epaulet. Grant believed him capable of great things. He was now called upon to give up his control of the railroads and enter upon his duties as major-general; and in testimony of the attachment and regard felt for him by his railroad subordinates, they gave him a parting supper, at which Grant, Logan, and a number of rising officers who have since become famous, were assembled, and presented him with a horse, saddle, bridle and sword. McPherson was assigned to the command of the district of Bolivar. Here he was enabled, by keeping a keen eye upon the movements of the enemy, to furnish much information to Grant that went to shape the campaign upon Holly Springs and Vicksburg. He was ordered by Grant to make a reconnoissance in force toward Holly Springs, to discover the enemy's strength. He encountered the rebels in force, but, after a short resistance, they broke, and fled in confusion. With the cavalry, he pushed on in person, following the retreat, and presently discovering the full strength of the enemy behind their fortified positions, and making a careful reconnoissance, he retired with about a hundred prisoners and such information, as to the rebel strength and position, as satisfied Grant that the time for his advance had come. So fully had McPherson now won the approval and confidence of Grant, that he was given the entire right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and assigned to the front. Now began the advance upon Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi river. He was prominent and active in this memorable campaign, and was one of the most successful officers in his operations. Indeed some writers have not hesitated to place upon his brow the laurels of that great Union victory. On recommendation of Grant he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army. At one time, hints were thrown out that he was too kind to rebel prisoners, and had sympathies of a Southern character, but they are hardly worthy of passing notice. He was presented with the gold medal of honor awarded by the "Board of Honor," composed of fellow-soldiers in Grant's army, in testimony of the appreciation in which he and his work were held by those who knew both the best. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign in the beginning of 1864, he had secured the reenlistment of his corps. That memorable campaign was his last. He took a prominent part in the advance on Atlanta, doing noble service for his country. He had been galloping hither and thither, giving orders and directing movements, when he ran into the fatal trap. He was riding from the 16th towards his own corps, the 17th, which he had heard was being badly pressed, when he came suddenly upon some rebel skirmishers, and was ordered to halt. He stopped for an instant, raised his hat, then, with a quick wrench on the reins, dashed into the woods on his right. He was followed by a volley of bullets, and a shot entered his right lung and shattered the spine. His wounded charger galloped among his men, and mutely told the sorrowful story. The wound was fatal, and he was found an hour afterwards, conscious, but unable to speak. His men fought terribly to avenge his death, and drove back the rebel assault with great loss. The entire army was bowed in grief after the battle. He was killed July 22d, 1864. In personal appearance he was eminently prepossessing, six feet high, of full, manly development, with graceful carriage, and

most winning manners, he was altogether a splendid specimen of a soldier. He was buried in the orchard of the old homestead at Clyde. At the time he met his death, he was betrothed to a young lady of Baltimore, to whom he was tenderly attached.

NOYES, EDWARD FOLLENSBEE, the twenty-fourth governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 3d, 1832. His parents, Theodore and Hannah Noyes, both died before he was three years old, and he was reared by his grand-parents, Edward and Hannah Stevens, who resided at East Kingston, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. When twelve years of age his grandfather having died, he went to live with his guardian, Joseph Hoyt, at Newton, New Hampshire. Here he went to school in winter and worked on the farm of his guardian in summer until he was fourteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the business of printer in the office of the *Morning Star*, the organ of the Free Will Baptist denomination, then published at Dover, and he boarded in the family of the editor of that journal, William Burr, a good and kind-hearted man, where he remained thus engaged four years. According to his indentures he was bound to serve until he was twenty-one, but, when eighteen, he surprised Mr. Burr by requesting his permission to quit the office and go home to go to school, and which he was at once allowed to do, carrying with him the earnest promises of the friendship of his employer. Having prepared himself for college at the academy in Kingston, New Hampshire, he entered in 1853 and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857, having been appointed by the college faculty to deliver the commencement poem, and for which he selected the suggestive theme "Eloquence." In the winter of his senior year he had begun to read law in the office of Stickney & Tuck, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and before leaving the halls of old Dartmouth, he had imbibed those principles which distinguished the men known to the slaveholders as the leaders of the abolitionists. His ability as a speaker, caused him to be employed by the State central executive committee of New Hampshire to traverse the State and advocate the election of John C. Fremont. Having the following year visited a classmate in Cincinnati, he decided to make that city his home, and having entered the office of Tilden, Raridan & Curwen, he attended the lectures of the Cincinnati Law School during the succeeding winter, and was admitted to practice in 1858. At once opening an office, he soon entered upon what promised to be profitable employment, when a careful study of the impending crisis caused him to turn his attention to the army. He knew nothing of war, but saw plainly that the consequences of threatened secession, if consummated, would be a struggle for the life or death of the Republic, and, on the 8th July, 1861, much to the surprise of those who believed the three months' volunteers would effectually end the rising, an advertisement appeared in the Cincinnati newspapers calling upon all officers representing military organizations desirous to enlist for the war to report at the office of Noyes & Stephenson without delay. On the 20th of the following month, the 39th Ohio volunteer infantry, as a full regiment, with John Groesbeck colonel, A. W. Gilbert lieutenant-colonel, and Edward F. Noyes major, was ready to take the field, and, by request, this regiment, and the 27th Ohio volunteer infantry, also in a properly equipped condition, were transferred from the Eastern to the Western

army, and sent to Missouri under the command of General John C. Fremont. After marching fifteen hundred miles in the State of Missouri, and dispersing guerilla bands, these regiments, early in 1862, joined the old army of the Mississippi, under the command of General Pope, and took part in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, after which Major Noyes was assigned for duty on General Pope's staff, and, until that officer was transferred to the army of Northern Virginia, he remained so engaged. Then both Colonel Groesbeck and Lieutenant-colonel Gilbert having resigned and withdrawn from military service, Major Noyes was commissioned colonel and took command of his regiment in October, 1862. Under General Rosecrans, it was engaged in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, and, under General Dodge, in all the operations against the force commanded by General Forest and others in the Tuscumbia valley. In 1864, the regiment was one of those forming the 1st division of the 17th army corps, and took part in the famous Atlanta campaign under General Sherman. July 4th, 1864, while leading his regiment in an assault at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, Colonel Noyes was shot, severely wounded, and suffered the amputation of a leg upon the battle-field. The operation not proving successful, on account of heat, he was brought to Cincinnati, and there operated on by the late Dr. W. H. Mussey, at nearly the cost of his life. In the following October, on crutches, he reported for duty to General Hooker, and was assigned to the command of Camp Dennison. Under the recommendation embodied by General Sherman, in a short account of the attack in which Colonel Noyes lost his leg, he was promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general, and while in the discharge of his duties as commandant of Camp Dennison, he was elected city solicitor of Cincinnati. Thereupon he resigned the command of the camp and engaged in the legal duties of his new office, in which his term had not expired when he was elected probate judge of Hamilton county, a position at that time that commanded fees to make it among the most satisfactory of any known to the profession. In this office he served until the autumn of 1871, when, having resumed his law practice, he was nominated for governor, and elected by nearly 20,000 majority. Two years subsequently, he was again nominated, but defeated by the small majority of 800 in a vote of 448,000. After this he was, by his party, unanimously nominated for United States senator. His administration as governor was eminently non-partisan and generous toward political opponents. As an orator his natural and acquired ability place him in the front rank, while his disposition demands fairness of treatment for any subject he discusses. In the presidential campaign of 1876 he took a prominent part, and did effective service for his party and its nominee, and such service was acknowledged by his nomination by President Hayes for the position of minister to the French republic, where he was received with marks of high distinction by President McMahon and the various members of the French government. He remained four years at Paris, as United States Minister to France, during which time, under special instructions from the United States government, he made a ten-thousand mile tour through the countries along the Mediterranean, for the purpose of investigating the conditions of the lower classes in the different countries as to the compensation of labor and the relative cost of living. A detailed report of his trip was made to the State Department at Washington, showing most careful and thorough observation, and containing much valuable and interesting information.



Wm. & Co. Boston, Feb. 1850

Very Sincerely Yours
Edward F. Hoyer.



Samuel F. Hunt-



In February, 1863, when colonel of his regiment, having, on a leave of absence of two weeks, repaired to Kingston, New Hampshire, he there married Miss Margaret W. Proctor, a lady of that place, whose acquaintance he had made when a student in the seminary there.

HUNT, SAMUEL F., -counselor-at-law, Cincinnati, was born at Springdale, Hamilton County, Ohio, on the 22d of October, 1845. His parents were Dr. John Randolph Hunt and Amanda Baird Hunt, both from New Jersey. His father was born at Cherry Hill, near Princeton, New Jersey, July 3d, 1793, and died at Springdale, August 1st, 1863. He was a student of the University of New Jersey, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and for more than forty years was a practicing physician in the Miami Valley. His death was a loss not only to his family but to the profession and to the community. His mother is still living. Samuel F. Hunt was early led in the paths of learning by his parents, both of whom were persons of culture and refinement, and under competent private instruction he laid the foundation for future eminence in scholarly pursuits. His family connections were such as to give advantages which he failed not to improve, and even in boyhood he became known for the variety and extent of his information, for excellency of speech, and polished address. In 1860 he entered Miami University, at Oxford, where he remained for nearly four years, going thence to Union College, New York, where he completed his course, and graduated under the venerable Dr. Nott. Four years later the college conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and about the same time Miami University awarded him a diploma, as to a regular graduate of the class of 1864, and also the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Hunt read law in the office of Justice Stanley Matthews, and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1867. In May of that year he started upon a European tour, visiting the Continent, and proceeding by way of Greece, to Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia. During his travels abroad a series of letters written by him was published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and largely copied into the other papers. Upon his return Mr. Hunt was frequently solicited, and made a number of addresses upon his travels. These were put into permanent form, at the request of numerous auditors. His powers of oratory were known and acknowledged even in boyhood, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion his eloquent and patriotic speeches were enthusiastically applauded. In his own neighborhood his services are remembered in the work of recruiting the 83d and other Ohio regiments. In 1862 he went to Shiloh to care for the sick and wounded, and in 1865 he went with General Weitzel's advance into Richmond, where he remained for several weeks, having charge of the supplies furnished for sufferers in the city. While in college Mr. Hunt was honored frequently by being called upon to make the annual and other addresses before the literary societies, and upon other important occasions. Since his graduation he has been frequently invited to serve upon similar occasions, both at home and abroad. Among the addresses which gave Mr. Hunt prominence in a scholarly and oratorical way, mention may be made of those before the Miami Literary Societies, during the year 1864; also before the Literary Societies at Marietta College, Kenyon College, Georgetown College (Kentucky), the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of the United States at Williams College, Massachusetts; the annual address before

the students of the University of Virginia; his Centennial Oration; the address, with Governors Hayes and Allen, at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, Findlay, Ohio; and that at the Grant banquet in Cincinnati, in 1880; the historical address on the Miami Valley, on the site of Fort Hamilton; and the historical address on the campaigns of Anthony Wayne, on the site of Fort Greenville. In 1874 Mr. Hunt was appointed, by the Governor of Ohio, a Trustee of Miami University, and at the same time was made a Director of the University of Cincinnati. From that time to the present he has been either Director or President in these university boards, by reappointment and re-election. He was also the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the county, and made speeches at the Harvest Home Festivals in different townships. Mr. Hunt has also found time to engage in political matters. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate. Here his abilities were at once recognized, and he was made President, *pro tem.*, of that body, and acting Lieutenant-governor of the State, being the youngest man that ever occupied these positions. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Committee on Common Schools, and was the author of the University Bill, the Park Bill, the Platting Commission Bill, and other measures affecting Cincinnati interests. At home he has been an industrious member of the Board of Education. He was a participant in the Democratic State Convention of 1869, and served two years on the State Central Committee. After serving two years in the Senate, the Democratic State Convention, in 1871, nominated Mr. Hunt for Lieutenant-governor, who made a canvass of the State. In 1873 he was president of the convention that nominated Governor Allen, and also president of the convention that nominated General Ewing for Governor, and in 1874 was elected a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. His speech on the veto power in that body was one of Mr. Hunt's best efforts. In 1879 Mr. Hunt became Judge Advocate-general of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1880 he was nominated for the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Judicial District, and in 1881 was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the First Congressional District of Ohio. From the commencement of his profession with the Hon. Henry Stanbery to the present time Mr. Hunt has been an industrious worker in the law, and now enjoys a lucrative and constantly increasing practice. Still in the prime of life, of fine personal appearance and pleasant address, he is one of the foremost of the Cincinnati bar, and being rarely gifted with social qualities, his home is the frequent resort of personal friends of both political parties. The mother of Samuel F. Hunt is an estimable lady, whose graces and hospitalities will be remembered kindly by every visitor at the old home mansion. Until 1882 she, with her honored son, resided in the comfortable "home of fifty years ago," across the street from the academy where Governor Oliver P. Morton received part of his early education. Here also, under the shade trees of Mrs. Hunt's old home, may be seen the first classical academy in that neighborhood; and near by the little church from which, as Mrs. Hunt relates, the first missionary was sent from the West to the East. On the brow of a hill in the outskirts of the village, may be seen the spot where Colonel Robert Elliott was killed by the Indians in 1794. Mr. Hunt now resides at his country place at Glendale, surrounded by his books and the comforts and refinements of an elegant home. The ancestors of Hon.

Samuel F. Hunt were related to the active patriots of the Revolution, the grandsires on the part of both father and mother having fought in the battles of Princeton and Monmouth Court-house. When the pioneer days of Hamilton County are recalled, and stories and reminiscences are related of the noble fathers on Revolutionary fields, the conversational powers of Mrs. Hunt are displayed in the best light. In the charm of her personal narration one may easily perceive that the honorable eminence of the son is largely due to the rare mental qualities and superior culture of the mother.

TILDEN, MYRON HOLMES, lawyer and ex-Judge of Superior Court of Cincinnati, was born in Central New York, August 25th, 1814, and was the son of Dr. Myron W. Holmes, a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, who died before the birth of the subject of this sketch. He was but three years of age when his family came to Ohio, settling, in 1817, in Huron County. He was then adopted by Daniel Tilden, who was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a physician by profession. Young Tilden experienced all the privations of frontier life. He received his education at the Norwalk Academy. He was a very diligent student, and improved every spare moment in reading standard works, and in pursuing advanced branches of study. In this way he obtained his education. In 1833 he entered the law office of Thaddeus B. Sturges, and in the following year that of Ebenezer Lane, for many years judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, with whom he studied law until his admission to the bar in 1835. To assist himself in his legal studies he established and edited, in Norwalk, a paper known as the *Western Intelligencer*, and it was in this office that Hon. Clark Waggoner, of Toledo (one of the best known journalists in the State), served his apprenticeship. This paper, however, was sold soon after his admission to practice. He began his professional career in Norwalk. At the end of a year he commanded a fair share of the practice, and was thus encouraged to seek a larger place in which permanently to establish himself. In December, 1837, he removed to Toledo, and there formed a partnership with Mr. John R. Osborne, who was then a promising young lawyer, and who is still practicing as the oldest and much respected member of the bar of that city. The partnership of Tilden & Osborne was continued till 1839, when it was discontinued. His next partner was the late General Charles W. Hill, and soon after there was received into the firm Mr. Henry Bennett. Judge Tilden was very active in building up the then small town, and was, the year following his removal there, elected member of the City Council, and in 1840 was elected Mayor. In 1842 he was nominated for Congress, by the Whig party, the same year Hon. Thomas Corwin ran the last time for Governor, and both were defeated. In 1843 he was elected by the Legislature, and commissioned by Governor Shannon, president Judge of the circuit in which he resided, for a term of seven years; but wishing to resume his practice, he resigned in 1848, after serving four years. Having become a stockholder in the steamer *Indiana*, which was among the first built in that city, and which was heavily incumbered, Judge Tilden, in order to protect his interest, bought the boat and ran it for about two years, paid off its indebtedness, and sold it. The boat was built to promote the growth of the city, and the Judge, being an owner of considerable real estate there, became involved in the enterprise by aiding the project. After

he resumed his practice, he formed a partnership with William Baker, now a wealthy attorney of that city. In 1850 he removed to Cincinnati. The malaria of the Maumee River did not agree with him, and when he came to Cincinnati his health was much impaired. Since coming to Cincinnati he has been associated in partnership with several different attorneys, and at present is the senior member of the firm of Tilden, Hardacre & McMillen. In 1851 he was appointed, by the trustees of the Cincinnati College, to a professorship in the Law School, jointly with the late William Green (late Lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island) and Judge Charles P. James (now of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia). Judge Tilden was professor of Equity Jurisprudence for about ten years. He continued in the practice of law till appointed, by Governor Noyes, in January, 1873, to fill an unexpired term of Judge Hagans, in the Superior Court of Cincinnati. At the following election he was elected for a full term, but was defeated when a candidate for re-election, in the spring of 1878, by the popular opposition to the Southern Railroad, whose trustees were the appointees of the Superior Court. Judge Tilden was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the Court of Claims, in Washington, in 1863. Judge Tilden has devoted much time to equity jurisprudence, in which part of the science of the profession he has but few equals in Ohio, and while he occupied the chair in the Cincinnati Law College distinguished himself as a profound lecturer and able teacher on that subject. The Judge's practice has been for years very large and lucrative, and he has been counsel in many of the most important cases ever brought into the courts of Ohio. He is a man noted for his uniform courteousness of manner in his intercourse with men, and especially with his fellow-attorneys while engaged with them in the trial of cases. He is not only one of the ablest lawyers of the Cincinnati bar, but he is also one of the city's purest and noblest-minded men; a man of conscientious scruples in all his affairs. As an advocate in the trial of cases, while he is exceedingly courteous to his opponents, he is likewise decidedly emphatic and earnest in the advocacy of his client's cause. His propositions and arguments are always learned, logical, and convincing; and though now advanced to mature years, his professional labors are still characterized by an undiminished zeal. He has always manifested a great interest in young members of the profession, for whom he is ever glad to do any kindness, and is always ready to assist them in any case, giving, without reward, his best judgment in all matters they may see fit to submit to him. He is a man entirely void of envy, and rejoices in every body's prosperity. While he has made a great study of the part of the science of law above-mentioned, he is likewise distinguished for his knowledge of and familiarity with the general and underlying principles of the law, and in his practice relies more upon those principles than on cases. He is possessed of a high order of intellect, having as its distinguishing attributes both the power of analytic and synthetic reasoning, which renders his mind capable of forming logical and philosophical judgments. While he is thoroughly familiar with all the technicalities of the law, he takes a broad and comprehensive view of all legal questions. As a judge he was recognized as one of very superior abilities, and gave general satisfaction to the bar. He has been a constant student throughout his long professional career, not only on matters of law but on general and scientific subjects, on which he is possessed of a valuable



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W.A. Tilden.



M. R. Hail

fund of information. He has a rare power of expressing himself, never lacking for words to convey his ideas. His diction is classical, yet pure and clear. Judge Tilden was formerly a Whig, but afterward became a war Democrat, to which party he still adheres. He was married July 1st, 1835, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Harvey and Chloe Morse, of Norwalk, Ohio, of which marriage there has been issue children, four of whom survive, three sons and one daughter.

FARMER, JAMES, ESQ., of Cleveland, was born near Augusta, Georgia, July 19th, 1802. He is a descendant of a very old and honorable English family, the American branch of which settled in this country early in the seventeenth century. His grandfather was one of the Revolutionary heroes, who took part in many of the battles fought in Georgia and the Carolinas. In 1805, his father, on account of slavery, removed with his family, and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio. Here our subject grew to manhood, acquiring such education as the circumstances permitted, and assisting his father on the farm and in the manufacture of salt. In 1824 he leased his father's salt works, near Salineville, enlarged them, and devoted himself to that branch for four years. In 1828, to extend his business, he crossed the mountains to Philadelphia, where he purchased a supply of goods suitable to the demands of a new country. In this career he successfully continued for nearly thirty years. In 1838 he built a flouring-mill, purchased wheat, manufactured it into flour, and shipped his product to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans. In 1844 he built a fine steamer, which was employed several years in trading between Pittsburg and New Orleans. In 1846 he was foremost in securing the charter for the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company. He was made President of the company, and to the construction of the road he devoted means and energy. It soon proved of immense advantage to Cleveland, especially in the coal trade. In 1856 Mr. Farmer removed with his family to Cleveland, and engaged extensively in the coal trade, having mines of his own, which he had worked successfully for twenty-five years. He soon after identified himself with the iron manufacturing interests and banking. In 1858 he was again called to the presidency of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company; through his wise administration the road was put on a good footing. That accomplished, he again retired from the presidency, though for a number of years he remained on the board of directors. Ever watchful of the welfare of the city of Cleveland, he, in 1870, advocated the building of a new and direct road to the newest coal-fields, as a matter of vital importance, and in 1871, through his efforts mainly, the Valley Railway Company was organized, and he was chosen President. Mr. Farmer was married in 1834 to Miss Meribah Butler, of Philadelphia. They have had five children. He is a man who has risen by his own industry and perseverance, and now, in his advanced years, enjoys a well-earned competency, the honor and respect of the community, and the love of his family.

WAITE, MORRISON REMICK, chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29th, 1816; living, April, 1883, at Toledo, Ohio. He was the son of Hon. Henry Matson Waite, also a native of Lyme, born February 9th, 1787, who soon after graduating at Yale became distinguished as an able lawyer and public

man, was elected successively to the lower and higher branches of the general assembly, was chosen associate justice of the supreme court in 1834, was appointed chief justice of the State of Connecticut in 1854 by the almost unanimous vote of the legislature, and held that office until his seventieth year, the limit prescribed by the Constitution of the State. The mother of Morrison R. Waite was a daughter of Colonel Richard E. Selden, of Lyme, and granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Selden, an officer of the Revolutionary army. The family settled in Lyme, Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and had among its members other eminent men. Thomas Waite and his son Marvin were public-spirited and prominent citizens. The latter was a candidate on the first electoral ticket after the Revolutionary war, was a representative in the State legislature nineteen terms, common pleas judge for several years, and finally one of the commissioners to sell the State lands of the Northwestern territory, the proceeds of which, funded by him, formed the basis of the public school fund of Connecticut. The subject of this sketch was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1837, which included, among other distinguished men, Wm. M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont and Benjamin Silliman, Jr. He commenced the study of law in the office of his father, but, removing west early in life, completed his studies with Samuel M. Young, a prominent attorney of Maumee, Ohio, with whom he afterward formed a partnership. In 1850 the firm established an office in Toledo, of which Mr. Waite took charge, and for which he soon obtained a large business. He subsequently entered into partnership with his brother Richard and continued with him until he was elevated to the chief-justiceship. A whig in politics, he was always active and influential. In 1849 he was elected to a seat in the Ohio legislature, and was the whig candidate for the convention of 1850 to revise the constitution of the State. His party being in a great minority, he was defeated on strictly party grounds. In 1862 he reluctantly became a candidate for Congress as the nominee of one of the two republican conventions, held at Toledo at the time, which endorsed the war policy of the administration, and pledged itself, in all ways and at all times, to give its full and undivided support to such measures as the government should deem necessary to crush out the rebellion in the shortest possible time. The other convention, which nominated J. M. Ashley, adopted a radical anti-slavery platform and urged more radical measures than the administration had adopted, proposing virtually to make the abolition of slavery an end rather than an incident of the war. Edwin Phelps was brought out as the democratic candidate, and although the superior organization of his opponents caused Mr. Waite's defeat in the district, the esteem in which he was held in Toledo was shown in the fact that he received within 500 of all the votes cast in that city—the most emphatic endorsement ever given there to a public man. The position of judge of the supreme bench of Ohio, which was left vacant by the refusal of Hon. Hocking Hunter to serve, was subsequently tendered by Governor Brough to Mr. Waite, but he declined to accept. His national reputation dated from his unexpected and unsolicited appointment as counsel for the United States in the arbitration at Geneva, involving the settlement of the "Alabama" claims against Great Britain. He was not an applicant for the position, but was recommended and appointed without his knowledge. He accepted the appointment, and in December, 1871, departed

for Europe, to assume the duties assigned to him. He performed the required service to the entire satisfaction of the government and country. His already good reputation as an indefatigable and learned lawyer was greatly enhanced by the ability which characterized his labors on behalf of his country in this historical event. His argument on the liability of Great Britain for permitting the confederate steamers to take supplies of coal in her ports was pronounced a fine effort, remarkable for great logical power and comprehensive grasp of international questions. At the close of these labors he returned to Toledo and resumed the practice of his profession. To the constitutional convention called in 1873 to revise the Constitution of Ohio he was elected delegate from Lucas county by both political parties, and, on the assembling of that body, he was elected its president. Upon the death of Chief Justice Chase, after Hon. George H. Williams and Hon. Caleb Cushing had been successively nominated and withdrawn, the president of the United States sent to the senate the name of Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, who but one year previous had, on motion of Mr. Cushing, been admitted to practice in the court of which he was destined to become chief justice. At the time the nomination was made Mr. Waite was presiding at the Constitutional convention, and was as much astonished at hearing of the honor which had been conferred upon him as were his fellow members in the convention. The appointment was made entirely without his solicitation, and in opposition to his advice, when efforts to influence the appointment were proposed and offered by his friends. Mr. Waite was confirmed as chief justice by a vote which conferred an honor as great as it was rare. Every senator voted in the affirma-

tive, and no dissentient voice was heard during the discussion of the nomination. Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, made one of his best and most impressive speeches on the appointment, which the press of the country also pronounced a good one. Chief Justice Waite took the oath of his high office March 4th, 1874, and immediately entered upon its duties. In April, 1883, he continues to hold the office, having during the few years of his incumbency admirably fulfilled its every requirement, and fully deserves the praises which his promotion has called forth from various sections of the country. His administration of what may justly be pronounced the first judicial position in the world, fairly proved that his energetic and ambitious mind needed only the occasion calling for great study and labor, to show that he could readily master and unravel the new principles and problems in law which the exigencies of this young but great and growing government originate. Gifted with a superior and elastic physical as well as mental organization, his capacity for work was his leading characteristic, besides which he possessed the solid virtues which won for him a reputation not less honorable and enduring than that which is acquired by a dazzling display of merely brilliant genius. No judge ever held more exalted ideas regarding the great importance and solemn responsibilities of such an office, no occupant probably ever upheld its dignity more thoroughly, and certainly no predecessor ever preserved its ermine more unspotted than has Morrison R. Waite the chief-justiceship of the United States. He married, September 21st, 1840, Amelia C., a daughter of Samuel Selden Warner, of Lyme, Connecticut, and the issue of this union were four sons and a daughter.



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